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THE
HISTORY
OF
FRANCE,

From the Time the
French Monarchy was Establish'd in
G A U L,
TO THE
Death of *L E W I S* the Fourteenth.

Written Originally in FRENCH
By Father *DANIEL*, of the Society of *JESUS*;
And now Translated into ENGLISH.

In FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. V.

L O N D O N:

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Covent-Garden.

M DCC XXVI.

OF
FARMACE

From the Time the

French Monarchy was established in

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Death of a King was the fourteenth.

THE FATHER DANIEL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

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An Historical
JOURNAL
OF THE
Reign of *LEWIS* XIII.



LEWIS XIII. born at *Fontainebleau* the 27th of *Septemb.* 1601; *Ao 1610.*
begins to reign, and Queen *Ma-* *Affairs of*
ry of Medicis is declared Regent *state and war;*
the same day by a decree of Par- *May 14.*
liament; the absence of the
Prince of *Cond*, and the Count
of *Soissons*, was a favourable cir-

cumstance for her Majesty, for these Princes would not have fail'd to put in their pretensions to the re-
gency.

The King holds his court of justice, and declares *May 15.*
the Queen, his mother, Regent of the kingdom, pur-
suant to the decree of the preceding day.

The confirmation of the edict of *Nantz* in favour *May 22.*
of the *Huguenots*, to prevent their raising any distur-
bance, to which they seem'd very much inclin'd.

June 4. Henry the IVth's heart carried to the *Jesuites* college of *la Flèche*, as he had order'd.

June 23. The obsequies of Henry III. at *St. Denys*; his body was brought thither from *Compiègne*, where it had been deposited since his death, that it might be at a distance from the hatred and insults of the *Leaguers*.

July 1. The funeral solemnity of the late King Henry IV.

The return of Henry Prince of *Condé* to the Court, who had taken refuge at *Milan* in the late reign.

Sept. 2. The *Mareschal de la Chatre*, at the head of an army, joins the *German* Princes in alliance with *France* and the *Dutch* in conjunction with them takes the town and castle of *Juliers*, which the Arch-duke *Leopold* had seiz'd on upon the death of the late Duke of *Cleves*, whose succession was disputed by several of the *German* Princes.

Oct. 17. The coronation of the King at *Rheims*, by the Cardinal *de Joyeuse*.

Private affairs. This year died *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Archbishop of *Rouen*, natural brother to King Henry IV. *Alphonse d'Ornano*, *Mareschal* of *France*, *Dominic de Vicq*, Vice-admiral of *France*, a great soldier, and much distinguish'd by his extraordinary achievements, the *Sieur Dufresne Forget*, secretary of state, the *Sieur Dufresne Canays*, president of the parliament of *Paris*, and famous for the character of an eminent ambassador.

A° 1611. THE Duke of *Sully*, one of the late King's most able, faithful, and sincere ministers, withdraws from court, and the management of publick affairs.

July 25. The *Calvinists*, whose bad designs and intrigues there was cause to apprehend during a minority, obtain leave by their repeated instances to hold their places of security for five years longer.

The company of ordinance of the King's troops, whilst he was Dauphin, was form'd into a company of his life-guard this same year; his Majesty took upon himself the title of Captain, and Mr. *de Souvri*, who had the command before, was named Captain-Lieutenant.

Monfieur, Duke of *Orleans*, the King's youngest brother, died at *St. Germain* in *Laye*, at the age of four years and an half. There died before him, on the 3d of *October*, *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayenne*, a Prince too much distinguished for having so long supported the party of the *League* against his lawful sovereign; but much to be commended for having adher'd very faithfully to him, from the time that he acknowledged him as King.

Nov. 16th

An alliance was forming, for some months past, between the crowns of *France* and *Spain*, by a double marriage, which was displeasing to a great many, between the King and *Anne* of *Austria*, the *Infanta* of *Spain*; and between *Elizabeth* of *France*, the King's sister, and *Philip* Prince of *Spain*, who has since been *Philip IV.* The matter was kept secret, till all was concluded. A° 1612.

The publication of the marriages design'd.

Mar. 23rd

The Duke of *Mayenne* signs the contract of the King's marriage with the *Infanta* at *Madrid*.

Aug. 22.

The Duke of *Pastrane* signs at *Paris* the contract of the marriage of the Prince of *Spain*, with the lady *Elizabeth* of *France*.

Aug. 25.

The *Calvinists* begin to raise commotions under the present reign; their principal head, the Duke of *Rohan*, makes himself master of *St. John de Angely*.

April 29.

The synod of *Calvinists* at *Privas* refuses to admit the letters of abolition granted for the *Calvinist* assemblies, which were called together without the King's permission.

Jan. 6.

F. de Berulle, who was afterward Cardinal, establishes the congregation of the oratory in *France*.

Private affairs.

Jan. 2.

The doctrine of *Dr. Richer*, concerning ecclesiastical and civil power, censured by the assembly of the province of *Sens*, regard being always had to the rights of the King, and the liberties of the *Gallican* church; the same doctrine was also condemn'd in the assembly of *Aix* in *Provence*.

Mar. 13.

Charles of *Bourbon*, Count of *Soissons*, dies in his house of *Blandy*. *Charles* of *Montmorenci*, Duke of *Damville*, Colonel General of the *Suisses*, and Ad-

miral of *France*, died also this same year, at the age of 75 years.

A° 1613. THIS year began the private practices of several great men in the kingdom, which gave cause to apprehend a civil war the year following; but this was happily prevented, or rather suspended, by the dexterity and prudence of the Regent and the ministry.

March 18. A declaration of the King against duelling, with a protestation never to pardon any for the commission of this offence.

Private affairs. The *Aqueduct* of *Arcueil* begun by the care and orders of the Queen Regent.

William de Hautemer Fervagues, Marechal of *France*, dies this year, being 75 years old.

A° 1614. THE canton of *Zurich* enters into alliance with *France*.
Affairs of state and war.

Jan. 20. *Henry of Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, dissatisfied with the small share he was allow'd to have in the management of publick affairs, and the too great authority of the *Sieur Conchiny*, a *Florentine*, who was advanced to the dignity of Marechal of *France*, this very year, under the title of Marechal d' *Ancre*, retires from court: *Cæsar* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Vendome*, natural son to the late King, *Henry d' Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*, *Henry of Lorraine*, Duke of *Mayenne*, *Charles de Gonsague*, Duke of *Nevers*, *Henry of Luxembourg*, Duke of *Piney*; *Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne*, call'd Marechal de *Bouillon*, and several other lords follow the Prince; the most part of 'em went to *Meziers*, a place belonging to the Duke of *Nevers*.

The Queen's manifesto against the male-contents.

Feb. 27. The treaty of *St. Menehoud*, between the Duke of
Mar. 15. *Vendadour*, and the commissioners of the King on the one side, and the Prince of *Condé*, and the male-contents on the other; by which, certain advantages having been granted them, they return to the King's obedience.

July. In the mean while, the Duke of *Vendome*, whom the Queen had caused to be taken into custody at *Paris*, having found means to escape, gain'd *Brittany*.

tany, where he was governour, and prepar'd for the war; 'twas concluded by the King's council, that his Majesty should go in person into *Poitou* and *Brittany*, to stifle the commotions in their cradle. He set forward, and had his journey attended with all the advantages he could expect; the Duke of *Vendome* was oblig'd to submit, and sign the treaty of *St. Meneboud*.

Upon his return, the King, who had enter'd into his 14th year, on the 28th of *September*, his Majesty sitting in parliament, pass'd the first act of his majesty. Octob. 2.

The convention of the States, which had been promised the male-contents, was resolv'd on, and the session open'd. They sat 'till the 23d of *February*, without producing any great effect.

The *Equestrian* statue of *Henry the Great*, presented by *Cosmus II.* Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, was set up on *Pont-neuf*. Private affairs.
Aug. 23.

Henry of *Montmorency*, Constable of *France*, and the fifth of his name, who had been employ'd in that important office, died. April 1.

Francis of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conty*, dies without children. Aug. 3.

Claude de la Châtre, and *John de Beaumanoir de Lavardin*, both of them Mareschals of *France*, died also this same year.

THE States are dismiss'd.

The peace of *St. Meneboud* was not long observ'd; the same motives, which had first occasion'd the insurrection of the Prince, and the other male-contents, were still subsisting, to wit, the great authority of the Mareschal d' *Ancre*, and the double marriage with *Spain*; the male-contents meet at *Coucy*, where they enter upon a resolution to prevent the execution of the marriage. A° 1615.
Feb. 13.
Affairs of
state and war.

The King and Queen-mother set out from *Paris* with their troops, and come to *Bordeaux* on the 1st of *October*. July 15.
Aug. 17.

The Prince levies forces, upon which, his Majesty published a declaration against him and his adherents. Sept. 10.

30th.

Chateau-Thierry taken by the Prince.And also *Espernay*.

Octob. 6.

The assembly of the *Huguenots* remove themselves without the King's consent, from *Grenoble* to *Nismes*, and from thence to *Rochelle*, to join the male-contents.

18th.

In the mean while, the Duke of *Lerma* espouses the *Infanta* at *Burgos*, as proxy for the King of *France*, and the Duke of *Guise* espouses at *Bourdeaux*, on the same day, the Lady *Elizabeth*, in the name of the Prince of *Spain*.

21st.

The *Mareschal de Boisdauphin* defeats a body of the male-content troops, commanded by the Duke of *Luxembourg*.

28th.

The Prince passes the *Loire*, to join the Duke of *Roban*, who was at the head of the *Huguenots*.

Nov.

The Duke of *Roban* takes *Leitoure*, and is twice repuls'd from *Mas d' Agenois*.

9th.

In the mean time, the two Princes are exchange'd in the isle of *Faisans*.

25th.

The ceremony of the nuptial benediction of their Majesties is perform'd at *Bourdeaux* by the Bishop of *Xaintes*.

27th.

The treaty of the Prince of *Condé* with the *Huguenots* in a body at the camp of *Sanzay*.

Decemb. 17.

The King's march from *Bourdeaux* to *Châtelleraud* in order of battle, by reason of the troops of male-contents and *Huguenots*, the Duke of *Guise* commanding his Majesty's army.

Private affairs.

Octob. 29.

The parliament, in compliance to the King, takes up with a slight satisfaction for the very great affront, which had been offer'd them by the Duke of *Espernon*.

Gille de Souvrè and *Anthony de Roquelaure* were made *Mareschals* of *France* this year.

March 27.

Marguerite of *France*, Queen of *Navarre*, and sister to King *Henry III.* dies at *Paris* 63 years old; she had been married to *Henry the Great*, King of *France*, but the marriage was declar'd void by the authority of the holy see, after an exact examination of the whole affair; she was one of the most accomplish'd Princesses, and greatest wits of her age, but too great a lover of intrigue in matters of gallantry and

and state. She pass'd the last years of her life in much regularity, and employ'd her time in works of piety and devotion.

The Cardinal *Francis de Joyeuse* died also at *Avignon*, fifty three years old; he was Dean of the Cardinals, of great ability in business, and distinguish'd by several extraordinary endowments. In him was extinct the male race of that antient family, having seen four other brothers die before him. Aug. 29.

THERE was made a kind of truce with the male-contents, and after that a conference at *Loudun*, where a treaty was concluded to the advantage of them and the *Calvinists*; upon which, his Majesty published at *Blois* an edict of pacification, with reference to the peace which was granted the Princes. A° 1616.
Jan. 20.
May 4.

The peace produced an alteration at court, the Chancellor *d' Sillery* was disgraced, and the seals were given to *William du Vair*, first president in the parliament of *Provence*, who, being unskill'd in court policy, did not keep them a long time. Jun. 13.

The Duke of *Longueville* takes *Peronne* from the Marechal *d' Ancre*, by means of the intelligence he held in the town; the castle was surrender'd to him on the 17th of the same month. The Marechal, observing the number of male-contents to encrease upon him, perswades the Queen, that the Prince still continued to carry on his intrigues, and prevails upon her to take him into custody. This resolution was put in execution at the *Louvre*, by the Marquis *de Themines*; he was carried to the *Bastille*, and afterward to *Vincennes*. Not long after, *Armand Duplessis de Richelieu*, Bishop of *Luçon*, was made secretary of state by the interest of the said Marechal. Aug. 13.
Sept. 1.

Upon the imprisonment of the Prince, the Dukes of *Vendosme*, *Guise*, *Mayenne*, *Nevers*, *Rohan*, *Sully*, *la Trimouille*, *Candale*, the eldest son of the Duke of *Epernon*, the Marechal *de Bouillon*, the Marquis *de Coeuvres*, and *Nicholas le Jay*, president of the parliament of *Paris*, retire from court, and several of them meet at *Soissons*.

Upon the first news of these disorders at court, the *Calvinists* made themselves masters of *Sancerre*; and those of *Rebelle* seiz'd upon *Rochefort*, a place in the government of the Duke of *Espernon*.

Decemb.

The Queen, that she might crush these insurrections in their infancy, set three armies on foot, the one commanded by the Duke of *Guise*, another by the Count of *Auvergne*, who was let out of prison upon this occasion, where he had been shut up by *Henry IV.* and the third by the *Mareschal de Montigny*.

20th.

Dupleffis-Praslin takes *St. Menchoud* from the Duke of *Nevers*, one of the most violent among the male-contents. And, in this posture, lay the affairs of *France*, at the end of this year.

Private affairs.

Sept. 1.
7th.

Pons de Lausiére, Marquis of *Themines*, made *Mareschal of France*.

Feb. 7.

Nicholas de la Grange de Montigny, was in like manner honoured with the *Mareschal's* staff.

Peter de Gondy, Cardinal of *Retz*, dies at *Paris* eighty four years old. The same year, died *Achilles de Harlay*, first president of the parliament of *Paris*, a magistrate of distinguish'd merit, who always continued very faithful to his Prince, and was firmly attach'd to the catholick religion.

A° 1617.

Affairs of
state and war.
Feb.

March 31.

THE war was carried on with vigour against the male-contents, notwithstanding the severity of the season; the Duke of *Guise* and the *Mareschal de Themines* take *Rocroy* from the Duke of *Nevers*, and *Chateau-Porcien*.

April 2.

12th.

The Count of *Auvergne* takes *Pierre-Fons*.

April 17.

He then lays siege to *Soissons*, where the Duke of *Mayenne* had entered to defend it. The Duke of *Guise* sits down before *Retel*, where the *Duchess of Nevers* then was. The place made a stout defence, but was oblig'd to surrender upon capitulation; the *Mareschal de Themines*, *Praslin*, and *Bassompierre*, were wounded in the attack.

The *Duchess*, retiring to *Nevers*, was there besieg'd by the *Mareschal de Montigny*; but an unexpected event put an end to the civil war, and restor'd peace, at least, for some time.

The prince was influenced by two principal motives in raising these disturbances ; the first was a desire of being more nearly concerned in the administration of affairs, than he had hitherto been ; and the other was the destruction of the Marechal d' Ancre, who for seven years past had been, in a manner, the sole agent in the government. 'Twas the hatred they bore to this minister, that had engaged the male-contents to unite in favour of the Prince, and all concurred to assist him thro' the same motives ; no one was ignorant that the Prince's imprisonment was owing to him, and every one made it a point of honour to revenge it.

Monf. de Luynes, who was a great favourite with the King, and was led, by his master's affection and his own ambition, to aim at every thing that was above him, was the principal cause of the Marechal's ruin ; and, in conjunction with some others, who were not mistrusted, he prevail'd upon the King to take him into custody, and Vitry, captain of the guards, was charg'd with the execution.

As the Marechal d' Ancre enter'd the *Louvre*, Vitry demanded his sword of him in the King's name ; and, upon his refusing it, as finding himself well guarded, he was slain with two pistol balls.

Not long after, there was another change at court ; the Chancellor *de Sillery* was recalled, and the Sieurs *de Villeroy* and *Jannin*, and other officers restor'd.

April 24.

The Queen-mother, who had not been consulted in the design upon the Marechal, in whom she had repos'd the utmost confidence, was discharg'd from the administration of publick affairs, and desir'd by the King to retire to *Blois*, whither she withdrew.

May 4.

The death of the Marechal d' Ancre was the conclusion of the civil war ; as his advancement had given rise to it ; the princes and disaffected lords laid down their arms, and return'd to court, where they were well receiv'd.

May 12.

Monf. de Luynes succeeded in favour to the Marechal d' Ancres, and to the envy, which always attends upon the persons of favourites.

The conclusion of the civil war gave the King leisure to concern himself in affairs of another nature. One of his first cares was the restoration of the catholick religion in *Bearn*, where it had been entirely abolish'd. He publish'd an edict upon this occasion, and order'd, that all the clergy should be restor'd to the full possession of their rights and benefices; to which the assembly of the *Calvinists* made a strong opposition. In the month of *July*, his Majesty put out a second edict; and the states of the country being assembled without the King's permission, in *November* following, oppos'd it in form. The King united *Bearn* to the crown the same year, and these two steps were attended with great consequences.

Sept. The second point was the reinforcement which the Marechal *des Lesdiguières* brought the Duke of *Savoy*, who was in danger of being entirely ruin'd by the *Spaniards*; this indeed seems to have been done against the King's inclination, but the success of it in some measure justified the defect in the Marechal's obedience. He forc'd the *Spaniards* at *Felizan*, took *Nonne* in three days and *la Roque*, beat up all their quarters; and the Duke of *Roban*, who was at that time accidentally in *Piedmont*, says in his *Memoires*, that 4500 men were taken from the *Spaniards* by *Lesdiguières* in this expedition.

Dec. 4. As the states held in 1614. and 1615. had produc'd no effect in the regulation of the state, 'twas resolv'd to supply this defect, by calling another assembly, not of the states, but of those whom they nam'd the *Notables*, that is, the principal of the nobility, clergy, and parliaments. This assembly was held at *Rouen*; his Majesty presided at the opening of it, and Monsieur, the King's only brother, at the other sessions.

Private affairs.

The Marquis *de Vitry*, captain of the guards, was made Marechal of *France*; *Francis de la Grange Montigny*, who was honour'd with the same dignity, died this year, as did also *James Augustus de Thou*, president à *Mortier*, in the parliament of *Paris*, author of the history of *France*, from the death of *Francis I.* till the last years of the reign of *Henry IV.* but

but the greatest loss, for *France*, was the death of *Nicholas de Neuville* *Sieur de Villeroy*, secretary of state, after 50 years of considerable services done to the kingdom, under four successive Kings; he was a great statesman, and died in the 79th year of his age, and which is no small advantage to his character, in very narrow circumstances, after having bore for so long a time a share in the government.

THE assembly of the *Notables* was not much more A° 1618, beneficial, than the last convocation of the states had *Affairs of* been before 'em; they propos'd the finest expedients *state and war.* in the world, for the regulation of the kingdom, but all their schemes produc'd no other effect than the suppression of the tax, nam'd *la Paulette*; which, Jan. 15: upon the remonstrances of the assembly, in the beginning of the year, was abolish'd, but soon after set on foot again, namely, on the 22d of *Feb.* 1621.

The King had extremely at heart the restoration of the catholick religion, at *Bearn*.

There was held an assembly of the three provinces May 15: at *Orthez*, one of the principal towns of this state, without the King's permission: And several negotiations pass'd during the course of the year, between the deputies of the *Calvinists* of the country, and the King's ministers, as well upon the affair of reuniting *Bearn* to the crown, as upon the restoration of the catholick religion. The King, maintaining his resolution, sent his commands, in *July*, to the court of justice, at *Pau*, to withdraw the decree they had made in favour of *Calvinism*, which tended to put a stop to the execution of his edicts. In this posture matters continued for this and the next year, upon account of several incidents, which hinder'd any farther progress.

In the mean time, the King labour'd to restore peace to *Italy*; he had been made, ever since the last year, mediator with the Pope, between the King of *Spain* and the Duke of *Savoy*; and, to this end, had sent his agents into *Italy*. A treaty had been agreed to at *Ast*, and again at *Pavia*, and at last, after many delays, was put in execution. Amongst other things *Vercell* was given to the Duke of *Savoy*. Henry of *Savoy*

May:

An Historical Journal of

Savoy came into *France* in *November*, to thank the King for the protection he had given to the Duke his father.

About the end of the same month, a *Chaoux* came from *Constantinople* into *France*, and renew'd the old alliances between the two powers.

The King had also taken upon him to make peace between the republick of *Venice*, and *Ferdinand*, King of *Bohemia*. He succeeded in his design, and the peace was publish'd at *Neustad*, a town of *Austria*, on the first of *February*.

Count *Maurice* sends to do homage to the King for the principality of *Orange*, but his Majesty having regain'd certain new titles, his homage was not receiv'd, because a different form was insisted on, than what had been us'd of old.

June 20.
Private af-
fairs.

Sept. 5.

Jacques Davy, cardinal *du Perron*, a man very famous for his works, and negotiations, and the great services he did both church and state, died at *Paris*, in the 63d year of his age.

A° 1619.
Affairs of
state and war.
Feb. 10.

Victor Amedeus, Prince of *Piedmont*, eldest son to *Charles* of *Piedmont*, Duke of *Savoy*, was married at *Paris*, with *Madame Christina* of *France*, the King's sister.

Feb. 21.

Not many days after, the joy of the court was interrupted by the news of the Queen-mother's flight, who had escap'd from *Blois*, and was gone to *Angoulême*. This affair had been concerted with the Duke of *Epernon*. The Duke finding his interests in a bad posture at court, insomuch that it had been debated, whether he should not be taken into custody, set out from *Metz*, in opposition to the order he had receiv'd from the King to continue there, and went to his government of *Angoulême*, and from thence advanc'd towards *Blois*; and the Queen, knowing him ready to receive her, caus'd herself to be let down thro' a window, into the *Fosse*, and went to join him, and from thence was convey'd by the Duke as far as *Angoulême*.

The King and the Duke de *Luynes* were much disturb'd at this incident, upon account of the disaffection of several great men in the kingdom to the ministry,

ministry, and sent immediately the Cardinal *de Rochefaucault* and *Monf. de Bethune* to *Angoulême*, to get the Queen out of the Duke of *Efpernon's* hands, and reconcile her with the King, who in the mean time sent his orders all over the country to march his troops towards *Angoulême*.

'Twas judg'd convenient to recall *Monf. de Richelieu* Bishop of *Luçon*, who had been banish'd to *Avignon*, and to give him leave to have admittance to the Queen, who had always plac'd a great confidence in him. The negotiation succeeded, and a treaty was drawn up, by which the Queen, after having taken all possible security for herself and followers, was to be restor'd to the King's favour. There was a private article, by which the Queen was to give up her government of *Normandy*, and, instead of it, was to be invested in the province of *Anjou*, and particularly in the possession of the castles of *Angers*, *Pont-de-Cé*, and *Chinon*. This treaty procur'd a deal of honour to the Bishop of *Luçon*, tho' others gave the matter a different turn, and charg'd him with having betray'd the Queen's interests in this exchange, in order to regain the favour of the court. His Majesty publish'd a declaration upon this reconciliation, and some time after set forward for *Touraine*.

April 30.

June 20.

The first interview of his Majesty, and the Queen-mother, was at *Consières*, in *Touraine*, with all possible marks of a mutual affection.

Sept. 4.

Her Majesty then went to take possession of her new government of *Angers*, and made a publick entry into the town.

Monf. de Luynes, not much relying upon the affection which the Queen had express'd towards him in *Touraine*, upon her reconciliation with the King, sought to support his fortune by means of the Prince, who was still in prison in the castle of *Vincennes*, and, besides, had no great regard for the Queen-mother. He perswaded the King to set him at liberty, and took great care to let him know, that his deliverance was owing to him. He carried him in person with Madame the Princess to *Chantilly*, to kiss the King's hand, who receiv'd him very graciously.

Oct. 16.

20th.

ously. The Prince was charm'd with the kind office the minister had done him, and vow'd him a perpetual friendship.

Private af-
fairs.

Charles de Choiseul, Marquis of *Praslin*, *John Francis de la Guiche*, Count of *St. Geran*, were this year made *Mareschals of France*.

Nov. 14.

The lands of *Maille*, not far from *Tours*, which belong'd to *Monf. de Luynes*, were erected into a duchy and peerage, under the name of *Luynes*, on the 14th of *November*.

Lucilio Vanini, a teacher of atheism, having been convicted of it at *Toulouse*, was condemned, and afterwards burnt on the 9th of *April*, and died impenitent.

The parliament of *Paris* also signaliz'd their zeal for religion, by causing the famous libertine, the impious *Theophile*, to be taken up, and banish'd the kingdom, by a decree. He died not long after.

A° 1620.

Affairs of
State and war.

IN the year 1610. there had been form'd a treaty of alliance between *France* and *England*, which the King was oblig'd to confirm by an article in the said treaty, when his Majesty should come to his majority; the confirmation had been hitherto delay'd, but was confirm'd this year with great solemnity.

Jan. 2.

The disagreements at court augmented the instability of the *Calvinists*; and notwithstanding the King's prohibition, they continued their meeting at *Louain*, which had already lasted five months, during which time, 'twas known, they had begun to form alliances with foreigners; the King declar'd the deputies guilty of high-treason, in case they did not break up on the day appointed them.

Feb. 26.

The more the King advanc'd the Duke of *Luynes* and his friends and relations to wealth and honours, the greater jealousy was form'd against him, and the number of his enemies increas'd; the Queen-mother, at the instigation of the disaffected Lords, gave way to her old hatred towards the favourite, who had been the cause of her disgrace, and first banishment from court, and enter'd into the conspiracy. Not long after, several Princes and Lords retir'd from court, and news was brought, that the Count of *Soissons*,

sons, the Duke of *Vendosme*, his brother the Grand Prior of *France*, the Dukes of *Longueville*, *Mayenne*, *Nevers*, *la Trimouille*, *Roban*, *Rouannez*, and some others, were upon the Point of declaring for the Queen-mother against this Minister.

The King immediately took the field, and march'd with his troops into *Normandy*, enter'd *Rouen*, and by his presence defeated all the designs of the Duke of *Longueville*, governor of the province, and the intelligence he had form'd there. From thence he went to *Caen*, where the castle was surrender'd to him after five days siege.

July 9.

18th.

Having nothing to fear on that side, he march'd into *Anjou*, attack'd the intrenchment of *Pont-de-Cé* which was defended by the Queen's troops, who had openly declar'd for the male-contents, and forc'd them. By this victory he subdued the conspiracy.

Aug. 8.

The Queen demands peace, which she had refused, when it was offer'd her, and the treaty is signed.

11th.

Upon this, there follow'd an interview of the Queen with his Majesty at *Brissac*; they mutually express'd a passionate regard for each other, tho' the world seem'd unsatisfy'd of the sincerity of their affection. The faction being disconcerted by the victory of *Pont-de-Cé*, and the following peace, the King march'd with his troops into *Guyenne*, and came to *Bordeaux*; from thence he pass'd to *Bearn*, and arriv'd at *Pau*; he made his entry into the town, but forbade that any ceremony should be used at his reception, as there was no catholick church in the place for him to go to.

Sept. 18.

Oct. 15.

Two days after, he went to *Navarrins*, secur'd the place, and order'd *Mass* to be said there in his presence, fifteen years after it had been abolish'd.

17th.

He returns to *Pau*, restores the abbots and clergy of the country to their place in the council of *Bearn*, and repossesses them in the benefices that had formerly belong'd to them.

19th.

The great church at *Pau* was also restor'd to the Catholics, and after this, the chancery of *Pau* was erected into a parliament, according to the form of the other parliaments in the kingdom, and the edict of

20th.

of union, by which the kingdom of *Navarre* and the sovereignty of *Bearn* were reunited to the crown of *France*. 'Twas order'd, that all the pleadings in this new parliament should be in *French*; and that all judiciary acts should be made, and all decrees pronounc'd in the *French* language; and that the captains of the six *Parfians*, i. e. the six cantons which compos'd or divided *Bearn*, should be suppress'd. These officers had the command of the army in their respective cantons, and authority to bring into the field all such as were capable of bearing arms.

Nov. 7. After so glorious, so successful; and so religious an expedition; his Majesty, having plac'd good garrisons in the country, return'd to *Bordeaux*, went next to *Saintes*, and from thence made haste to *Paris*, where he arriv'd in the height of glory.

Notwithstanding the King's success, the general assembly of the *Calvinists* at *Rockelle* did not regard the orders, which had been sent them the last *October*, to withdraw under pain of high-treason.

Private affairs.

On the first of *January*, the King made a large promotion to the order of knighthood. He made *M. de Cadenet*, since Duke of *Chaulnes*, and *M. d'Espasbes*, Viscount d'*Aubeterre*, *Mareschals of France*. The solicitors were erected into titles of offices in the sovereign courts and royal jurisdictions, by a declaration of his Majesty, and their number limited.

A° 1621.
Affairs of
state and war.

Feb. 8. THE *Calvinists* had rais'd so many disturbances during the late civil wars, had taken such bold steps to promote them, and had appear'd so haughty and stubborn in their assemblies, which they held, for the most part, without the King's permission, and against his orders, that 'twas expected they would soon take off the masque, and come to an open rupture. This they did by the siege of the castle of *Privas*, in the *Vivarez*, which they took in fourteen days.

This produc'd several attempts against different places, of which some were fortified by nature, and others by art, and which abound both in this country, and in all *Languedoc*, *Guyenne*, and *Bearn*, and were mutually seiz'd on by both parties, either with design to cover the principal towns, to facilitate the
con-

convoy of provisions, to open a passage into the enemy's country, or to procure a communication between such places as were still in their own hands.

In the month of *March*, the Duke of *Montmorency*, Governor of *Languedoc*, took *Vals* in the *Cevennes* from the *Calvinists*, and after that *Valens*. March,

The month after, the Duke of *Luynes*, before he attended upon his Majesty to the army, was made Constable of *France*. April 22.

The Duke of *Espernon* enters *Bearn* at the same time with his troops, where he defeats the rebels, who were got together under the command of the Marquis de la *Force*, and restores peace to the province.

'Tis a reflexion which has been made by all who have treated of the affairs of *France*, since the beginning of the wars, upon account of religion, that the *Calvinists*, unwilling to be confin'd within the bounds of a monarchical state, did always design to establish a republick; and they had already given clear indications of their purpose upon several occasions, under the foregoing reigns. Under the reign of *Lezeis* the XIII. nothing of this kind had appear'd till the present year, when the design was not only propos'd, but a scheme of it drawn up in the assembly at *Rockelle*.

In this republick, comprehending all the *Huguenots* of *France*, the general assembly, compos'd of the deputies from all quarters of the kingdom, was to have the sovereign authority, to name the commanders in the provinces and armies, to have the disposition of the finances, and in short to govern all important affairs by their orders. They seem to have modell'd their constitution by the republick of *Holland*, and began to put it in execution, by marking out the particular districts, where each Lord of the party was to have the command; they coin'd money with a particular stamp, &c. May 10.

His Majesty, provok'd at this insolence of the rebels, took the field with the new Constable. The Prince, the Duke of *Angoulesme*, the Count of *Soissons*, the Mareschals de *Chaulnes*, *Roque-aure*, *Dupleix-Praslin*, *Lestiguières*, *St. Geran*, and the Duke of *Mayenne*, were commission'd to act in several places

under his orders. A misunderstanding was raised among some of the *Huguenot* chiefs, and several of their governors were gain'd over to the royal party.

May. 11. The governor of *Saumur*, Mr. *Dupleffis-Mornay*, was not of this number, but he suffer'd himself to be taken by surprize, and the King seiz'd upon the town and castle, which were a very important Pass upon the *Loire*.

13th. *Soubise*, who commanded in *St. John d' Angely*, kept a stricter guard, and, to free himself from all apprehension of treachery, caused the catholicks to leave the town, and even such among the protestants, as he knew to be faithful to the King.

On the other side, upon the King's entrance into *Poitou*, the towns of *Fontenay*, *St. Maixant*, *Chattelleraut*, *l' Isle-Bouchard*, *Maillesais* and *Marans*, places of security to the *Huguenots*, submitted to his obedience. He was also receiv'd into *Niort*, and *Gergeau* was taken from the rebels by the Count of *S. Pol*.

23d. His Majesty, being at *Niort*, declares the towns of
27th. *Niort*, and *St. John d' Angely*, rebellious, and guilty of high treason.

30th. The Prince reduces *Sancerre* to the King's obedience.

June 15. The Duke of *Mayenne* takes the castle of *Caumont*, and compells the Marquis *de la Force* to quit the country; the castle of *Caumont* was raz'd, but the progress of these conquests was stopped by *St. John d' Angely*.

26th. The King was oblig'd to lay seige to it, which lasted five and thirty days. He pardon'd the garrison, but without capitulation; the fortifications were demolish'd, the walls broke down, and the inhabitants laid under contribution; *Lavardin*, and *Montrevel*, were slain in the action, and several lords and gentlemen wounded.

June 28. Two days after the surrender of this place, *Dupleffis-Prasin*, and *la Rochefaucault*, carried the fort, which the *Rockellers* had built at the point of *la Faute*.

July.

Pons in *Xaintonge*, surrender'd at discretion to the *Marschal de Chaulnes*, is dismantled.

The

the Reign of LEWIS XIII.

19

The Duke of *Mayenne*, with the *Mareschals de Roquelaure* and *d' Aubeterre*, lays siege to *Nerac*, and carries it in 20 days ; the chamber of the edict settled there was remov'd to *Agen*.

July 9.

Bergerac surrender'd to the King, and raz'd.

13th.

The castle of *Sully* taken by the Prince, and the Count of *Scissions*.

19th.

The Duke of *Espenon* forms the blockade of *Robelle* by land.

26th.

Tho' the *Dutch* were in alliance with the King, they notwithstanding favour'd the *Rockellers*; and a large *Dutch* vessel, laden with arms for the *Calvinists*, was taken in the port of *Sette*.

Aug. 4.

Clerac was besieg'd in form, and made a vigorous defence, but was at last surrender'd to the King at discretion. Mr. *de Termes* and the Baron *de Mailloc* were slain in the siege ; Messieurs *de Liencourt*, and *de la Ferté* were wounded and the fortifications demolish'd ; the inhabitants redeem'd the plunder of the town for the sum of 50000 crowns ; several places of *Guyenne* and *Gascogne* were reduced at the same time.

5th.

The Duke of *Angoulesme* defeats the Marquis *de Malause*, and takes the fort of *Fauch*.

Sept. 2.

This success, and the courage of his troops, engag'd the King in a much greater attempt, the siege of *Montauban*. This place was very strongly fortified, well supplied with ammunition and provision ; and besides, the inhabitants, who were resolv'd upon their defence, had a considerable garrison, and the Marquis *de la Force* to command it, who had thrown himself into the town with his two sons. The siege was begun on the 17th of *August*, and the town defended with all possible art and vigour ; insomuch, that they were oblig'd to raise it after an attack of three months.

Nov. 18.

The *Mareschal de St. Geran*, remain'd in the neighbourhood with a body of troops.

This siege was very bloody. *Henry of Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayenne*, a Prince of great intrepidity, was slain there on the 20th of *September*. The Count of *Miolans*, and the eldest son of the *Mareschal de Themines*, were also kill'd ; the Sieurs *de Marillac*,

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de *Toiras*, the Count of *Fiesque*, *Zamet* Mareſchal de *Camp*, *Goka* captain of the guards, the Barons de *Paillet* and *Cheben*, were there alſo wounded, and a great number of officers of ſeveral regiments. Four prelates died of the diſtempers, which attended the camp, the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, brother to the late Cardinal du *Perron*, the Biſhop of *Valence*, the Biſhop of *Carcasſonne*, and the Biſhop of *Marſeilles*.

This return of fortune inspir'd the *Calviniſts* with freſh courage, who were become diſpirited by the many advantages, that were gain'd over them. *Léran*, who had receiv'd a ſupply of troops from the Duke of *Roſan*, in the county of *Foix*, took certain cattles, and ſat down before *Varilles*, but he was oblig'd to raiſe the ſiege, and was defeated by the Baron de *Montberaud*. A few days after, the *Calviniſts*, being become maſters in *Montpelier*, pull down the churches, and abolish the exerciſe of the catholick religion.

Dec. 12. The town of *Rokan* is ſurprized by *Soubize*. *Monburt* is ſurrender'd to the King, and raz'd and burnt. The Mareſchal de *Requelaure* commanded in the ſiege. *La Chapelle-Biron* and *Lauzières*, a younger ſon of the Mareſchal de *Themines*, were kill'd in the action.

15th. Three days after, the Conſtable de *Juynes* died at *Longueville*, and, by his death, occaſion'd a change of the miniſtry. The Cardinal de *Retz* and the Count de *Schemberg* were placed at the helm.

Private affairs.

This year died *Lewis* of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of *Reims* and Cardinal of *Guiſe*, after the taking of *St. John de Angely*. *Charles de Coſſé*, Duke of *Briſſac*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, and *Ceſar Auguſtus de St. Larry de Termes*, Grand Ecuyer of *France*, died alſo.

The congregation of the *Benedictins* of *St. Maur* was this year eſtabliſh'd in *France* by Pope *Gregory V.* at the King's recommendation, with a view to reſtore the monaſtick rule in the convents of the order of *St. Bennet*.

A° 1622. After a campaign of ſuch length and fatigue, the King return'd to *Paris*, and arriv'd there in the month

month of *January*, having left behind him the Duke of *Angoulême*, and the Mareschal de *Themines*, at the head of his army, in the neighbourhood of *Montauban*, who take *Bourmiquet* and *Negrepellisse*, not far from the city.

The townsmen of *Negrepellisse* cut off a garrison of 400 men of the regiment of *Vaillac*, and make themselves masters of the town.

The Duke d' *Elbeuf* beats the Marquis de *la Ferce*.

Feb. 1.

Lunas is storm'd by the Duke of *Montmorency*.

Clerac is surpris'd by the Marquis de *Lefignan* at the head of a body of *Calvinists*.

6th.

The Duke d' *Elbeuf* sits down before *Montravel* in *Perigord*, and carries it by storm.

21st.

Le Poussin taken from the *Calvinists* by the Mareschal de *Lefdiguieres*.

28th.

Fougeres in *Languedoc* taken by the Duke of *Montmorency* after eight days siege.

March 17.

These reciprocal advantages and losses, which cost *France* so much blood, and laid the country desolate and unpeopled, engag'd the Mareschal de *Lefdiguieres* to write to the King, and advise him to enter upon measures for an accommodation. The matter was long debated in council: The Queen-mother, the Chancellour de *Sillery*, Mons. de *Vic* keeper of the Seals, Mons. de *Puisieux*, who at that time was in great credit, declar'd for peace; Mons. le Prince, the Cardinal de *Retz*, the Duke of *Guise*, and the Count de *Schemberg*, were for the continuation of the war. Their judgment prevail'd; and his Majesty immediately took the field, and enter'd *Poitou* to put himself at the head of his troops.

April 7.

Soubise, the Duke of *Roban*'s brother, had seiz'd upon the isles of *Rais*, and rayag'd *Poitou* from thence, having got together 6000 men. 'Twas dangerous and difficult to attack him, as there was no means of coming at him, but when the tide was down. The King, however, determin'd upon it; and all was so order'd, that his Majesty pass'd on horseback with his troops across a large canal, five hundred yards broad, defeated *Soubise*, and pursued him, who lost above 4000 men, and all his cannon.

Apr. 16, 17.

The Prince of *Condé* was General of the army, and

commanded the Van-guard ; *Schomberg* commanded the Corps *de Bataille*, and *la Rochefaucault* the Rear-guard ; *Vitry*, *Zamet*, and *Marillac*, were Mareschals *de Camp*. The Duke of *Roban* reveng'd the defeat of his brother *Soubise* by taking *Montlaur*.

May 2. The Marquis *de Castelnau*, Governor of *Mont de Marsan*, declares against the King ; but not long after gives up the place to his Majesty, at the persuasion of the Sieur *de Gourgues*, the premier president of the parliament of *Bordeaux*.

4th. The Marquis *de la Force* had some time before taken *Tonneins* ; the Duke *d'Elbeuf* was detach'd to lay siege to it, and the siege lasted forty days, during which, he twice beat the supply, which Monsr. *de la Force* attempted to throw into the town. The place was carried and laid in ashes for an example, and to punish the cruelty and insolence which had been committed, especially by the women, at the last taking of the castle.

May 11. *Soubise* had surpriz'd *Roban* towards the close of the last year. The King caus'd the Mareschal *de Vitry* and the Duke of *Espernou* to attack this post, and it was taken at discretion after six days siege ; the Barons *de Vasse* and *de Matba* were slain.

24th. The town of *St. Foy* is surrender'd to the King, who orders the festival of the holy sacrament to be observ'd with much solemnity ; this expedition was attended with great consequences. We learn from the memoirs of those times, that division had gain'd ground among the *Calvinists* ; the Duke of *Roban*, who was then the most considerable person of the party, complains of it very much in the memoirs he publish'd ; this effect arose from jealousy and emulation, and gave occasion to several of them to think of coming to a private agreement with the King. The Marquis *de la Force* in particular made his peace, and the surrender of *St. Foy* was one of the articles of accommodation ; and instead of being restor'd to his dignities and employments, he receiv'd, by way of recompence, the Mareschal's staff and two hundred thousand crowns ; the honour was due to his valour and ability in war, which might have been better employ'd in the service of his Prince, than

than at the head of the rebels, whose cause he so long maintain'd. His example was follow'd by several others. Messieurs *de Sully*, *d'Orval*, *Theobon*, and *de Lesignan* gave up several places into the King's hands, after having submitted to his Majesty.

As soon as his Majesty was come to *Agen*, he gave orders to Monsieur the Prince to besiege *Negrepellisse*, and to the Duke of *Vendosme* to sit down before *St. Antonin*. *Negrepellisse* was carried by storm and reduc'd to ashes, and the inhabitants were put to the sword, by way of punishment, for the massacre they had committed upon the garrison, which the King had plac'd in the town; two hundred soldiers took refuge in the castle, which they were forc'd to surrender the next day, for want of provisions, and were all hang'd; the Barons *d'Esquilly*, *Fontenay*, and *Villeneuve* were slain.

June 10.

St. Antonin, a very strong town, surrender'd at discretion, after twelve days siege; the women of the town fought in company with the soldiers and inhabitants, and fifteen of them were kill'd in an assault. The King lost the Sieurs *de Lavardin*, *Paluau*, the Baron *de Paliez*, the Baron *de Saligny*, *Betancourt*, and several other brave officers.

22d.

The Count of *Soissons* was detach'd to renew the blockade of *Rockelle* by land.

28th.

Lunel, taken by Mons. le Prince.

Aug. 8.

Sommieres, by the King.

22d.

Lombez, by the Duke of *Vendosme*.

31st.

The siege of *Briteste* rais'd, after having been sustain'd by the protestants for a whole month.

Sept. 18.

Montpellier submits after a rough siege. The Duke of *Fronsac*, the only son of the Count of *St. Pol*, *Beuvron*, *Canillac*, *Zamet*, *Senecey*, *Fabregues*, and *St. Brez*, both of them colonels, *Luffan*, *Mombrun*, &c. were kill'd.

Octob. 19.

Tho' the civil war, to all outward appearance, was carrying on with more vehemencè than ever, the Duke of *Rohan*, who had already had some private negotiations with the Mareschal *de Lesdiguières*, about putting an end to it, was acting underhand with those of his party, in concert with the King, to dispose them to a peace.

Octob. 21. The peace was concluded, and the treaty reduc'd to the form of an edict. One of the conditions was, that all the fortifications of the towns, places, castles, and forts, held by those of the pretended reform'd religion, and especially in the isles of *Ré* and *Oleron*, should be demolish'd and raz'd, the old walls, towers, fosses, and counterescarpes remaining in their first condition, with an express prohibition to add to their fortification. Necessary precautions were also taken for the restoring of the catholick religion in all the places, where it had been abolish'd.

28th.

The Duke of *Guise* at the head of the royal navy, supported by six gallies, fought the *Rockellers* with great success. The peace was sign'd, before they came to a battle, and 'tis pretended, that both the Duke of *Guise* and the *Rockellers* knew it, but that the Duke would not suffer such an opportunity of advancing his glory to escape him; and the *Rockellers* expected, if the victory declar'd for them, to draw great advantages from thence, for the establishment of their republick, of which they had already form'd the plan.

Nov. 16.

The Count of *Soissons*, in consequence of the treaty of peace, raises the blockade of *Rochelle*; but the Fort *Louis* was still kept up, to the great dissatisfaction of the *Rockellers*, and was afterwards of great service to the King.

Private affairs.

The oldest *Calvinist* in *France* became a convert, at the age of an hundred and ten years, and two hundred *Calvinists* of *Poix* follow'd his example, and abjur'd *Calvinism*. *Calvin* had formerly sent him thither from *Geneva*.

The Marechal Duke de *Lestiguieres* abjured *Calvinism* on the 24th of *June*, and was then made Constable of *France*, and Knight of the order, at the age of 80 years.

Dec. 2.

The seals were given to the Chancellour de *Sillery*, after the death of Messieurs de *Vic* and *Caumartin*.

Armand Duplessis de Richelieu Bishop of *Luçon*, after having already experienc'd the inconstancy of fortune in the court, was become so agreeable to the King and the Queen-mother, notwithstanding their private differences, that they demanded and obtain'd the

the Cardinal's cap for him of Pope Gregory the 15th. He receiv'd this honour on the 7th of September.

On the 20th of October, the bishoprick of Paris was erected by the same Pope into an Archbishoprick, at the King's request; the suffragans were Chartres, Meaux, and Orleans.

Immediately after the reduction of Montpelier, the King created the first company of musqueteers, who have since been call'd the Grey musqueteers.

Henry de Gendy, Cardinal de Retz, died at Beziers the 3d of August.

Adolphus de Vignancourt, grand master of Malta, died the 14th of September.

The King honour'd Charles de Crequy, Gaspard de Coligni, Jacques de Caumont-la-Force, and Francis de Bassompierre, with the Marechal's Staff.

HIS Majesty having spent some time in *Langue-
doc* and the country, where he had been at war, in order to confirm and settle the peace, did not return to *Paris* till the first of *January*. He was received with much magnificence, and pass'd under a triumphal arch, on which there was an account of his victories and conquests. This year there were great alterations made at court, the ministers taking all possible pains to supplant one another, and thus opening a way to the great power of Cardinal *Richelieu*, who soon after was advanced to the office of first minister.

A° 1623.
Affairs of
state and war.
Jan. 1.

This year an old treaty made with *England* in the year 1606. which was to have been confirm'd by the King, when he came to age, and which had been hitherto delay'd by divers accidents, was confirm'd.

April 14.

The *Calvinists* were prohibited to hold any assemblies without the King's permission, and the presence of an officer appointed by his Majesty; they were also forbidden to meddle with state-affairs in their meetings.

17th.

Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne Marechal of *France*, Duke of *Bouillon*, died at *Sedan* the 25th of *March*, being sixty years old, a great officer, and one

Private af-
fairs.

one who was often at the head of the *Huguenot* party.

John Francis de la Guiche, Count of *St. Geran* and Marechal of *France*, died on the 12th of *December*.

Peter Jeannin, president of the parliament of *Burgundy*, died also this year, at the age of fourscore and four years, a man distinguish'd by his great prudence and dexterity in negotiations; he first follow'd the party of the league against *Henry IV.* but always oppos'd the ambitious designs the *Spaniards* had form'd against *France*, and would never be brought over to their party. He was afterwards a very serviceable minister, both to the King, and his successor *Lewis XIII.*

A° 1624. *Affairs of state and war.* THE Marquis de *Coeuvres* is dispatch'd to the *Grisons*, to execute the treaty of 1621. and to disannul three treaties concluded between the Bishop of *Caire* and the *Spaniards*.

Jan. Cardinal *Richelieu* was made first Minister, and took his place in the council above the Constable.

Nov. 20. The marriage of Madame *Henrietta Maria*, the King's youngest sister, concluded with the Prince of *Wales*. The Prince had for a long time made pretensions to the Infanta of *Spain*, and taken a journey himself to *Madrid* to make her a visit; but finding himself amus'd by the *Spaniards*, who still deferr'd the conclusion of the affair, his father, King *James*, ask'd the Princess *Henrietta* of the King, who granted his request, after having taken all necessary precautions for the liberty and security of her religion.

21st. The Marquis de *Coeuvres* is made General of the *French*, *Grison*, and *Venetian* troops; takes the *Valtelline*, drives thence the *Spaniards*, discharges the Pope's sequestration, and restores it to the *Grisons*, preserves the catholick religion, and is made Marechal of *France* under the title of Marechal d'*Etrées*. This business of the *Valtelline* lasted for some time, the *French* and the *Spaniards* expelling one another by turns.

The seditious peasants of *Quercy* were defeated by the Marechal de *Themines*.

Nicholas

Nicholas Brulard, Marquis de Sillery and Chan-^{Private aff}cellour of France, died upon the first of October, a ^{fairs.} great statesman, whose life was much chequer'd with favours and disgraces. Mons. d'Aligre succeeded him in the office of Chancellour.

The reform of the abbey of St. Genevieve, by the institution of a new congregation. 'Twas procur'd by the Cardinal de Rochefaucault, abbat of St. Genevieve, with the authority of the holy see,

THE Calvinists, suspecting the insincerity of the court in their behalf, break out into a war; they ^{Ao 1625.} pretended the last treaties were infring'd by the ^{Affairs of} refusal to demolish the Fort St. Louis not far from ^{state and war.} Rochelle, and to execute the capitulation of Montpelier. Mons. de Soubise, in concert with the Rochellers, made an open declaration, by the surprize of the Port of Blavet in Brittany, and by laying siege to the Fort.

The Duke of Vendosme rais'd the siege. The nobility and gentry of Brittany distinguish'd themselves upon this occasion, by their zeal for the service of the King and religion. The Marquis de Molac threw himself into the Fort, with an hundred gentlemen. The Marquisses of Afferac, Gonlaine, St. Laurent, du Tremeur, and several others of the nobility, had a share in the glory of this expedition.

Jan. 18.
27th.

The business of the Valteline gave rise to the war in Italy, when the King's troops were sent against the Genoesse in favour of the Duke of Savoy, who made war upon them. These troops, tho' nam'd only auxiliary, were notwithstanding commanded by the Constable de Lesdiguieres. This conjunction of the French with the Savoyards produc'd the desir'd effect, and oblig'd the Spaniards to give up the rest of the Valteline.

Thus the Fort of Chiavene was surrender'd to the Sieur de Longueval d' Haraucourt, after a siege of six and twenty days.

March 9.

Novi in Italy was surrender'd to the Constable by the Genoesse garrison. The Genoesse were also beaten upon other occasions, and the Duke of Savoy recover'd several places from the republick.

15th.

All

April 23. All commerce was prohibited between *France* and *Spain* upon account of this war, the King of *Spain* having detain'd the *French* vessels in his Ports, and seiz'd upon the *Frenchmen's* effects.

May 11. The solemnization of the marriage of *Henrietta Maria*, the King's sister, and Queen of *England*, in the Church of *Notre-Dame* at *Paris* by the Cardinal *de Rochefaucault*, Grand Almoner of *France*.

21st. The embassy of Cardinal *Barberin* in *France*, upon the affair of the *Valteline*; his negotiation prov'd unsuccessful, upon account of his known partiality in favour of the *Spaniards*.

24th. Nine and twenty colours were presented to the King by the Duke of *Savoy*, in acknowledgment of the assistance he had received from his Majesty.

After the enterprize of *Blavet* by *M. de Soubise*, the Duke of *Rohan* and he openly revolted with the *Calvinists*.

June. The Duke of *Espernon* ravages the country, in the neighbourhood of *Montauban*; the garrison of the town made several sallies, but was always repuls'd. One among the rest was attended with a very bloody fight, where near 800 of the rebels were slain.

27th. The Duke of *Rohan*, having surpriz'd the town of *Semmières*, was oblig'd to give it up, the *Sieur de Marillac* having kept his ground in the castle, and given time for succour to arrive.

15th. The Marechal *de Themines* storms *St. Paul*, takes *Lamiatte*, and wastes the country about *Castres*.

31st. The Duke of *Rohan* was hard press'd by the Marechal *de Themines*, not far from *Viane* and *Puysegade*.

Aug. 5. The Marechal *de Cregy*, having thrown himself into *Ast*, obliges the Duke of *Ieria* to raise the siege.

Sept. 15. The Marechal *Dupleffis-Prastin* forms the blockade of *Rockelle*. *Messieurs de la Rochefaucault*, *de St. Luc*, and *de Toiras*, make a descent upon the isle of *R*, which the rebels had got into their power. *Soubise* was defeated there the next day, and oblig'd to escape in a shallop.

17th. A sea-fight not far from the isle of *R*, where the rebels were beaten by the Admiral *de Montmorency*,

rency, who commanded the fleet of *France, England, and Holland*, and lost twelve of their vessels. *Messieurs de Manty, de Ris, Bouteville, Bressieux, and Villeneuve* signaliz'd themselves in the action. The Admiral of *Rockelle* having been forc'd to fall foul upon, and grapple with three other ships, the commander gave orders to set fire to the powder, and by that means the four ships were all-blown up. The Count of *Vaurvert*, and four and twenty others of the royal party, who had seiz'd upon the enemies Admiral, lost their lives upon the occasion.

The conquerors became masters of the isle of the Fort *St. Martin*, in the isle of *Ré*. Sept. 18.

The Fort built by the rebels, in the isle of *Oleron*, is surrender'd to the Admiral *Montmorency*. 20th.

The siege of the *Mas d'Asil*, in the county of *Foix*, rais'd after a month's attack by the catholicks. Octob. 13.

In *Italy*, the siege of *Verûe*, sustain'd for four months by the Prince of *Piedmont*, and the Mareschal *de Crequy*, rais'd by the Duke of *Feria*, who was beaten in his retreat by the Constable and the Mareschal *de Crequy*. Nov. 17.

Henry de Schomberg was made Mareschal of *France* in the month of *June*. Private affairs.

PEACE granted to the rebel *Calvinists*, who, finding their affairs in a bad condition, thought fit to submit. An edict was publish'd for putting the articles in execution; two of the conditions of the treaty were the demolition of the fortifications of *Rockelle*, and the restitution of the ecclesiastical benefices by the *Rockellers*. A° 1626.
Affairs of
state and war:
Feb. 6

The treaty of *Monçon* in *Arragon*, by which the *Grisons* remain'd masters of the *Valteline*, the Kings of *France* and *Spain* declaring themselves Guarantees for the preservation of the catholick religion in the *Valteline*, and in the counties of *Bormio* and *Ghiavenna*. March 5.

The King's commissioners come to *Rockelle* to confirm the peace; and Mass was celebrated there on *Ascension-Day* in *St. Marguerit's Church*. May.

The seals taken from the Chancellour d' *Aligre*, and given to *Monf. de Marillac*. June.

July 23. *Le Poussin* in *Dauphiné* and *Mevillon*, places very strongly situated, and possess'd by the rebels, rector'd into the King's hands.

Aug. 6. Monsieur, the King's only brother, marries *Made-moiselle de Montpensier*, at *Nantes*; the Cardinal de *Richelieu* perform'd the ceremony.

19th. The execution of the Count de *Chalais* for an offence against the state. The *Mareschal d'Ornano* prevented the like punishment, by dying of a distemper in the castle of *Vincennes*.

Private af-fairs.

The *Notables* meet in the *Tuilleries*.

The death of the Constable de *Lesdiguières*, one of the greatest officers of his time. The death of the *Mareschals de Roquelaure, de Praslin, and de Sourvi*.

A new edict against duels, under pain of degradation from the quality of a gentleman.

The institution of the congregation of the *Mission*, by father *Vincent de Paul*.

A° 1627.
Affairs of
state and war.
March 18.

The edict for the creation of the office of chief and superintendent general of the navigation and commerce of *France*, in favour of Cardinal *Richelieu*, confirm'd. This edict supposes a preceding one to have been publish'd in the month of *January*, by which the employments of admiral and constable of *France* were suppress'd.

July 21. A fresh civil war upon account of religion. The *English* begin it in favour of the *Huguenots*, and this by way of fact without any declaration.

The *English* fleet, commanded by the Duke of *Buckingham*, lands in the isle of *Ré*, at the sollicitation of the *Rockellers*, and by the management of the Dukes of *Roan* and *Soubise*. There was a bloody battle after the descent of a part of the *English* troops. *Monf. de Toiras*, commander in the isle, charg'd the *English* with vigour, and upwards of 400 of them were kill'd or drown'd. He lost also several of his men. The Baron de *Chantal*, *Monf. de Navailles*, and some other gentlemen were dangerously wounded.

Aug. 10. The Duke of *Angoulême* lays siege to *Rockelle*.

Sept. 10. *Rockelle, Nismes, Uzez, &c.* make choice of the Duke of *Roan* for their head, and treat with *England*.
The

The fort of the isle of *Ré*, nam'd the fort of *St. Martin*, receiv'd a very considerable succour, notwithstanding the opposition of the *English* fleet. Octob. 8.

The King arrives at the camp before *Rochelle*. This siege was one of the most famous, that is mention'd in our histories, as well for the resistance of the besieg'd as the constancy of the besiegers, the many battles that were fought, the attempts of the *English* to relieve it, the prodigious pains that were taken both by sea and land to compass their design, and the great number of Princes, Lords, and Gentlemen, who signaliz'd themselves upon the occasion; for besides the King, who attended in person, there were present at the siege Monsieur and the Count of *Soissons*, with the Dukes of *Guise*, *Angoulême*, and *Nemours*, Cardinal *Richelieu*, the Mareschals *Schomberg*, *Bassompierre*, *d' Etrées*, the Duke de la *Trimouille*, *Bellegarde*, *Crequy*, *Chevreuse*, *Montbazon*, *Retz*, and *Rockefaucault*, the Count of *Harcourt*, *Nesse*, *Hallier*, *Alais*, *Canaples*, the two *Rotbelins*, *la Valette*, *Rambures*, *Tavannes*, *St. Chaumont*, *Toiras*, *la Rocheguyon*, *d' Uxelles*, *de la Ferté*, *la Fosseliere*, *Plessis-Bejaumon*, *Beaumont*, *Malissey*, *Montespan*, *Vignoles*, *la Curée*, *Bussi-Lamet*, *Villequier*, *Moüy*, *Drcüet*, *Comminges*, *Beringken*, *d' Effiat*, *Marillac*, *Valence* vice-admiral, *des Gouttes*, *Razilly*, *Poincy*, *Mailli*, *Brezé*, *Arnaud*, *d' Etampes*, the two *St. Simon's*, *Plessis-Praslin*, *Saligny*, *Tilladet*, *Fourille*, *Fontenay*, *Chappes*, *Bury*, *la Meilleraye*, *Blainville*, *Scurdis*, *Matignon*, *Vaillac*, *Riberac*, *d' Esteing*, *Vaubecourt*, *Boufflers*, *Jonsac*, *Châtelier*, *Charnassé*, *Ruffec*, *Pompadour*, *Leuville*, *de Maure*, *Guitaut*, *d' Heudicourt*, *Rouville*, *Feuquieres*, *Pontac*, *d' Aury*, *la Grange*, *la Vergue*, *Laurieres*, and almost all the officers of distinction. *Pompée Targon*, the most celebrated engineer of his time, advanc'd also his reputation by his actions upon this occasion.

The Duke of *Rohan* is beat at *Sozille* by the Dukes of *Montmorenci* and *Ventadour*. Nov. 3.

The general assault, given by the *English* at the fort of *St. Martin* in the isle of *Ré*, repuls'd by *Mr. de Toiras*. 8th.

Nov. 8th. The Mareſchal *de Schomberg* makes a deſcent upon the iſle of *Ré*, raiſes the ſiege of *St. Martin*, which had laſted two months and a half, and beats the *Engliſh* in their retreat.

Monſ. the Prince, during this campaign, commanded the troops in *Languedoc* and *Guyenne*.

13th. He took *Seyon* upon the *Rhône*, the ſame day that *Pamiers* was ſurrender'd by treachery to the Duke of *Rohan*.

17th. The departure of the *Engliſh* fleet, from the coaſts of *Poitou*, with the loſs of above 8000 men.

This year died *Pons de Lauſiere-Thlemines*, Mareſchal of *France*.

Private af-
fairs.

A° 1678.

Affairs of
ſtate and war.

Jan. 17.

IN the mean while, the ſiege of *Rockelle* was ſtill continued; however, the King made ſeveral detachments againſt the rebels, nor did he loſe ſight of the affairs in *Italy*.

The Duke of *Nevers*; by the aſſiſtance of *France*, is receiv'd into *Mantua* upon the death of Duke *Vincent*, whoſe heir he pretended to be; the Emperor and the Duke of *Savoy* declare againſt him, which gives riſe to the war in *Italy*.

18th.

The Duke of *Rohan* falls ſhort of ſurpriſing the citadel of *Montpelier*, and loſt abundance of his men in the enterpriſe.

28th.

A treaty of *League* deſenſive and offenſive, between *England* and *Rockelle*.

March 10.

Pamiers ſurrender'd at diſcretion to Monſ. the Prince, after a ſiege of ſeven days.

April 30.

Realmont taken by the Prince in twelve days.

May.

The next month ſeveral other places ſurrender'd to Monſ. the Prince and the Duke of *Montmorenci*.

The famous mole for ſhutting up the port of *Rockelle*, finiſh'd by *Pempe Targon*.

19th.

The *Engliſh* fleet, having been repulſ'd by the *French* under the direction of the commander *de Valence*, returns into *England* without relieving *Rockelle*.

June.

Monſ. the Prince receives orders to ravage the country about *Caſtrey*, which oblig'd him to quit the ſiege of *St. Frique*.

Le Pousin taken by the Duke of *Montmorenci* in nine days. The town and castle of *Mirabel* surrend'ed to the Duke of *Montmorenci*, after five days siege.

Cressels, not far from *Milbau*, holds out an assault from the Duke of *Roban*, and is reliev'd by *Monf.* the Prince, on the 12th day after the siege. Sept. 11.

A third fleet from *England*, commanded by General *Damby*, appears within sight of *Rochelle*. *Scut-bise* and *Laval* commanded the van-guard. 30th.

The *English* attempt in vain to carry the peer, which stopp'd up the port of *Rochelle*. Octob. 3, and 4.

Rochelle submits to the King.

His Majesty's entry into *Rochelle*. 30th. Nov. 1.

The King's declaration, by which he restores the catholick religion in *Rochelle*, suppresses the offices of maior and sheriffs, orders the demolition of the walls and fortifications, and lays it under a tax.

The *English* fleet is much damag'd by a storm upon their return. 10th.

Pope *Urban VIII.* compliments the King upon his conquest by a brief; it was in effect the most important affair in the world for the security and tranquillity of his dominions. This was a mortal blow to Calvinism, and the most glorious and advantageous event of Cardinal *Richelieu's* ministry. 28th.

The Duke de *la Trimcuille* is converted by Cardinal *Richelieu*, and abjures Calvinism in the camp at *Rochelle*. *Monf. de St. Luc* is made Marechal of France. The Marechal d' *Aubeterre* dies. Private affairs.

AFTER so glorious an expedition, the King within A° 1629. two months undertakes another as full of danger and fatigue, in favour of the Duke of *Nevers* the new Duke of *Mantua*, whom the *Spaniards* were upon the point of oppressing, and marches into *Italy*. Affairs of state and war.

The Queen-mother was declar'd Regent 'till the King's return. Jan. 15.

The King, in person, carries by storm three barricades of *Pas de Suze*, defended by the Duke of *Savoy*. March 6.

At the head of the attack, there were above an hundred Princes, Lords, and Gentlemen volunteers, who follow'd the forlorn hope; and, in this number, were

the Duke of *Longueville*, the Counts of *Moret* and *Harcourt*, the Dukes of *la Trimouille* and *Halhuin*, the Marquis *de Breze* and *de Mortemar*, Messieurs *de Liencourt*, *St. Simon*, *la Meilleraye*, *Chapes*, *Bourdeille*, *Medavid*, *Beringhen*; the Mareschals *de Bassompierre*, *Schomberg*, and *Crequy*, commanded the army under the King.

March 11. A treaty concluded by the Duke of *Savoy* with Cardinal *Richelieu*, for the relief of *Cazal*.

13th. The town and citadel of *Suze* put into the King's hands, till the execution of the treaty.

15th. The Spaniards, upon the news of the King's arrival at *Pas de Suze*, raise the siege of *Cazal*, which they had begun in *February* the last year, and had been sustain'd by the *Sieur de Guron*.

16th. *Cazal* revictuall'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, in consequence of the treaty of *Suze*. The Marquis *de Beuvron* was kill'd in the defence of the place.

24th. A treaty of peace between *France* and *England* concluded at *Suze*, and published in the camp of *Privas* the 21st of *May*.

May 3. The treaty of *Madrid* between the King of *Spain* and the Duke of *Rohan*, to foment the civil war in *France*; from whence it was concluded, as upon several other former occasions, that zeal for religion very oft gave way to reasons of state in the counsels of *Spain*. But this treaty had no effect.

11th. The Mareschal *d'Etrees* obliges the Duke of *Rohan* to raise the siege of *Courcenne* in the *Cevennes*.

12th. The defeat of the Duke of *Rohan* not far from *Courviſſon*, by the said Mareschal. *Privas* besieg'd by the King, having under him the Mareschals *de Bassompierre* and *Schomberg*. The Marquis *d'Uxelles* was kill'd in the beginning of the siege; the Marquis *Desportes* had the same fate, the very day, 'tis said, he was to have receiv'd the Mareschal's staff; the town, after 14 days defence, was forsaken by the inhabitants, the garrison of the castle cut to pieces, and the place burnt and raz'd.

June 17. *Alais*, one of the strongest places belonging to the party, surrender'd before the coming up of the cannon; and the fortifications were demolish'd.

The

the Reign of LEWIS XIII.

35

The edict of pacification and abolition for the Calvinists of the *Cevennes*, *Languedoc*, *Guyenne*, the country of *Foix*, &c. The fortifications of *Nismes*, *Uzes*, *Montauban*, *St. Frigue*, *Castres*, *Milhau*, *Anduze*, *Mas d'Asil*, &c. raz'd. The Duke of Rohan retires to *Venice* with the King's leave.

July.

The Dutch sit down before *Bolduc*. The Mareschal de *Chatillon* commanded in the siege, the auxiliary troops of *France*.

Sept.

A treaty of commerce between *France* and *Muscovy*.

Nov. 11.

Cardinal *Richelieu* nam'd to command in the relief of *Cazal*, where *Toiras* was besieg'd. The Mareschals de *Crequy*, *Schomberg*, and *la Force*, nominated to serve under him.

Dec. 24.

The Mareschal's staff given to Mr. de *Varillac*. Private affair. The death of the Mareschal de *Bois-Dauphin*, and of *Alexander* of *Bourbon*, Grand Prior of *France*, and natural son of *Henry IV.* The Cardinal de *Berulle* died also on the 21st of *October*.

Cazal is revictuall'd.

A° 1630.

The Duke of *Savoy* not executing several articles of the treaty of *Suze*, Cardinal *Richelieu* carries *Pignerol* in two days.

March 22.

The citadel was afterwards surrender'd.

10th.

The Mareschal de *Schomberg* makes himself master of *Briqueras*, fortifies it, and exacts an oath of the *Vales*.

April 4.

The Marquis de *Spinola* renews the siege of *Cazal*.

20th.

The King enters *Savoy* in person. The town of *Chamberri* is surrender'd to the King, and the castle the next day. Mons. de *Canaples*, a colonel of the regiment of guards and son of the Mareschal de *Crequy*, was wounded and died of his wounds.

May 16.

The castle and town of *Annecy* surrender'd to the Mareschal de *Chatillon*.

24th.

Savoy conquer'd, except *Montmelian*; before which there was form'd a blockade.

June 5.

A treaty between *France* and *Holland*.

17th.

July 10. The battle at *Pont de Veillane*, where the Duke of *Montmorency*, seconded by the Marquis d' *Effiat*, defeated Prince *Doria*, and took him prisoner.

The great *Gustaphus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, enters *Germany*.

20, 21. The town and castle of *Saluces* taken by Messieurs *de la Force* and *Montmorency*.

Aug. 6. The battle of *Pont de Carignan*, where the *Spaniards* were cut off.

19th. *Veillane* carried without opposition by the Marechal *de Schomberg*, and the castle capitulated within eight days after.

Sept. 2. The Sieur *Mazarini* procures a suspension of arms till the 15th of *October*. The town and castle of *Cazal*, were put into the hands of the Marquis *de Spinola*, who besieged them; the citadel was left to *Monf. de Toiras*, who defended it, upon condition, that, if relief came within thirty days, *Spinola* should retire, and, otherwise, *Toiras* should surrender the citadel. *Spinola* died before *Cazal* on the five and twentieth day of the month.

Octob. 13. The treaty of *Ratisbonne* between *France* and the Empire. The Duke of *Nevers* is maintain'd in his duchy of *Mantua*.

17th. The army of *France* under the Marechals *de la Force*, *Schomberg*, and *Marillac*, sets out from *Scarnafix* beyond the *Pô*, for the relief of *Cazal*, and arrives within the time specified in the treaty of suspension of arms, which put an end to the siege.

Nov. 11. The King's recovery from a very dangerous illness. Cardinal *Richelieu*, against whom a terrible conspiracy had been form'd, takes upon him more authority than ever.

14th. The seals given to *Monf. de l' Aubespine*, after the disgrace of the *Marillacs*.

27th. The whole army leaves *Montferrat*, and *Cazal* is given back into the hands of the Duke of *Mantua*.

Private affairs. The Duke of *Montmorency*, and *Monf. de Toiras*, made Marechals of *France*; as also *Monf. d' Effiat*, on the first of *January* following. *Nicholas le Jay* was made premier president of the parliament of *Paris*, after the death of the premier president *de Cham-*

Champigny. The death of the Mareschal de la Châtre.

HIS Majesty observing, that he was still disturb'd A° 1631.
by the intrigues of the house of *Austria*, and his al- Affairs of
lies insulted and attack'd by the *Spanish* and Impe- state and war.
rial troops, gave a diversion by means of *Gustavus*
King of *Sweden*, which much embarass'd and da-
maged his Imperial Highness. A treaty was then
made between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden* at
Berneuswald in *Brandenbourg*, with due provision for
the security of the catholick religion in *Germany*.
This treaty was brought to a conclusion by Mr. de
Charnassé.

Considerable cabals were now form'd against the
first minister.

Monf. *Gaston*, the King's only brother, being dis-
satisfy'd with the Cardinal, retires into *Lorraine*.

March.

A league between *France* and the catholick branch
of *Bavaria*.

The King's declaration, by which the Count de
Moret, the Dukes d'*Elbeuf*, *Bellegarde*, and *Rohan-
nes*, the Sieur de *Puis-Laurent*, the President le *Cog-
neux*, &c. were declar'd guilty of high treason, as ac-
complices in the bad designs of Monsieur.

The treaty of *Querasque* for the execution of a
treaty of peace for *Italy*.

April 6.

The investiture of *Mantua* and *Montferrat* given
to *Charles de Gonzague* Duke of *Nevers*.

June 2.

A chamber of justice erected at the arsenal, for pro-
ceeding against the adherents to the Queen-mother
and Monsieur.

14th.

The Queen-mother discontented with the Cardi-
nal, because he would not allow her so large a share
in the administration as she expected, retires from
Compiègne to *Bruxelles*.

July 18.

A decree for the confiscation of the estates of the
Count de *Moret*, and the Duke of *Bellegarde*, and
re-uniting 'em to the crown lands.

Octob. 15.

The treaty of *Milles fleurs*, by which *Pignerol*,
St. Brigitte, and *la Perouse*, were put into the
King's hands, a month after the vacuation made in

19th.

vertue of the treaty of *Ratisbon*, which has been already mention'd.

Decemb. 17. The Marechal *de la Force* exacts an oath of fidelity to the King in *Sedan*, in consideration of his Majesty's protection of the house of *Bouillon*.

27th. Charles Duke of *Lorraine* engaging in the designs of Monsieur, the King lays siege to *Moyen-Vic*, which was carried in 15 days by the Marechals *de la Force* and *Schomberg*. 'Twas then fortified and garrison'd by his Majesty.

The King takes under his protection the electorate of *Treves*.

Private affairs. A synod was held at *Charenton* on the first of September, in which it was concluded to admit the *Lutherans* to communion, notwithstanding the anathema's the two sects had pronounced against each other.

A° 1633. Cardinal *Richelieu* is made Duke and Peer and Governor of *Brittany*.

Affairs of state and war. Jan. 10. 12. The King procures a league between the King of *Sweden* and the catholick league of *Germany*, who did not make the advantage of it they might.

Marsal restor'd to the King, by the treaty of *Vic* with the Duke *Lorraine*. Monsieur goes to *Bruxelles*.

May 5. The treaty of *St. Germain's*. *Pignerol* given into the King's possession, and the Duke of *Savoy* promises an open passage, as often as his Majesty shall have occasion to go into *Italy*.

June 12. The Marechal *d'Effiat* puts a French garrison into *Hermenstein* for the Elector of *Treves*.

13th. Monsr. enters the kingdom with an arm'd force by the way of *Burgundy*.

The Duke of *Lorraine* had engag'd to support the Prince, in expectation of a great succour he look'd for from *Germany*, and another from *Flanders*, which the *Spaniards* were to have supplied; but the *Swedes* finding work for the *Germans*, and the *Dutch* menacing *Mastricht*, he was left by himself with the few troops, which had follow'd the Prince; the King's expedition disconcerted all the Duke's measures, and *Pont-à-Mouzon* was surrender'd to his Majesty.

Bar-

Bar-le-Duc, being a fief of the crown, made no delay in recognizing its sovereign; and the Duke, finding he was in danger of losing all his dominions, had recourse to the King's clemency, and enter'd into a new treaty with him, which cost him dear, and from that time began to give instances of his inconsistency, which involv'd him afterwards in so much disgrace, and his subjects in misery so long as he liv'd.

June 12.

The treaty of *Lyverdu*, in confirmation of the treaty of *Vic*, by which the Duke deposited in the King's hands *Jametz* and *Stenay*, and made over to him the fortress of *Clermont*; he was farther oblig'd to do homage to his Majesty for *Bar*.

26th.

Monseigneur had also in his revolt relied much upon the Duke of *Montmorency*, governor of *Languedoc*; and the Duke, instead of promoting peace and loyalty in the Province the King had committed to his charge, stirr'd them up to a rebellion in the assembly of Estates, which was held at *Pezenas*, and declar'd himself head of the rebels.

The insurrection appear'd formidable, by the surprise of *Montreal*, *Lusignan*, &c, by the revolt of the castles of *Beziers*, *Beaucaire*, *Lunel*, &c. of the Bishops of *Albi*, *Uzes*, *Nismes*, *Lodeve*, and several other Lords and Gentlemen who follow'd their example.

July 22.

In the mean time, the town of *Treves* surrender'd after a siege of fourteen days to the Marechal d'*E-trees*, who restor'd it to the obedience of the Elector.

Aug. 30.

The battle of *Castelnaudary*, which was attended with the rout of Monsieur's army. The Duke of *Montmorency* was made a prisoner, and cover'd over with wounds, and the Counts of *Moret*, *Rieux*, and *la Fenillade* were slain. The Marquis de *Breze* gain'd that day the Marechal's staff, and the government of *Calais*.

Sept. 1.

Articles of reconciliation sign'd between the King and Monsieur, after the Prince had consented to ask pardon of his Majesty, and accepted of the conditions prescrib'd to him. Only those who were actually about him, and the Duke d'*Elbeuf*, were included in the agreement.

Octob. 1.

Nov. 15.

Monfieur, difoblig'd with the King for having refus'd to pardon the Duke of *Montmorency*, leaves the kingdom again without his Majesty's permiffion.

16th.

The diversion, made by *Gustaphus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, very much contributed to the King's victories over the rebels and their abettors. *Gustaphus*, after having over-run two thirds of *Germany* with a conquering army, and beat the Imperialists in feveral rencounters, gave battle to *Walstein*, the General of the *German* forces, before *Lutzen*; and the brave Prince was wounded with two pistol-bullets, of which he died the next day, being then 38 years old; but, notwithstanding his wounds, the Duke de *Veymar*, who was General of his army, gain'd the victory over the Imperialists.

Private affairs.

The Duke of *Montmorency* condemn'd, and executed at *Toulouse* on the 30th of *October*.

The death of the Mareschals de *Schomberg* and *Effiat*.

The Mareschal de *Marillac* condemn'd and executed on the 10th of *May*. This condemnation was judg'd extremely rigorous; but Cardinal *Richelieu* had perswaded the King to make examples, that might strike terror into the great Lords, and so keep them within the bounds of duty.

A° 1633.
Affairs of
State and war.
Jan.
Feb. 28.
March.

THE edict for the creation of the parliament of *Metz*. 'Twas open'd on the 26th of *August*.

The seals given to the president *Seguier*, upon the disgrace of *Monf. de Châteauneuf*.

The alliance with *Sweden*, *England*, *Holland*, and the Princes of *Germany* renew'd at *Hailbron* by *Monf. de Feuquieres*, which prov'd very advantageous to *France*, and produc'd great ravages in *Germany*.

After the punishment of some Lords and Gentlemen, who had taken part in the revolt of *Monfieur*, it was judg'd convenient to call certain Prelates to an account, who were accus'd of being confederates in the affair. The King desir'd the Pope to appoint commissioners for their trial; and choice was made of the Archbishop of *Arles*, and the Bishops of *Boulogne*, *St. Flour*, and *St. Malo*. They met at *Paris*.

Paris, and the Bishops of *Lodeve*, *Alet*, and *S. Pons* were acquitted, and the Bishops of *Alby*, *Uzès*, and *Nismes* were depriv'd; but we find the Bishop of *Nismes* restor'd in 1637. In 1650. the clergy protested against this delegation.

St. Chaumont, Lieutenant-General of the King's forces, storms *Fridenberg*, in favour of the Elector of *Treves*, and obliges the castle to capitulate on the 26th. June 21.

Charles Duke of *Lorraine*, being still troublesome and inobservant of the treaties made with him, gave the King fresh occasion to enter his country with an arm'd force; among other causes, he refus'd to do homage for the Duchy of *Bar*; and the King publish'd a declaration, by which the Duchy of *Bar* was re-united to the crown for want of the due homage. July 30.

Luneville surrender'd to the King upon the first summons; as also several other places. Sept. 1.

The King lays siege to *Nancy*, and with the Count of *Pagan* traces out the lines and works in person. 2d.

The Duke of *Lorraine*, again finding he was upon the brink of ruin, us'd infinite delays, with all possible artifice to elude the conclusion of the treaty, which his brother the Cardinal was come from him to mand of the King. But he found himself under a necessity to put an end to't, and the treaty of *Nancy* was at last concluded, and afterward confirm'd on the 20th day of this month. Among other conditions it was agreed, that *Nancy* should be deposited in the King's hands, the marriage of Monsieur with *Marguerite* of *Lorraine* the Duke's sister be dissolv'd, and the Duke do homage for the Duchy of *Bar*. 6th.

The King's troops are admitted into *Nancy*, and his Majesty the next day made his publick entry. 24th.

A *French* garrison thrown into *Montbeliard*, at the desire of the inhabitants. Octob. 2.

The Elector of *Treves*, whom the *Spaniards* had constantly driven to the last extremity, was at last re-admitted into the town, which the *French* had recover'd for him. Upon his entry, he receiv'd the keys from the inhabitants, and immediately gave them 4th.

An Historical Journal of

them back into the hands of *Monf. de Buff-Lamet*, Governor of *Meziers*, and the King's commander in the Electorate of *Treves*, and said to him, *I have entrusted them to the King, and the King to you, I pray, Sir, keep them for his Majesty.*

Dec. 12. About two months after, by a publick instrument, the Elector made his acknowledgments to the King, for his having protected him against the *Spaniards* and the rest of his enemies.

Private af- A creation of Knights of the order of *France*.
fairs.

May 14.

A° 1634.

Affairs of
state and war.

Jan. 19.

The Duke of *Lorraine*, persisting still in the same measures, makes a collusive cession of his dominions to the Cardinal *Francis* his brother, who marries upon the occasion; but the collusion was easily discern'd by divers acts of sovereign power, which were afterwards done by the Duke.

31st.

Feb.

Haguenau surrender'd to the Marquis *de la Force*.

Saverne, which the Emperor had put into the hands of the Duke of *Lorraine*, was restor'd to the Marquis *de la Force*.

11th.

The sessions, nam'd the *Grand-Jours*, held at *Poitiers*.

March 4.

Monsieur and the Princess of *Lorraine* cause their marriage to be confirm'd at *Bruxelles* in the presence of the Archbishop of *Malines*. The Queen-mother, tho' invited to the ceremony, refus'd to assist.

Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine* joins the Imperialists, and Duke *Francis* his brother takes refuge in *Italy*.

April 15.

A treaty with *France* and *Holland*, for the continuation of the war of that republick against the *Spaniards*.

The King in the mean time was still carrying on his conquests in *Lorraine*.

May 18.

The town of *Bitsche* was taken by the Marechal *de la Force*; the castle held out eleven days.

28th.

La Mothe, in *Lorraine*, surrender'd to the Marechal *de la Force*, after a siege of four and fifty days; the Chevalier *de Senneterre* was slain.

Aug. 5.

Willenstein surrender'd to the Sieur *de la Bloquerie*, detach'd by the Marechal *de la Force*; the siege lasted two months.

The marriage of Monsieur, with the Princess of Lorraine, declar'd void in parliament. Sept. 5.

The court with much concern receiv'd the news of the bloody defeat of the *Swedish* army at *Nortlingue*, which they besieg'd, under the command of Duke *Bernard de Veymar*, and Mareschal *Horn*; 'tis said they lost 12000 men, besides the number of the wounded, the prisoners, and those who follow'd the Imperial party; the Imperialists are also said to have lost 800 men.

After the conquest of *Lorraine*, his Majesty erects a sovereign council at *Nancy*. 16th.

The great defeat of the *Swedes*, at *Nortlingue*, obliges them to abandon divers places in *Alsatia* and the *Palatinate*, and to draw out their garrisons in order to recruit their army. These places, for fear of falling into the hands of the Imperialists, put themselves under the protection of *France*, and receiv'd *French* garrisons. *Colmar*, *Haguenau*, *Achstein*, *Ensisheim*, *Schelestat*, *Landau*, and several other places follow'd these counsels; the administrator of the *Palatinate* took the like measures for *Manheim*; *Philisbourg*, which was dependent upon the Elector of *Treves*, was given by the *Swedes* into the *French* hands, in vertue of a treaty made at *Francfort* the 6th of *August*; and *Spire* about the same time had recourse to the King's protection. The possession, the *French* obtain'd of these places, broke the design the Imperialists had form'd of entering *Lorraine*, to invade the kingdom from thence.

Monsieur, being again reconcil'd with the King, left *Bruxelles*, and came to court. Sept. 8.

The King gave orders, that certain castles and strong places in *Lorraine* should be demolish'd; which was accordingly done. Nov.

The General *John de Vert* carried the town of *Heidelberg* by surprize, but the castle made a vigorous defence; the Mareschals *de la Force* and *de Breze* come to its relief, recover the town, and raise the siege of the castle. 17th. 23d.

The first meridian fix'd to the isle of *Fer* by his Majesty's order, after the conferences of several mathematicians. Private affairs.

The King constitutes himself Captain of the company of his musqueteers, and chose the *Sieur de Trois-Villes*, who gave himself the name of *Treville*, for Lieutenant-Captain of the company.

His Majesty confers the Mareschal's staff on *Maximilian de Bethune Duke of Sully*.

The creation of the *French Academy*.

A^o 1635. Affairs of state and war. THE beginning of the next year was unfortunate for *France*; the enemy having signaliz'd their dexterity and valour by two important expeditions, one in the month of *January*, and the other in *March*.

Jan. *Philisbourg* surpriz'd by the Imperialists, under the command of Mareschal *Galas*, by means of the ice, the night preceding the 24th of *January*.

Feb. This loss was hardly made up by the conquest of
29th. *Altkirk*, which the Duke of *Rohan* carried by assault from the Imperialists; nor by the taking of the town and castle of *Ruffac*, which were surrender'd to the same General; nor even by the recovery of *Spire*,

March 22. which the Imperialists had made themselves masters of, and the Mareschals *de Brezé* and *la Force*, being join'd by the Duke of *Veymar*, recover'd in two days.

26th. The other event, which was attended with great consequences, was the surprize of *Treves* by the *Spaniards*, and the imprisonment of the Elector, who was carried off to *Bruxelles*.

Hitherto there had been no open rupture between *France* and *Spain*, because the *Spaniards*, both in *France* and *Italy*, were only auxiliary troops, which serv'd the Emperor in vertue of the treaties of alliance between the two branches of the house of *Austria*; but the Elector's imprisonment produced the war, which continued from the present year, till the peace of the *Pyrenæes*, and the marriage of the late King *Lewis XIV*.

April 30. The King began with prohibiting any commerce between the merchants of the two nations; and the Cardinal *Infant*, Governor of the *Low-Countries*, of whom his Majesty had demanded the Elector's liberty, returning an unsatisfactory answer, he sent an Herald at Arms, under the title of *Alençon*, who, in the

the Herald's habit, declar'd war upon him in all its forms.

The first expedition, the *French* made, was the battle of *Avenbourg*, in the country of *Leige*, where the *Spanish* army lay intrench'd, under the command of Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*; the *French* was commanded by the *Mareschals de Châtillon* and *Breze*; they forc'd the enemy in their intrenchments, and left above 1500 dead upon the field of battle, or slain in the pursuit, and took 3000 prisoners, with all their cannon and baggage, fourscore and nine colours, twelve cornets, and three standards.

May 28.

Tillemont storm'd and sack'd by the armies of *France* and *Holland*, which join'd near *Maestricht*. Some small towns in the neighbourhood surrender'd, or were deserted by the *Spaniards*, and the *French* and *Dutch* Generals form'd the great design of laying siege to *Louvain*. The conjunction of the two armies spread terror throughout all the *Low-Countries*; they seem'd as if they would have besieg'd *Bruxelles*, but the storm fell upon *Louvain*. This place would not have long held out against the power of these victorious troops, if the *Dutch* had heartily assisted the *French*; but their jealousy, as some then were of opinion, and their politicks put it into their head, that it would be dangerous to their republick to have the *French* so near a neighbour, and instead of performing the part they ought at the siege, they made it their business to weaken the *French* army, by suffering them to want provisions, so that, within ten days after the siege was begun, they were oblig'd to break up in a deal of disorder.

June 8.

July 5.

The following months of this year were chequer'd with good and bad success, like the foregoing; Cardinal *la Valette*, commander of the *German* army, revictuals *Mayence*, where the Imperialists had besieg'd the *Swedes*, and this relief was the occasion of raising the siege.

Aug. 24.

The same Cardinal obliges General *Galas* to raise the siege of the town *des deux Ponts*, where the *Germans* lost 1600 of their men.

28th.

Cardinal *Richelieu*, who was then projecting the restoration of maritime affairs and the advancement of

Sept. 1. of commerce, concluded a treaty at *Salé* with the King of *Morocco*, by *Monf. du Chalaré*. By one of the articles, 617 slaves were set at liberty.

7th. He still kept his eye upon the business of *Monfieur's* marriage, and the assembly of the clergy, which was held at *Paris*. It was determin'd, after having consulted the doctors and religious of divers orders, that the marriages of Princes of the blood, and especially such as were next in descent to the crown, if made without the King's consent, and much more if against his prohibition, were null and void.

14, and 15. A few days after, the news of a terrible diversion was brought from *Provence*. The *Spaniards* having got together two and twenty gallies, and five vessels, made a descent, and got footing in the country; but they made a fruitless attack upon *Fort de la Croisette*, which was situate on the continent.

27th. On the other side, the Duke *de Veymar* and Cardinal *la Vallette* defeat 5000 men, commanded by Count *Galas*, not far from *Vaudrevange*.

Oct. 2. *St. Mibel* in *Lorraine*, having revolted, was taken at discretion by his Majesty, the town dismantled, the castle demolish'd, and the parliament suppress'd; the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, was sent to the gallies.

It was a point of the last importance, to keep fair with a considerable body of the *Swedish* army, commanded by the Duke *de Veymar*, which hitherto had appear'd very firmly attack'd to *France*, but was now strongly sollicit'd by the Emperor to make peace with him, after the example of some other *German* Princes. A treaty was negotiated with the Duke at *St. Germain's*, and by one of the articles he was to be furnish'd with four millions yearly, for the payment of his troops.

27th. A diversion was made in *Italy*, where with the assistance of the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Parma*, *Mareschal Crequi* was to enter into the *Milaneze*; and the Duke of *Savoy* was declar'd by his Majesty Generalissimo of the army. After several expeditions, where the *Spaniards* came off with loss, it was determin'd to lay siege to *Valence* upon the *P^e*, but a misunder-

misunderstanding arising between the Duke of Savoy and Marechal Créquy, gave occasion to raise the siege at the end of 50 days. O^{ctob.} 28.

The Spaniards did not long enjoy the satisfaction of this event, for three days after the Duke of Rohan defeated one of their armies in the *Valtelline*, consisting of 8000 men, not far from *Bormio*, and another on the 10th of *November*, commanded by General *Serbellon*. 31st.

Monsieur de Gassion, with five hundred horse, press'd hard upon 6000 of *John de Vert*, and harass'd them to so great a degree, that he return'd with 1500 horse he had carried off from them. Nov.

On the other side, the Imperialists take *Saverne*. 8th.

And lastly, the Count of *Suze* defends *Porentru* against General *Coloredo*, and obliges him to raise the siege. 13th.

The death of the Chancellor *d'Aligre* on the 11th of *December*; he was succeeded by Monsieur *Seguier*, who was already keeper of the seals. Decemb. 23.

THE war being rekindled on all sides, in Germany, Italy, *Franche-Comté*, the *Low-Countries*, and on the side of the *Pyrenean* mountains, produc'd as usual divers expeditions. A° 1636.

Cardinal de *Vallette* obliges the Imperialists to raise the siege of *Colmar*, after seven weeks attack. Affairs of state and war.

The Duke of *Parma*, press'd by the Spaniards to deliver up to them the town and castle of *Plaisance*, came to *Paris* in the month of *January*; the King assur'd him of his protection, and enter'd into treaty with him. Jan. 25.

The battle of the Marquis de la *Force* with General *Coloredo*, not far from *Bacharat*, where the General was defeated and taken prisoner. Feb. 6.

The expedition, the Spaniards had made the last year upon the isles of *Provence*, oblig'd the King to guard against their attempts in that country. He sent thither the Count of *Harcourt* to take upon him the command, and prevent their setting foot in *Provence*. A fleet, order'd for this effect, sets out from the isle of *Ré*, and arrives in *Provence* in the beginning of *August*. March 17.

The

May 30.

The Count of *Soissons* defeats some *Polish* troops, which were in the service of the enemy, and drives them as far as *Luxembourg*.

June 23.

The battle of the Duke of *Savoy* and *Mareschal Crequi* in the *Milanese*, where the *Spaniards* are beaten.

25th.

The Count of *la Suze* takes *Belfort*, and the two next days *Granvillers* and *Rupe*.

July 9.

La Capelle, in *Picardy*, attack'd and taken by Prince *Thomas*, commander of the *Spanish* troops. *Le Catelet* was also taken some time after.

15th.

Saverne after 20 days siege is surrender'd to the Duke of *Veymar* and Cardinal *la Vallette*; the Viscount de *Turenne*, in discharging the office of *Mareschal de Camp*, was wounded.

There was a treaty of neutrality between *France* and *Spain* for *Franche-Comté*; but the inhabitants of the country had oft broke thro' it, and almost always refus'd to give his Majesty the satisfaction he demanded. Besides, the *Spaniards* could this way be attack'd with most advantage, but the *Swiss* would not suffer it. Means were now found to gain them over, and the siege of *Dole* was resolv'd in council. The Prince of *Conde* sat down before it towards the end of *May*; but the enemy pouring in their forces into *Picardy*, his troops were wanting to oppose them, and thus the siege was rais'd after an attack of fourscore days.

Aug. 15.

The King was exceedingly concern'd, and the more because *Corbie* was taken by the *Spaniards* the same day the siege of *Dole* was rais'd. The conquest of *Corbie* put all *Picardy* in a fright, and *Paris* had no small share in the consternation. This gave occasion to much complaint against the first Minister.

October.

On the side of the *Pyrenean* mountains, the Admiral of *Arragon* surpriz'd *St. John de Luz*, and set fire to't. At the same time General *Galas* and Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine* spread terror into *Burgundy*, with a body of the army, and attack'd *St. John de Lesne*, but *Monf. de Rantzau*, having thrown himself into the place, oblig'd them to raise the siege; and then Cardinal *la Vallette*, and the Duke of *Veymar*, perpetually harassing them in their retreat towards

Nov. 12.

the

the *Rhine*, cut off 8000 of their men, and seiz'd up on all their cannon.

The Count of *Soissons* and the Marechal de *Châtillon* laid siege to *Corbie*, which had been block'd up some time before.

The place was surrender'd after eight days siege. June 14.
The recovery of this town secur'd *Picardy* and *Paris*; but immediately after the court was disorder'd again by the retreat of Monsieur, who left the court without taking leave of his Majesty, and went off with the Count of *Soissons*.

Marechal *Torras*, who had distinguish'd himself by his behaviour against the *English* at the Fort of *fairs*.
the isle of *Ré*, and against the Imperialists and *Spaniards* at *Casal*, was kill'd on the 14th of *June* at the siege of *Fontanette* in *Italy*, where he commanded the Duke of *Savoy*'s troops, and Marechal *Crequi* the troops of *France*.

THO' Cardinal *Richelieu* was busily employ'd in A° 1637.
military projects in all the frontiers of the kingdom, Affairs of
his principal care was to prevent the ill consequences state and war
of the disaffection of Monsieur, and the Count of *Soissons*, and especially of the former. Monsieur was brought over by a promise no longer to oppose his marriage with the Princess *Marguerite* of *Lorraine*, and by this means, the principal point aim'd at was gain'd, which was to withdraw him from the Count of *Soissons*.

The treaty was concluded at *Orleans*.

Feb. 6.

The Count of *Soissons*, not caring continually to yield to the Cardinal's pleasure, retires to *Sedan*, to the Duke of *Bouillon*.

The Count d' *Harcourt* makes a descent upon the isle of *Sardinia*, takes the town of *Oristan*, gives it up to plunder, and retreats without loss.

21st.

The Duke of *Longueville*, commanding the army in *Franche-Comté*, takes the castle of *St. Amour*, detaches Marechal *Guitri*, and the Marquis d' *Arpajou*, against the forces which were coming to its relief, and entirely routs 'em.

April 2.

- Tho' the King was very much dissatisfy'd with seeing the *Spaniards* posted in the isles of *Provence*, which they had got into their hands in the year 1635, yet he had not been over-earnest to fall upon them, as it required a considerable preparation to do it with success, and be able to drive 'em thence. The execution of this design was begun by the attack of the
- May 12. isle of *St. Marguerite* and its forts, which were surrender'd to the Count d' *Harcourt*, within three and forty days after his descent upon the island. The
- 14th. fort of the island *St. Honorat* was then oblig'd to surrender. The *Spaniards* lost 1500 men in these encounters, and the *French* 1200. The Count de *Carces*, the Marquis de *Janson*, the Sieur de *Castellan*, Mareschal de *Camp*, and several other gentlemen perfectly well assisted Count d' *Harcourt*, whose reputation daily increas'd by the success of his vigorous expeditions.
- June 24. *Lyons le Saulnier*, and some other towns of *Franche-Comté*, surrender to the Duke of *Longueville*.
- 24th. The same day, a rough battle was fought by the Duke de *Veymar*, who had with him Mons. de *Hal tier*, Mareschal de *Camp*, against the troops of the Duke of *Lorraine* in the same province; the *Lorrainers* were defeated, and lost sixteen standards and three pair of kettle drums. A few days after, the same General beat Colonel *Mercy*, who commanded the rest of the Duke of *Lorraine's* troops, and the enemy lost little less than in the other defeat.
- July 20. *Bussi-Lamet* gives up *Hermenstein* into the hands of the Archbishop of *Cologne's* deputies, after having defended it for two years for the elector of *Treves*, without receiving any relief.
- 26th. After having seiz'd several posts upon the *Sambre*, Cardinal *la Valette* lays siege to *Landrecy*, which was attack'd with much vigour, and forc'd to surrender at the end of fourteen days.
- Aug. 14. *Ty y* in *Luxembourg* surrender'd to the Mareschal de *Châtillon*.
- 25th. The Elector of *Treves*, after having been convey'd to *Vienna*, obtains his liberty by submitting to the will of the Emperor.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* and Mareschal *Crey* make a great slaughter of the *Spaniards*. Sept. 8.

La Capelle is taken in ten days from the *Spaniards* by Cardinal *la Vallette*. *Bussy-Lamet* and *Rambure* were slain during the siege. 21st.

On the *Pyrenean* side, the Duke d' *Halluin*, with the troops of *Languedoc*, comes to the relief of *Leucate*, which was besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, beats 'em, and obliges 'em to raise the siege. The *Sieur de Barry* sustain'd the siege a month with only fourscore men, and manag'd so well, that he gave time for succour to arrive. 29th.

Damvilliers in *Luxembourg* is surrender'd to the Mareschal de *Châtillon*, after sixty eight days siege. Octob. 28.

The Duke of *Rohan*, after so many glorious actions in the *Valteline*, was oblig'd this year to retreat with his troops, for want of money to pay 'em.

The Duke d' *Halluin* was made Mareschal of *France* after the victory of *Leucate*, and his Majesty would have him be nam'd the Mareschal de *Schomberg*. Private affairs.

The Duke de *Bouillon*, after due instruction, renounc'd the errors of *Calvin*, and became a *Roman* catholick.

The *French* academy of the forty is establish'd by edict under the King's protection, and the direction of Cardinal *Richelieu*.

THE Duke de *Veymar* defeats the army of *John de Vert*, not far from *Rhinsfeld*, takes him prisoner, and sends him to the King, with the colours which he had taken from him in the fight. A° 1638.
Affairs of
state and war.
Mar. 2.

Rhinsfeld is surrender'd to the Duke de *Veymar*. 24th.

As also *Fribourg* the capital of *Brisgau*. Aug. 12.

Cardinal *la Vallette*, commanding in *Italy*, sends relief to *Verceil*, which was besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, but the commander of the supply being kill'd, the town capitulates. June 19.

In *Franche-Comte*, the Duke of *Longueville* beats the troops of Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine*, not far from *Peligni*. June 20.

28th. He storms the place, and the castle surrenders on the 30th.

July 1. On the side of *Spain*, the Prince of *Condé* storms *Tron* in *Navarre*, carries the fort *du Figuier*, makes himself master of *Port du Passage*, and takes 12 vessels.

July 15. The joy of the court for this success, in the most distant frontiers of the kingdom, was abated by the raising of the siege of *St. Omer*, in which the most considerable forces the King had on foot were employ'd. The King threw the fault, and not without reason, upon the want of precaution in *Mareschal Châtillon*, General of the army, and punish'd him by a disgrace. The siege was rais'd in the month of *July*, after seven and forty days attack, and a great deal of expence.

Aug. 9. This misfortune was attended with great advantages over the enemy; for the Duke *de Veymar* defeated the *Imperial* army at *Virthemviel*: it was commanded by the Generals *Goeuts* and *Savelly*. Viscount *Turenne* commanded under the Duke *de Veymar*.

12th. The Archbishop of *Bourdeaux* attack'd the *Spanish* fleet, not far from *Mole de Gatari* in *Biscaye*, which consisted of 18 vessels; he took 17 of 'em, and threw the 18th out of the fight.

Sept. 1. The Marquis *de Pontcourlai*, at the head of the *French* gallies, found the *Spanish* fleet within sight of *Genoa*; they came to an engagement, and *Pontcourlai* lost three of his gallies, and took six of the enemy, among which, was the patron and the strongest of the *Spanish* vessels. The *Sieur de Valbelle* was kill'd in the action.

Sept. 5th. All these fortunate events, which fell out this year, were attended with the birth of *Lewis* the Dauphin, at *St. Germain* in *Laye*, on *Sunday* about half an hour after eleven, and the 23d year after his majesty's marriage. This was the great Prince we have seen reign in our days with so much wisdom and glory.

The inconstancy of fortune again appear'd to trouble the prosperity of *France*, by the raising the siege

siege of *Fontarabie* after two months attack, which was besieg'd by the Prince of *Conde*. This ill success was imputed to the Duke of *la Vallette*, who being disoblig'd that his father, the Duke of *Espernon*, was not employ'd in the siege of a place, which lay upon the confines of his government of *Guyenne*, and for some other reasons mention'd in the life of Cardinal *Richelieu*, did not sufficiently discharge his duty.

Sept. 7.

The rest of the year was fortunate for *France*. *Le Catelet* was carried by assault by *Monf. du Hallier*, after a siege of five and twenty days; and this was the only place remaining to the *Spaniards*, of all their conquests in *Picardy*.

14th.

Monf. de Belfons oblig'd the troops of Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine*, to raise the siege of *Luneville*.

20th.

The Duke *de Veymar* defeats the said Prince's army at *Thanes*.

Octob. 15.

The Generals *Goeurs* and *Savelly* were repuls'd with loss, at the attack of the Lines of *Brisac*.

22d.

The Duke of *Savelly* defeated by the Duke of *Longueville*, nor far from *Blamont*.

Nov. 7.

Brisac surrender'd to the Duke *de Veymar*, having under him *Messieurs de Turenne* and *de Guebriant*.

Dec. 16.

Mareschal Crequy kill'd by a cannon ball as he was taking a view of the enemy before *Breme* in *Italy*, on the 17th of *March*. Private affairs.

The Duke of *Roban* died of his wounds receiv'd in the battle of *Rhinsfeld*, on the 13th of *April*; he was a great officer, and an able politician, and of a more than common genius, which he had improv'd by learning, but was oft a rebel against his Prince in favour of the *Huguenots*, being always ambitious to be at the head of that party.

Prince *Cazimir* of *Poland*, taking a journey thro' *Provence*, without a pass-port, was taken up in the month of *May*, and convey'd to the castle of *Vincennes*.

The campaign began in *January*, when the Duke *de Veymar* enter'd *Franche-Comté*, defeated the Prince of *Lorraine's* troops, and took *Pontarlier* on the 24th day of the month. A° 1632. Affairs of State and war.

Feb. 4.

Monf. *de Guebriant*, who commanded under his orders, took *Nojercy* by affault, and oblig'd the castle to furrender on the 5th.

14th.

And afterwards the fort *de Foux*. *St. Claude* also, and some other fortresses in those quarters were conquer'd.

The King order'd five armies to take the field. The first was commanded by Monf. *de la Meilleraye*, grand master of the artillery, who was to fall upon the *Lox-Countries*. The second was under the conduct of Monf. *de Feuquieres*, Marechal *de Camp*, and was to march towards *Luxembourg*. The third under Marechal *Châtillon*, was design'd for the frontiers of *Champagne*. The fourth in *Languedoc*, under Monsieur the Prince. And the fifth in *Italy* was commanded by the Duke of *Longueville*.

March 1.

In the mean while, a body of *Spaniards* set down before *Cateau-Cambresis*, which was defended by the *Sieur de Vantoulx*. The Marechal *de Chaulnes* was sent with some troops to its relief, and rais'd the siege.

April 16.

Prince *Thomas* and the Marquis *de Leganez* were as unsuccessful in *Italy*; they laid siege to *Turin*, but were forc'd to raise it by Cardinal *la Vallette*.

Sieges appear to have been undertaken in those times, with more ease and less provision than at present, as we shall see in several other instances which justify this reflection.

June 7.

Monf. *de Feuquieres* laid siege to *Tbionville*, one of the strongest places in all the *Lox-Countries*. *Picolomini* fell upon him at the head of his army, beat up one of his quarters, furnish'd the town with ammunition and troops, and the next day defeated the whole *French* army. The General was taken and wounded to death.

Picolomini, persuaded that nothing could resist his victorious army, went presently to lay siege to *Monson*, where Monf. *de Refuge*, captain of the guards, was commander; but Marechal *Châtillon* drawing near his camp with the army under his command, he rais'd the siege.

the Reign of LEWIS XIII.

55

In *Italy*, Cardinal *la Vallette* conquers *Chivas*.

June 19.

Hedin surrender'd to the King after a siege of 38 days. His Majesty gave the Mareschal's staff to *Monf. de la Meilleraye* upon the breach.

30th.

The castle of *Bene* taken by the Duke of *Longueville*, for the young Duke of *Savoy*.

July 7.

The death of the Duke of *Saxe Veymar*. *Mon. de Guebriant* took upon him the command of his army. His death was an unfortunate accident for *France*, not only because the Duke was a great officer, and means had been found to unite his and the King's interest together, but also because he was entire master of his troops, which were now in danger of being disbanded, and going over to the enemy; but the King's money and wisdom, and the ability of his minister, gave an advantageous turn to the affair.

28th.

On the *Pyrenean* side, *Salers* taken by the Prince of *Condé* after a month's attack.

19th.

Ivoy carried in 4 days by the Mareschal de *Châtil- lon*, and rais'd.

Aug. 2.

Turin surpris'd by Prince *Thomas* and the Cardinal of *Savoy*. This conquest supposes the civil war rekindled in the States of *Savoy*. It was occasion'd by the death of the Duke, which fell out in the year 1637. He had nam'd *Madame Royale*, the King's sister, and mother of the two Princes, one of whom died not long after, he had nam'd, I say, this Princess to be Guardian to his two sons. But the two uncles, laying claim to the guardianship of their two nephews, gave occasion to a civil war. *Madame of Savoy* was oblig'd to the King and Cardinal for this testamentary disposition of her husband, and this good service attach'd her firmly to *France*. All possible measures were taken to improve this affection in her, whilst at the same time the Emperor and the King of *Spain* espous'd the cause of the two Princes, one of whom, namely, Prince *Thomas*, commanded the *Spanish* army. They therefore found means to surprize this capital of *Piedmont*, which very much embarass'd the affairs of *Madame Royale*.

5th.

In the *Low-Countries* the troops of *Monf. de Fuentes* were routed by the *Mareschal de la Meilleraye*.

Sept. 7. *Moyen*, a very strong fortress in *Lorraine*, was besieged and taken by *Monf. du Hallier*.

24th. The interview of the King and *Madame Royale* at *Grenoble*.

In consequence of the negotiations already mentioned, a treaty was concluded at *Brisac*, between *Monf. de Guebriant* and Major-General *Erlac*, with reference to the troops of the late Duke of *Veymar*, and the league renewed between the crowns of *France* and *Sweden*.

Octob. 10. By means of this treaty, the Duke of *Longueville* was recognized as General of the two armies in *Alsacia*.

17th. *Brisac* garrisoned by *French* and *Germans* in the King's name.

22d. Major-General *Erlac* sends his Majesty the keys of *Brisac*.

23d. In *Italy*, Cardinal *la Vallette* being dead, the Count of *Harcourt* takes the command of the army of *Savoy*.

27th. *Quiers* carried by Count of *Harcourt*.

In *Germany*, the Duke of *Longueville*, having under him the Count of *Guebriant*, takes *Lauffembourg*, *Neustat*, *Binghen*, *Creuznac*, and *Oppenheim*.

Nov. 20. Count of *Harcourt* defeats the army of Prince *Thomas* and the Marquis of *Leganez* near *Quiers*.

Dec. 17. A sedition at *Rouen*. The parliament laid under an interdict for not opposing it with vigour.

28th. The Count of *Guebriant* causes the *French* army to cross the *Rhine* without a bridge, between *Bacharach* and *Obrevexel*.

Private affairs.

The death of *Bernard* Duke of *Saxe-Veymar* on the 18th of *July*; of Cardinal *la Vallette* General of the army in *Italy* at *Rivole*, on the 20th of *September*. The equestrian statue of his Majesty in brass, erected in the *Place Royale*, at the expence of Cardinal *Richelieu* on the 27th of *September*.

THE sedition of *Normandy*, occasion'd by the taxes levied for the support of the war, spread it-
self into several towns of this Province. Chancellor *Seguier* was sent to appease these troubles at the head of a body of troops. *Monf. de Gassion* commanded under him, and took the word from him. This sedition was nam'd the sedition *des pieds nuds*, because the head of the populace had taken the name of *va nuds pieds*. *Gassion* beat the rebels in several encounters and dispers'd them. The Chancellor, being arriv'd at *Rowen*, declar'd the interdict to the parliament, which was not of long continuance.

A^o 1640.
Affairs of
state and war.

Monf. d'Espenon, Governor of *Salces*, surrenders it to the *Spaniards*, after having defended it with vigour for the space of four months.

Jan.

6th.

Saverne takes an oath of fidelity to the King.

28th.

The Count of *Guebriant* raises the siege of *Bingen* after the enemy had sat down before it fourteen days.

March 26.

Cazal is besieg'd by the Marquis *de Legenez*, and deliver'd by the Count *d'Harcourt*, who forces the enemy in his lines.

April 29.

In the mean while the army of *France* lay siege to *Arres*, under the command of the Marshals *de Chaulnes*, *la Meilleraye*, and *Châtillon*.

June 14.

Count *d'Harcourt* defeats the army of the Marquis *de Legenez*.

July 11.

All these expeditions in *Italy* were concluded with the conquest and deliverance of the citadel of *Turin*. Prince *Thomas* had taken the town by surprise, and introduc'd an army to make himself master of the citadel, defended by the *French* for the Duke and Madame Royale his mother.

Count *d'Harcourt* undertakes to lay siege to the town and what was very extraordinary upon this occasion, the citadel was besieg'd by Prince *Thomas*, who was master of the town; the town was besieg'd by Count *d'Harcourt*; and the Count at the same time besieg'd in his camp by the Marquis *de Legenez*.

The

July 22. The *French* army was no less fortunate by sea. The Duke of *Breze* gain'd a famous victory over the *Spaniards* within sight of *Cadiz*. They lost their Admiral and four large Gallions, by means of the *French* Fireships, and durst not come to a second battle, which the Duke presented them the next day.

Aug. 10. *Arras* surrender'd to the *Mareschals de Chaulnes*, *Clatillon*, and *la Meilleraye*. This siege was very famous in those times, not only because of the importance of the place, but also by reason of the encounters which were engag'd in, by attempting to relieve it, or prevent its being succour'd, and which had the resemblance of battles.

So particular a siege as that of *Turin* had not been seen of a long time. Count *d' Harcourt* stood in as much need of his skill and prudence, his constancy, and the courage of his troops, as he had shewn boldness in undertaking it, being every day attack'd by the Marquis *de Leganez's* troops, and constantly incommoded by sallies from the town, which were frequently very numerous. However he gain'd his point, and the place was surrender'd to him in the month of *September* by Prince *Thomas*. By this means he gave a happy turn to the affairs of the Duke and Madame *Royale*.

Sept. 24. Ever since the beginning of the war against *Spain*, there had been hardly any campaign so fortunate and glorious for *France*, the King, and his Minister, as this campaign of 1640. which was concluded with two events, which made a considerable noise in *Europe*. The first was the revolt of *Catalonia*, and the treaty made with the King, by which, having taken the resolution to form themselves into a republick, they agreed to throw themselves into his Majesty's protection.

Decemb. 17. The second was the sudden revolution of *Portugal* in favour of John Duke of *Braganza*, the rightful heir of the Kings *Sebastian* and *Henry*. This revolution was brought about in the said month of *December*, and was so expeditiously effected, that within a few days the new King was recogniz'd by all the kingdom, and the *Spaniards* entirely driven out

out of *Portugal*. All this render'd the ministry of Cardinal *Richelieu* very formidable to all foreign courts.

The birth of *Philip* of *France*, only brother to the late King *Lewis le Grand*, in the month of *September*. *Seigneur Mazarine* was advanc'd to the Cardinalate on the 16th of *December*. *Private affairs.*

THE *French*, in conjunction with the *Swedes*, keep *Germany* in perpetual alarm; *Mareschal Bannier* at the head of the *Swedes*, and Count *Guebriant* at the head of the *French*, canonade *Ratisbonne*, where the Emperor and the Diet were sitting, and oblige him to break down the bridge of the town. A° 1641.
Affairs of state and war.
Jan. 26.

Catalonia, having consider'd that a republican state was very unfit for them, enter'd into a new treaty with the King, by which the *Catalonians* gave themselves up into his Majesty's hands, and submitted to the crown of *France*, but without prejudice to their privileges. The *Castillians* the same month came and presented themselves before *Barcelona*, and summon'd it to surrender. They also attack'd *Montjoû*, which is in a manner the citadel of it, but were repuls'd with a great loss. Feb. 20.

'Twas hop'd that the conquest of *Turin* would have put an end to the civil war in *Piedmont*; but it blaz'd out afresh with great vigour, between *Madame Royale* and the young Duke's two uncles. March 14.

The Archbishop of *Bordeaux* carries off five vessels and two gallies from the *Spaniards*. 27th, 28th.

Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine* being tir'd of the war, and concern'd to see himself depriv'd of his dominions, enters into a treaty with the King, and is restor'd upon certain conditions. 29th.

He does homage to the King at *Paris* for the Duchy of *Bar*. April 10.

Count d' *Harcourt* beats the troops of the Cardinal of *Savoy* before *Turée*. 24th.

Monf. de la *Mothe-Houdancourt*, commanding in *Catalonia*, carries the town and castle of *Constantine*, and some other places. May 14.

15th.

In *Italy*, Prince *Thomas* raises the siege of *Chivas* at the approach of Count *d' Harcourt*.

June. 19.

La Motte-Houdancourt had laid siege to *Tarragona*, where the *Spanish* army was enclos'd and suffer'd much from famine. They us'd their utmost efforts to throw a convoy of provisions into the town, which gave occasion to a terrible battle, where they were defeated by the *French* General.

29th.

In the mean time, Monsieur the Prince, who commanded the troops in *Roussillon*, attack'd the town of *Elne* and took it in eight days.

There fell out the same day an affair of much more considerable importance. The *Suedes*, in conjunction with the *French*, commanded by Count *Guebriant* and the other troops of the *German* Princes, their allies, laid siege to *Wolfembutel*. The Arch-duke *Leopold* and *Picolomini* were sent to its relief. They came to an engagement, and the victory declar'd on the side of the *Suedes* and *French*.

July 4.

The Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, who block'd up *Tarragona* by sea, set upon one and forty of the *Spanish* gallies, and took twelve of them.

6th.

Notwithstanding all this success, the court was very uneasy at the defeat of the Mareschal *Châtillon's* army, by the Count of *Soissons*, not far from *Sedan*; but they were comforted by the news of the Count of *Soisson's* death, who was slain upon his victory. There was something mysterious in the affair of his death, which has never since been sufficiently disclos'd. It was attended with no other consequence than the dispersion of his army.

27th.

The conquest of the town of *Aire* in the *Low-Countries*, by the Mareschal *de la Meilleraye*, was a recompence for the loss of the battle; but it was soon recover'd by the *Spaniards* with our own lines, which thro' negligence were not fill'd up.

Aug. 6.

His Majesty having recover'd *Doncheri*, which had been seiz'd by General *Lamboy*, who commanded the *Spaniards* at the battle of *Sedan*, besieg'd the Duke of *Bouillon* in the town of *Sedan* itself, and compell'd him to return to his duty, upon condition of a general indemnity, and the surrender of the cannons which had been taken in the battle.

The

The Duke of *Lorraine*, being still unconstant, revolted once more against his Majesty. The King detach'd against him part of his army from *Sedan*, under the Count of *Grancey* Mareschal de Camp, to command under Mons. de *Hallier*, formerly Governor of *Lorraine*. As soon as he was enter'd into the Duchy, *Bar-le-Duc* and several other towns surrender'd to him. 13th.

Tarragona besieg'd on the 12th of *May* by Mons. de la *Mothe-Houdancourt*, and revictuall'd by sea. 20th.
The General changes the siege into a blockade.

Lens surrender'd to the Mareschal de *Brezé*, and *la Bassée* to the Mareschal de la *Meilleraye*.

Epinal in *Lorraine* carried in four days by the Count de *Grancey*. 28th.

Cony in *Piedmont*, taken in six and forty days by Count d' *Harcourt*, and restor'd to Madame *Royale*. Sept. 15.

Bapaume in *Artois* surrender'd to Mareschal de la *Meilleraye*. 18th.

The Duchy of *Castro* incamerated by the Pope. Octob. 13.
The Duke of *Parma* has recourse to the King.

The Fort of *Demont* taken after a siege of fourteen days by the troops of *France*. 23d.

The Prince of *Monaco*, by a treaty made at *Peronne*, puts himself under the King's protection and receives a *French* garrison. Decem. 19.

The Canal of *Briare* for the communication of the *Loire*, and the *Seine* finish'd this year. Private affairs.

The opening of the Church of *St. Louis* in the *Rue St. Antoine*, which was built by the King, on the 9th of *May*.

Antoine de Grammont Count de *Guiche* is made Mareschal of *France*.

The parliament of *Rouen* restor'd, and appointed to sit six months together.

The death of *Maximilian de Bethune* Duke of *Sully* and Mareschal of *France*.

COUNT *Guebriant* takes *Ordinguen*.

From thence he encamp'd at *Kempen* in the Electorate of *Cologne*, and being join'd by a very considerable body of the *Landgrave's* of *Hesse*, it was determin'd A° 1642. Affairs of state and war. Jan. 24.

17th.

termin'd in a council of war to attack General *Lamboy*, who had entrench'd not far from them, in expectation of being join'd by an army of equal strength with his own, commanded by General *Hasfeld*. Count *Guebriant* forc'd the intrenchments, defeated *Lamboy*, and gain'd a compleat victory. *Lamboy* was taken prisoner with the Generals *Mercy* and *Veheben*, and a great number of officers. This victory made him master of a great part of the Electorate of *Cologne*, where several towns submitted to him, or demanded a neutrality, which he granted to them, as well as to several places in the Duchy of *Juliers*. His Majesty received this agreeable news at *Lyons*, and sent Count *Guebriant* a Mareschal's staff.

19th.

The battle of *Vals*, where Monsi. *de la Mothe-Houdancourt* defeated 5000 *Spaniards*.

All these fortunate events serv'd only to encrease the jealousy of the great men against the first Minister. He had already experienc'd several conspiracies against his person; but this last was form'd against him by a person from whom he had the least reason to apprehend it. This was *Henry d' Effiat* Marquis of *Cinq-Mars*, Grand *Ecuyer* of *France*, and the King's most intimate favourite, and farther was indebted to the Cardinal for his Majesty's favour. Monsieur the King's only brother and the Duke of *Bouillon* were confederate in the design. They concluded a treaty with the King of *Spain*, which, if executed, was to have thrown the whole kingdom of *France* into confusion, tho' they had no other motive than the destruction of Cardinal *Richelieu*. This treaty was sign'd at *Madrid* in the month of *March*. And the Cardinal was so fortunate and dextrous as to procure a copy of it, upon which *Cinq-Mars* was apprehended at *Narbonne*.

March 13.

In the mean while Monsi. *de la Mothe-Houdancourt*, commanding the army in *Catalonia*, became formidable there by a thousand extraordinary actions; and at last, after having taken *Tamarit*, he rais'd the siege of *Lerida*, fell upon the *Spanish* army, and routed them. This victory procur'd him the Mareschal's staff.

Colioure in Rouffillon was surrender'd to Mareſchal *de la Meilleraye*, after a month's ſiege. April 13.

Matters were not ſo ſucceſſful in the *Low-Countries*, where the *Spaniards* carried *Lens* in three days. 19th.

This loſs was attended with the conqueſt of *Baſſee*, a place of much more conſiderable ſtrength and importance. May 13.

And laſtly, by the defeat of our army, commanded by the Mareſchal *de Guiche* at *Honnecourt*. 26th.

In the mean time the King made up the difference between Madame *Royale* and the two Princes of *Savoy*, and the treaty of agreement was ſign'd at *Turin*. Prince *Thomas* and the Cardinal his brother abandon'd the party of the *Spaniards*. June 14.

The town and caſtle of *Monſon* ſurrender'd to Mareſchal *la Mothe*. 16th.

The Duke of *Bouillon* taken up at *Cazal* for the conſpiracy of *Cinq-Mars*. 23d.

The Duke of *Breze* falls foul upon the *Spaniſh* fleet on the coaſts of *Catalonia*. 30th.

Dieuſe in *Lorraine* taken by Monſ. *du Hallier*. July 17.

The Duke of *Lorraine* obliges *du Hallier* to raiſe the ſiege of *la Mothe*. Aug. 28.

In *Italy*, *Nice de la Paille* is taken at diſcretion in twenty days by the Duke of *Longueville*. Sept. 3.

Perpignan ſurrender'd to the King after three months ſiege. The Mareſchals *Schomberg* and *la Meilleraye* conducted the attacks of this ſtrong place, which was ſo very important for the ſupport of the *French* troops in *Catalonia*, and the ſuccour of the revolted in that kingdom. 9th.

Colonel *Batilli* defends *Neuchâteau* for ſeven days, which Count *Grancey* had taken in three hours, and obliges the Duke of *Lorraine* to a retreat. 10th.

The Grand Ecuyer *Cinq-Mars* executed at *Lyons*. Sept. 12.

Count *Grancey* comes to an engagement with the Count *de Cey* in *Franche-Comté*, and forces him to raiſe the ſiege of *Ray*. 19th.

Mareſchal *Guebriant* defeats a body of *John de Vert's* troops not far from *Lidebourg*. 26th.

29th.

After the conquest of *Perpignan*, part of the army was detach'd under the command of the Mareschals *Schomberg* and *la Meilleraye*, to lay siege to *Salces*, which surrender'd; the rest march'd into *Catalonia*.

The Duke of *Bouillon*, to save his life and liberty, gave up *Sedan* into the King's hands. Cardinal *Mazarine* took possession of it in the King's name, the same day that *Salces* was surrender'd, and introduc'd a garrison of eleven companies of guards. This place, so strongly fortified as it was, was of very great importance to *France*, not only as it cover'd the frontiers on that side, but as it had been the ordinary retreat of the male-contents.

Octob. 7.

The battle of *Lerida* gain'd by Mareschal *la Motte* in *Catalonia*.

Nov. 26.

The Duke of *Longueville* on his side took *Tortone* in the *Milaneze*, after a siege of five and fifty days.

Decemb. 4.

The last memorable event of this year was the death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, at the age of eight and fifty years. He was one of the greatest Ministers that ever liv'd. His enemies have spoke very ill of him, but have never denied his great capacity for the government of a state. He was succeeded by Cardinal *Mazarin*.

Private affairs.

John Lewis de Nogaret, Duke of *Espernon*, Mareschal of *France*, and Colonel-General of the *French* Infantry, died at *Lockes* on the 13th of *February*, in the 89th year of his age.

Mary de Medicis, Queen of *France*, and mother to the King, died at *Cologne* on the 3d of *July*, at the age of 60 years. I have not plac'd her Majesty's death amongst the events, which bore any relation to the state, because at that time it was esteem'd of no consequence to the world, nor even to *France*. Several have blam'd the King and the Cardinal for their unkindness towards her; and others have excus'd them by the necessity they lay under of providing for the security and tranquillity of the state, which her Majesty had frequently embroil'd, and whom her implacable hatred to the Cardinal would have engag'd to form new cabals upon the first occasion that should offer.

CARDINAL Richelieu's death was a fortunate A° 1643. event for the *Spaniards*, if they had known how to *Affairs of* make their advantage of it. They were almost con- *state and war.* tinually beaten during the whole course of this year. The Mareschal de la Morbe still preserv'd a superiority over them in *Catalonia*, and constantly defeated all that they attempted to his prejudice.

They met with no success in their design upon *Flix*, which they had attack'd, but were forc'd to raise the siege. Feb. 10.

The Mareschal farther oblig'd them to quit the siege of *Mirabel*, where they lost two thousand of their men. March 2.

The Prince of *Monaco* does homage to the King, for the first time, for the Duchy of *Valentinois* erected by his Majesty in his favour. 29th.

The King had found himself afflicted with several infirmities for four years past. The fatigues of his journies, and especially his expedition to *Perpignan*, where he thought his presence would be necessary to animate the soldiers to the siege of the place, did not a little contribute to augment them. At last, in the month of *April*, this year, finding himself indispos'd by a slow fever, and perceiving his strength gradually to decay, he evidently foresaw that his last hour was approaching. He then resolv'd to take such measures as should be necessary for the advantage of his kingdom, and might prevent as much as possible the disorders, that are inseparable from a long minority.

He publish'd a declaration, by which Queen *Anne* of *Austria* was nominated Regent of the kingdom after his death, during the minority of the *Dauphin*, and under her authority Monsieur *Gaston*, his only brother, was made Lieutenant-General of the Estate, and president of the council, of which the members were to be Prince *Henry* of *Condé*, the Chancellor, Cardinal *Mazarin* the superintendent of the *Finances*, and the *Sieur de Chavigni*. April 28.

May 14. His Majesty died on the 14th of *May*, in the 43d year of his age, and the 34th year of his reign.

Private affairs.

The solemnization of the *Dauphin's* baptism. The Princess of *Condé* and Cardinal *Mazarin* nam'd him *Lewis* on the 21st of *April*.

Monf. du Hallier was made *Mareschal* of *France* by *Lewis* the XIII. under the name of *Mareschal de l'Hospital*.



An



An Historical

JOURNAL

OF THE

Reign of LEWIS XIV.

Surnam'd the GREAT.



ING *Lewis* XIV. born the 5th of *Septem*ber 1638, came to the throne in the 5th year of his age. A^o 1642.
Affairs of
state and war
May 14.
18th.

Queen *Anne* of *Austria* went to the parliament, where the Chancellor, by the King's order, pronounc'd a decree, confirming the regency to this Princess, during his minority.

Gaston Duke of *Orleans*, brother to the late King, was at the same time declar'd Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

The battle of *Rocroy* gain'd by the Duke d' *Enghien*, who was then in the 22d year of his age, but had already given several proofs of his valour and military accomplishments. He had under him in the right wing, which he commanded, *Monf. de Gassion* Marechal de Camp. The Marechal de l' *Hospital* commanded the left, having under him the Marquis de la *Ferte Senneterre*; and the Baron de *Sirot* commanded the *Corps de Reserve*. May 19!

The Duke *d'Enguien* gain'd a compleat victory: He left 8000 of the enemy upon the spot, and took 7000 prisoners; their best intantry that is, the old troops of *Castille*, were entirely ruin'd; and the *Spaniards* were never able to repair their loss. There were taken from them 24 pieces of cannon, 200 colours, and 60 standards. The *French* lost 2000 men, but very few of 'em persons of condition. The *Mareschal de l'Hospital* had his arm broke by a pistol shot; the *Marquis of Senneterre* was wounded by two pistol balls, and thrice by a sword.

Aug. 10. This victory was followed with the taking of *Thionville*. Those who commanded in this siege, under the Duke *d'Enguien*, were the *Marquis of Gassion*, *de Gesvres*, and *d'Aumont*, the Count of *Grancey*, Mr. *d'Espanan*, the Baron *de Sirot*, the *Chevalier de la Valiere*, and the *Marquis of Paluai*. The *Marquis de Gesvres*, who was much distinguish'd by his valour and warlike ability, was lost by the blowing up of a mine. There fell also the *Marquis de Lenoncourt*, the *Sieurs de Percival* and *Leveot*. Among the wounded were the *Marquis de Gassion*, the Count *de Tavannes*, the *Marquis d'Andelot*, the *Chevalier de Chabot*, and the *Sieurs de Jarzé*, and *de la Plante*.

May 27. In *Italy*, the castle of *Tortone* was surrendr'd to the *Spaniards*, after 4 months siege.

Sept. 27. *Turin* was taken by Prince *Thomas*, who commanded the King's troops, having under him the *Viscount de Turenne*, and Count *Dupleffis-Praslin*, for Lieutenant Generals.

Octob. 28. The bridge of *Sture* taken by Count *Dupleffis-Praslin*.

Nov. 19. In *Germany*, *Mareschal de Guebriant*, upon the point of taking *Rotueil*, dies of the wound he had there receiv'd by a cannon ball. The King himself attended at the service, which was said for him in the church of *Nôtre-Dame* at *Paris*, and the superior courts assisted. The place was surrendr'd to the Count of *Rantzau*.

22d. The battle of *Dutlinguen*, where the Count of *Rantzau* suffer'd himself to be surpriz'd by the *Imperialists*, and remain'd prisoner with the *Marquis of Montausier*.
By

By sea, the Duke of *Brezé* beat the *Spaniards* in fight of *Cartagena*. He took their admiral of *Naples*, two other large vessels, and a gallion, and kill'd, or took, five hundred of their men.

Sept. 3.]

In *Spain*, the army lays siege to *Monçon* in *Arragon*, and takes it.

Nov. 17.

The Queen names Cardinal *Mazarin* first minister, removes *Monf. Bouteiller* from the presidency, and *Monf. de Chavigni*, his son, from the office of secretary of state, but gives leave to the last to enter the council. This happen'd in the month of *December*.

Messieurs de Turenne and *de Gassion* were made *Mareschals of France* on the 17th of *November*.

Francis Achilles d' Etampes de Valencé was made Cardinal. Private affairs.

The treaty sign'd between *France* and *Portugal*, against the *Spaniards*.

THE King is chosen umpire between the Pope and the Duke of *Parma*, with reference to the principality of *Castro*, which had kindled a fresh war in *Italy*. A° 1644. Affairs of state and war: March 31.

The *Mareschal de Turenne*, who had succeeded the *Mareschal de Guebriant* in the command of the troops of *Germany*, defeats the vanguard of the *Bavarian* army. June 3.

The battle of *Fribourg* gain'd by the Duke d' *Enguien*, who had under him the *Mareschals de Grammont* and *Turenne*. This was rather several combats, than one fix'd battle. The enemy lost six pieces of cannon, and three mortar-pieces, their baggage, and several colours and standards. These actions were conducted with an admirable prudence and constancy in the Generals, and a surprizing vivacity in the troops.

Aug. 3d.
5th, and
9th.

The victory was bloody, but was attended with great consequences. *Monf. d' Aumont*, detach'd by the Duke d' *Enguien*, took *Germesheim*,

26th.

And *Spire*.

The Duke d' *Enguien* makes himself master of *Philisbourg*, being seconded by the *Mareschals of Grammont* and *Turenne*. The *Marquis de la Boulaye* and the Count of *Tournon* were slain in the

29th.
Sept. 12.

An Historical Journal of

action. *Monf. de Turenne*, being sent upon a detachment by the Prince, took *Wormes* and *Openheim*, and summon'd *Mayence* to surrender, which refus'd to submit to any other than the Duke d' *Enguien*. *Binghen* also was surrender'd to him. *Creutznac* also, and *Landau*, yielded upon the attack of *Monf. de Turenne*.

July 29. In the *Low-Countries*, the Duke of *Orleans* attacks *Gravelines*, and, after a vigorous resistance, carries the place by capitulation. The Counts de la *Fenillade*, *St. Agnan*, de la *Rochequion*, and *Monf. de Linieres*, Colonels in the army, were wounded in the action.

Sept. 6th. Beyond the *Alles*, Prince *Thomas*, General of the French troops, took *Santya*.

7th. The *Spaniards* took the citadel of *Ast* by surprize, which was recover'd by Prince *Thomas*.

July 31. Beyond the *Pyrennean* mountains, the *Spaniards* recover'd *Lerida*, after a siege of two months and a half, and a bloody battle with the *Mareschal de la Motte*, where the *Spaniards* lost more than the French.

Octob. 30. The *Spanish* army again recovers *Monçon* in *Ar-*
ragon.

Private af-
fairs. The free use of the catholick religion restor'd at *Sedan*, where it had been prohibited for above sixty years.

The death of the *Mareschals de Vitry* and *S. Luc*.

A° 1645. IN Germany, the battle of *Mariandal*, where
Affairs of
state and war. *Monf. de Turenne*, contrary to his custom, suffer'd
May 5. himself to be surpriz'd by General *Merci*, who beat up some of his quarters; but having rallied his troops, he made a good retreat.

Aug. 3. The battle of *Nertlingue* gain'd by the Duke d' *Enguien*; the *Mareschals* of *Turenne* and *Grammont* commanded under him. The Marquis of *Châtre* was wounded to death. *Livri*, *Pisani*, *Boury*, *Chatelus*, and General *Merci*, were there slain. The Germans left 4000 dead upon the plain, and as many were taken prisoners, but part of 'em were releas'd to avoid embarrassment. The fight was very bloody, and was attended with the surrender of *Nortlingue*.

Monf.

Monf. *de Turenne* takes *Dunkespiel*, not far from the *Danube*. 30th,

The same General and *Mareschal Grammont* lay siege to *Hailbron*, and take it at discretion. Sept. 14.

The Viscount *de Turenne* takes *Treves*, and restores the Elector, who had been excluded his capital city, ever since he had recover'd his liberty. Nov. 20.

In *Lorraine*, the Marquis of *Villeroy* takes *la Mothe*. This was one of the strongest places in *Europe*, and was rais'd after it was taken. May 28.

In *Catalonia*, the Count *Dupleffis-Praslin* takes the town of *Roze*. June 16.

The Count *d' Harcourt*, Commander of the *French* army in this kingdom, where he was viceroy, passes the *Segre* in presence of the enemy. Octob. 29.

A battle gain'd by this Prince, nam'd the battle of *Liorens*.

Balaguier taken by the Count *d' Harcourt*.

In *Italy*, *Rocca de Vigevano* taken by Prince *Thomas*. Sept. 12.

A battle near the river of *Mora* gain'd by Prince *Thomas*, over Don *André Cautelmé* General of the *Spaniards*. Octob. 17.

In the *Loze-Countries*, the Duke of *Orleans* General of the army, having under his command the *Mareschals de Gassion* and *Rantzau*, lays siege to *Bourbourg*, and takes it in nine days, and makes the garrison prisoners of war. Aug. 9.

The Duke of *Orleans* makes himself master of *Menin*. Sept. 4.

Bethune taken by the *Mareschals de Gassion* and *Rantzau*. *Lillers*, *St. Venant*, *Armentieres*, and the fort of *Link* taken by the same Generals. The *Mareschal de Rantzau* was wounded at the attack of the last of these places. 7th.

The *Mareschal de Rantzau* makes himself master of *Lens*. Octob. 17.

The Count of *Rantzau* receives the *Mareschal's* *Private staff*, abjures the heresy of *Luther*, and becomes a *fairs* catholicick.

The death of the Cardinal *de la Rochefoucault*, and Monf. *de Noyers* Secretary of state.

A magnificent entry of the ambassadors of *Poland* on the 29th of *October*, for the marriage of their King *Ladislas*, with the Princess *Louisa Maria de Gonzague* daughter of the Duke of *Mantua*. The marriage was solemniz'd on the 6th of *November*, in the chapel of the palace royal, in the presence of the King and the Queen Regent.

A^o 1646. THE length and liberty of the war had made
March 15. the edicts against duelling almost forgotten. Some very severe ones upon this subject were publish'd this year.

May 13. In *Flanders*, the Marechal de *Gassion*, who was always in action, and the most dangerous neighbour the enemy could have, falls upon a body of their troops between *Bruges* and *Dunkirk*, and defeats 'em.

June 28. The taking of *Courtray* by the Duke of *Orleans*, within 13 days after he had open'd his trenches, having under his command the Marechals de *Gassion* and *Rantzau*.

July 12. The Marquis de la *Ferte-Senneterre*, having the Marquis de *Pienne* for Marechal de *Camp*, makes himself master of *Longouy* between *Luxembourg* and *Nancy*.

31st. The *French* army with the Duke of *Orleans*, the Duke d' *Enguien*, and the Marechal de *Rantzau*, at their head, takes *Bergues-St.-Vuinoc*; and *Monf. de Puysegur* was made governor.

Aug. 24. The Duke of *Orleans*, having under him the Duke d' *Enguien*, takes *Mardik* after a six days siege, and much slaughter. The Chevaliers de la *Feuillade* and de *Fiesque*, the Marquis of *Themines*, the Counts de la *RocheGuyon*, and de *Fleix*, and *Monf. de Salo* Captain of the Guards, were slain. The Dukes of *Nemours* and *Pondevaux*, the Prince of *Marillac* and the Marquis of *Laval*, were wounded.

Sept. 7. *Furnes* surrender'd to the Duke d' *Enguien*, and the garrison made prisoners.

Octob. 10. *Dunkerque* taken by the Duke d' *Enguien*, after a siege of eighteen days, having under his command the Marechals de *Gassion* and *Rantzau*. The Marquis de *Laval*, and the Chevalier de *Chabot*, Lieutenant-

nant-Generals, were slain. *Monf. de Vignaut, de Breaute, de Murs, le Porcheux* Captain of the Guards, *d' Aubeterre, de Grave, de Blancasfort*, and *de Poix* were wounded.

The *Mareschal de Gassion*, conducting a convoy to *Courtray*, defeated six regiments of foot and five of horse, who attempted to oppose his passage, kill'd above 500 of their men, took 500 hundred prisoners, 19 colours, 8 standards, and 1200 horse.

In *Germany*, the Viscount *de Turenne* takes *Schondorf* upon the frontiers of *Wirtemberg*. Sept. 9.

In *Italy*, Prince *Thomas* laying siege to *Orbitelle*, and seconded by the *French* army at sea, under the command of *Mr. de Brezé* Admiral of *France*, they came to a sea fight; the *Spanish* fleet, which was sent to the succour of the place, was beaten, but the Duke *de Brezé*, who commanded the *French*, was slain. The Count *d' Augnion* Vice-admiral parted too soon from before *Orbitelle*, and gave the *Spaniards* an opportunity of throwing in their succour, so that Prince *Thomas* was oblig'd to raise the siege. June 14.

The taking of *Piombino* by the *Mareschals Du-pleffis-Prastin* and *de la Meilleraye*. July.

The *Mareschal de la Meilleraye* takes *Portolongonni* after a siege of 20 days. Octob. 8.

In *Spain*, the Count *d' Harcourt* raises the siege of *Lerida* after three months attack. 29th.

The death of the *Mareschals de Chatillon* and *de Bassompierre*. The Marquis of *Villeroy* was made governor to the King, Cardinal *Mazarin* reserving to himself the superintendence of the education of the King and Monsieur. The King makes the Marquis *de Villeroy* *Mareschal of France* the same year. His Majesty restores the *Barberinis* to the favour of Pope *Innocent X.* Henry Prince of *Conde* dies the 26th of *December*. His governments and places are given to the Duke *d' Enguien*, who assumes the title of Prince of *Conde*. Private affairs.

THE war continued still, notwithstanding the conferences, which were held at *Munster* for a general peace, where the Duke of *Longueville*, the Count *d' Avaux* A^o 1647.

Avaux, and *Monf. Servien*, were plenipotentiaries for *France*.

March 17. The Marquis d' *Hoquincourt* takes *Tubinge* in *Germany*, after a siege of 19 days.

April 25. The Viscount de *Turenne* having pass'd the *Rhine*, and then the *Moein*, makes himself master of *Aschafembourg* and several other places. His design was to join the *Swedes*, as he did, in order to succour the Landgrave of *Hesse*, who was allied to *France*.

Octob. 13. The *Spaniards* raise the siege of *Ormes*.

Jan. 14. In the *Low-Countries*, the new governor, Arch-duke *Leopold*, attacks and takes *Armentieres*. The Marquis *Dupleffis-Belliere*, defends that wretched place for 20 days with a surprizing skill and valour.

July 13. The Mareschal de *Rantzau* takes *Dixmude* in 3 days.

18th. The Arch-duke takes *Landreci* after a siege of 24 days.

19th. The Mareschal de *Bassion* makes himself master of *Bassie* in 8 days.

Octob. 3. This brave Mareschal lays siege to *Lens*, and is kill'd by a musquet ball in the head. *Monf. de Villequier* continues the siege, and takes the place. The Count de *la Feuillade*, Mareschal de *Camp*, was also slain.

June 17. In *Spain*, the Prince of *Condé* raises the siege of *Lerida*, which was contrary to his usual custom, for he had generally success in all his undertakings ; but Cardinal *Mazarin* did not send him the succours he had promis'd. The Chevalier de *la Valiere* Mareschal de *Camp*, the Count of *Clermont*, and *Vertillac* Mareschal de *Bataille*, were slain in the siege. After this, the Prince took *Ager* upon the frontiers of *Arragon*, and caus'd the *Spaniards* to abandon the siege of the town of *Constantin*.

May 1. In *Italy*, the Constable de *Castille*, Governor of the *Milaneze*, lays siege to *Mur de la Paille*, a small town of *Montferrat*, and a wretched place, with an army of 12000 men. The *Sieur du Breuhl*, with his sole regiment of 500 foot, and his company of *Cara-*
bines,

lines, defends that wretched place for 20 days after the enemies trench was open'd, and for want of succour surrenders by an honourable capitulation, after having sustain'd an assault, and so ruin'd the enemies army, that it was not in a condition to keep the field, and preserve the place, which was demolish'd.

The Duke of *Guise* throws himself into *Naples*, to support the revolt of the inhabitants against the King of *Spain*. Octob. 16.

The sea fight of *Castellamare*, where the young Duke of *Richelieu*, who commanded the *French* navy, beat the *Spanish* fleet, and ran three of their vessels aground. Decemb. 23.

THIS year produced peace between *France* and the Empire, and gave birth to something worse than foreign war, that is, domestick troubles; but before the peace was concluded with one part of our enemies, there were several military expeditions in divers places. A^o 1648. Affairs of state and war.

In *Spain*, the Marechal *de Schomberg* obliges the *Spaniards* to raise the siege of *Flix*, and carries *Tortosa* by assault. Messieurs *d' Etrées*, *Marcin*, *la Fare*, *la Trousse* were the first who mounted the breach; and *la Trousse*, who was Colonel in the regiment of marines, was wounded to death. May 12.

In *Germany*, is fought the battle of *Zusmarhausen* beyond the *Danube*, which the Viscount *de Turenne* pass'd, after having join'd the *Swedes* commanded by General *Vvrangel*. They fell upon the rear-guard of the *Bavarian* army, defeated it entirely, enter'd *Bavaria*, took several places there, and compell'd the Elector to retire from *Munich* the capital city of his dominions. 17th.

In the *Low-Countries*, the *Spaniards* carry *Courtrai* at the first onset; the Arch-duke after this took *Furnes*. May 24.

The Prince of *Conde* takes *Ypres* in less than 15 days, having under his command the Marshals of *Grammont* and *Rantzau*. 27th.

The battle of *Lens*. The Archduke laid siege to *Lens*. The Prince of *Conde* came to its succour, found Aug. 20.

found the town taken upon his arrival, and resolves to give battle. His army was considerably stronger than the *Spaniards*, and posted to much better advantage. He chang'd their disposition, and did it so well, that he engag'd the *Spaniards* to quit their post, and come to attack him. Immediately he turn'd round to face 'em, and after some loss he at first sustain'd, the victory being long doubtful at last declar'd for him. Between seven and eight thousand of the enemy were left upon the spot, and fifteen hundred were taken prisoners, among whom were General *Bek*, the Prince *de Ligne*, and Count *St. Amour* General of the artillery. The *French* lost 600 of their men, and had 1200 taken prisoners. Among the last, were the Marquis *de Villequier* Lieutenant-General, and Monf. *de la Mouffaye* Mareschal *de Camp*. The Mareschal *de Grammont*, and all the general officers, wrought wonders. The cannon of the *Spaniards*, and abundance of standards and colours were taken. After this battle the Prince recover'd *Lens*.

Sept. 10.

Furnes recover'd by the Mareschal *de Rantzau*.

In the mean while arriv'd the troubles of *Paris*, by the misunderstanding which arose between the court and parliament. The business of the barricades, occasion'd by the imprisonment of the counsellors *Broussel* and *Blanc-mesnil*, on the 26th of *August*, and that which they call'd *la Fronde*, in hatred to Cardinal *Mazarin*.

May 30.

In *Italy*, the battle of *Cremona*, where the Marquis *de Caracene* was defeated by Mareschal *Dupleffis-Praslin*. The *Spaniards* lost 2000 of their men, and had a 1000 taken prisoners. They lost all their cannon and baggage, and forty colours. The Marquis *de Navailles*, Mareschal *de Camp*, shew'd as much prudence as valour and resolution, having kept his post before the battle, to wait the succours which were bringing to him, notwithstanding the small number of troops he had in view of the enemy, and after the succour came, having forc'd the *Spanish* intrenchments; the Count of *Choiseuil*, son to the Mareschal *Dupleffis-Praslin*, was slain in the action.

In

In the mean time the treaty of peace was still carrying on at *Munster*, between *France*, the Empire, *Sweden*, and their allies. *Spain* endeavour'd to make it prove unsuccessful, in regard to its own private interests, but, however, the treaty was at last sign'd. O&ob. 24. Not to mention the other articles, it was agreed in favour of *France*, that the sovereign power over the three bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, over the towns of the same name and their districts, and particularly over *Moyenvic*, should appertain to the crown and *Domaine* of his most christian Majesty, and should be perpetually and irrevocably re-united and incorporated with it; that the Emperor and Empire should make a cession to the King of all their pretensions to *Pignerol*; that the Emperor, as well for himself as for the house of *Austria*, as also the empire, should renounce all right and property in the *Domaine* and jurisdiction over the town of *Brisac*, *Alsatia*, &c. That the King should have power to keep a garrison in *Philisbourg*, &c. The King of *Spain* and the Duke of *Lorraine* were not comprehended in this treaty.

The Duke of *Anjou*, the King's only brother, Private aff- was baptiz'd, the Duke of *Orleans*, his uncle, stand-fairs. ing godfather, and *Henrietta* of *France*, Queen of *England*, godmother, and was nam'd *Philip*.

THE parliament of *Paris* and the other courts A° 1649. continuing to hold their assemblies, notwithstanding the King's prohibition, and the regent having still at heart the business of the barricades, and her being oblig'd to release the two imprison'd counselors by force, and to recal the other magistrates whom she had banish'd; 'twas resolv'd, in council, that his Majesty should withdraw from *Paris*; and accordingly, the next day early in the morning, the King, Jan. 6. the Regent, Cardinal *Mazarin*, and all the court, remov'd to *St. Germain en Laye*.

The same day, the parliament being assembled, 'twas decreed, that the *Parisians* should take arms for the defence of the gates, and the security of the town, and that the soldiers dispers'd in the neighbourhood should withdraw to the distance of 20 leagues

leagues from *Paris*. But as this last article concerned the King's troops, 'twas more easily order'd than put in execution.

Jan 7. The parliament being met, a declaration was brought to the bar, by which the King remov'd the parliament to *Montargis*.

8th. This produced a deputation of the King's council to the court: but they were sent back without being heard.

9th. The parliament, incens'd at this refusal, gives orders for the raising of troops, declares Cardinal *Mazarin* a disturber of the publick peace, and enjoins him to leave the kingdom in eight days. From the 6th of *January*, when the King left *Paris*, 'till the first of *April*, there were several negotiations set on foot, and procedures taken; but in the mean while both parties have recourse to arms.

Feb. 8. The Prince of *Conde* orders the King's troops to attack the bridge of *Charenton*, which was defended by *Clanleu* for the parliament, who was slain upon the spot, the place being carried by assault. The Duke of *Chatillon*, whom the Prince had charg'd with the attack, was also slain with a musquet shot quite through his body.

April 1. The peace was at last agreed on by a general indemnity, which was confirm'd in parliament on *Holy Thursday*, and within a few months after the King and the Court return'd to *Paris*.

The *Spaniards* did not fail to make their advantage of these disorders, and some others which fell out the same year in *Provence* and *Guyenne*.

May 8. They recover'd *Tyres*,

10th. And *St. Venant*.

28th. The Count *d' Harcourt*, who commanded the army in the *Low-Countries*, sat down before *Cambray*; but, a considerable reinforcement being thrown into the place, he was obliged to raise the siege.

Jun. 10. The same General defeated a body of *Lorraine* troops, not far from *Valenciennes*.

23d. He cut off eight hundred horse between *Doway* and *St. Amand*. *Monf. de L' Aubespine*, receiv'd there a pistol-shot in the arm. Not many days after the Count *d' Harcourt* took 2000 horse by surprize.

At

At last he attack'd *Conde*, and carried it in two days, notwithstanding the strength of its situation. Aug. 21.

The troubles of *France* having hinder'd the sending of the usual recruits into *Catalonia*, the *Spaniards* took *Constantine*, which they had several times fallen short of, and some other places; they had gain'd intelligence in *Barcelona*, but the Count de *Marcin*, who commanded the *French* troops in *Catalonia*, broke all their measures. The same reason also carried off the Duke of *Modena* in *Italy* from the *French* interests, and he enter'd into a treaty with *Spain*.

The death of *Honoré d' Albert* Duke of *Chaulnes* Private affairs.
Mareschal of *France*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great services A° 1650.
done to the state by the Prince, the Queen Mother, Affairs of state and war.
inform'd of certain combinations to the disadvantage Jan. 18.
and disturbance of the publick, caus'd him to be taken up, with the Prince of *Conty* and the Duke of *Longueville*, and to be convey'd to the Castle of *Vincennes*.

The seals taken from the Chancellor *Seguier*, and given to *Monf. de l' Aubespine-Chateauneuf*. March 1.

The *Spaniards* take *Catelet*. March 14.

They lay siege to *Guise*, which was defended by the *Sieur Bridieu*. The Mareschal *Dupleffis-Praslin* came to its relief, and oblig'd the *Spaniards* to abandon their enterprize. July 2.

The Archduke lays siege to *Capelle*, and takes it in thirteen days. Aug. 3.

The divisions at home give the *Spaniards* another opportunity of taking the town of *Mouzon*, after a siege of two days. Nov. 6.

The Mareschal *Dupleffis-Praslin* having taken *Rethel*, when *Monf. de Turenne*, who had declar'd for the Princes, appear'd to the relief of the place, they came to a battle; and the victory fell on the King's side. The enemy left two thousand men upon the field, eight pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. Several were taken prisoners, and among the rest, *Dom Estevan de Gamare*, who commanded the *Spanish* troops; and the *Sieur Fauge*, a general of the Duke Decemb. 15th.

Duke of *Lorraine's*. *Messieurs d'Aumont, Hocquincourt, Manicamp, Gadagne, Bougi, Rose, Navailles, Cessé, Montatere, and Pradelle*, signaliz'd themselves by their valour and conduct. The Viscount de l'*Hopital*, and the Count de *Choiseuil*, were slain in the fight.

Decemb. 29. Monf. de *Bougi* recovers *Chateau-Porcien*.

Octob. 9. In *Lorraine*, the Count de *Ligneville* took *Bar* for the Duke; but he was defeated by the Marquis de la *Ferte-Senneterre*, not far from the town, which was recover'd not long after by the said Marquis.

Dec. 29. In *Italy*, the *Spaniards* regain *Portolongone* in Aug. 15. 47 days after the opening of their trenches.

In *Catalonia*, there happen'd no very memorable expedition. The Duke of *Merccœur* being declar'd Viceroy, attack'd *Salces*, and made himself master of it through the irresolution of the Marquis de *Mortare*, who came too late to its relief. The Duke caus'd the Count de *Marcin* to be taken into custody for debauching the troops in favour of the Prince. Several conspiracies were discover'd and defeated.

This year the King took several journies into *Normandy*, *Burgundy*, and *Guyenne*, where the Princes had many followers. The King's presence alone gave peace and quietness to *Normandy*.

'Twas almost the same case in *Burgundy*. The Count de *Tavannes* had thrown himself into *Bellegarde*, with design to defend it for the Prince, and in reality did defend it, for some time, with a deal of resolution; but upon information of his Majesty's approach, he came to a capitulation, and surrender'd.

The seditions had reviv'd at *Bourdeaux*; but his Majesty's arrival made all easy.

Private affairs.

The Princess Dowager of *Condé* died on the 2d of *December*, at the age of seven and fifty years. *Charles* of *Valois* Duke of *Angoulême*, the natural son of *Charles IX.* of whom mention has so often been made in the time of *Henry IV.* died also this year, with the *Mareschals de Brezé and Rantzau*.

A° 1651. THE Princes, who had been convey'd to *Havre*, Affairs of State and war. Feb. 13. were set at liberty, and Cardinal *Mazarin* went in person to deliver them out of prison; but having declar'd

clar'd they did not think themselves much oblig'd to him for this kindness, he left the kingdom, and retir'd into the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*. 'Tis thought that this retreat had been before concerted with the King and the Queen Regent.

March 4.

The King, having enter'd into the 14th year of his age; his Majesty was declar'd a Major by the parliament. He was attended, on this occasion, by all the Princes of the blood, except the Prince of *Condé*, who did not cease to give marks of his dissatisfaction towards the government, under pretence, that though Cardinal *Mazarine* was now at a great distance, yet he was the secret spring which mov'd all affairs, and that nothing was done but by his advice.

Sept. 7.

The seals were taken from Monsieur *Châteauneuf*, and given to the premier President *Moli*, who kept them 'till his death, i. e. 'till the year 1655, which, notwithstanding, did not hinder the Chancellor *Seguier* from taking his place in the council.

Towards the end of the month, the Prince of *Condé* openly takes up arms, and revives the civil war. A great part of *Guyenne*, and several Lords and Gentlemen, declare for him. The King sends an army against him, and names the Count of *Harcourt* General.

Sept. 27.

The Count *de Marcin*, having debauch'd the troops in *Catalonia*, brings them over to the Prince, who lays siege to *Coignac*. The Count of *Harcourt* comes to its relief, and raises the siege.

Nov.

He then takes the tower of *St. Nicholas* at *Rochelle*, where the rebels had intrench'd.

In *Lorraine*, the Marechal *de la Ferté* lays siege to *Chatté*, and carries the place, after an attack of three and forty days.

Sept. 13.

In *Catalonia*, the Spaniards attack *Barcelona*.

August.

In the *Low-Countries*, the Spaniards made divers attempts, which, for the most part, prov'd unsuccessful, through the vigilance and activity of the Marechal *d' Aumont*, who commanded the French troops.

The Marechal's staff was this year given to Private Messieurs *d' Aumont*, *d' Etampes*, *d' Hocquincourt*, *fairs.*

de la Ferté-Senneterre, and de Grancey. Charles II. King of England, takes shelter in France.

A^o 1652. NOTWITHSTANDING all the efforts of the rebels and the parliament, Cardinal *Mazarin* returns to court, which was then at *Poitiers*, and takes his place in the council. He was guarded in his journey by the Mareschals d' *Hocquincourt* and *Grancey*, and several other Lords, at the head of

March.

six thousand men. The Duke of *Roban* having engag'd *Angers* to declare for the Prince, the Mareschal d' *Hocquincourt* attacks the town, and obliges it to surrender. His son was slain in the assault.

After the taking of *Angers*, the Marquiss de *Navailles* lays siege to *Pont de Cé*, and carry'd the garrison at discretion.

April 2.

The Prince beats up the Mareschal d' *Hocquincourt*'s quarters several times at *Bleneau*. Monsieur de *Turenne* comes to his relief, and defeats eight squadrons of the Prince's. He put himself in a posture of battle in presence of the enemy; and, by the resolution he shew'd, made them believe that he was supported by other troops. By this instance of bravery and discretion, he sav'd the King's army, which lay at *Gien*, and his Majesty also himself, whom the Prince had a design to carry off, with the rest of the court. The Count de *Maré* was slain in this expedition, and the Duke de *Nemours* wounded on the Prince's side.

The battle of *Etampes*, where Monsi. de *Turenne*, and the Mareschal d' *Hocquincourt*, carry'd the *Fauxbourg* by assault, slew above a thousand men of the Prince's best troops, and took several Prisoners.

July 2.

The battle of the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*, where Monsi. de *Turenne*, and the Mareschal de *le Ferté*, gave the Prince an attack. No engagement was ever carry'd on with more courage and conduct. The Prince himself did wonders; but would have infallibly been lost, if Mademoiselle de *Montpensier* had not caus'd the cannon of the *Bastille* to play upon the King's army, and opened the *Porte St. Antoine* to the Prince and his troops. On the Prince's side there fell

tell the Marquis *de Flamarin*, the Counts of *Castres* and *Bossu*, *la Roche-Giffart*, *des Fourneaux*, *la Martinere*, and *la Motte-Guyonne*. The Duke of *Nemours* had thirteen wounds. The Duke of *Roche-fancault* lost his sight by a musquet shot. *Jarze*, *Guitaut*, *Clinchant*, and several other gentlemen, were also wounded. On the King's side, *Messieurs de S. Megrin*, *Nantouillet*, *le Fouilloux*, and *Nancini*, Cardinal *Mazarine's* Nephew; were either slain or died of their wounds. *Monf. de Navailles*, who conducted the attack, was wounded. Three Colonels, and two and twenty Captains, of the King's army, died in the action. *D'Esclainvilliers* was taken prisoner.

The King's declaration, by which the parliament of *Paris* was remov'd to *Pontoise*; the body of the parliament oppos'd it; but several Presidents, Counsellors, Dukes, and Peers, left *Paris*, and attended the King. Aug. 6.

His Majesty again consents to the removal of the Cardinal, who retires to *Sedan*. 9th.

The Marquis *de Persan*, having, for eleven months, defended *Monrond* in *Berry*, for the Prince, surrenders, upon capitulation, to the Marquis of *Pahau*, since made *Mareschal de Clerambaut*. Sept. 1.

The King enters *Paris*, and is received with all possible demonstrations of joy. Octob. 20.

A declaration, for a general forgiveness, granted by the King to all his subjects, and for the re-establishment of the parliament at *Paris*. Monsieur receives orders to return to *Limoges*, and *Made-moiselle* to *Bois-le-Vicomte*. As for the Prince, he retired into the *Low-Countries* with the *Spaniards*, where he was declar'd *Generalissimo* of their Forces. 21st.

This is the chief of what pass'd at home, of any consideration, during the present year. What happen'd upon the frontiers is as follows:

In *Catalonia*, the *Mareschal de la Motte* opens himself a passage into *Barcelona*, which was besieged by the *Spanish* army. April 23.

Barcelona taken by the *Spaniards*, after a siege of fifteen months. Octob. 13.

In *Italy*, *Cazal* is again put into the hands of the Duke of *Mantua*, upon condition that he should introduce no other garrison than of his own country, nor admit *Spaniards*, or any other foreigners.

May 8. In the *Low-Countries*, the siege of *Gravelines* by the *Spaniards*, and the carrying of the town, after a siege of 69 days.

Sept. 26. *Dunkirk*, taken by the *Spaniards*, after a siege of nine and thirty days, sustain'd by the Count d' *Estrade*.

All these losses were caused by the troubles at home, which took from the King all opportunity of preventing or repairing them.

Private af-
fairs. *Jacques de Caumont*, Peer and Marechal of *France*, died at *Bergerac*, on the 10th of *May*, near 93 years old.

The Cardinal *de Retz* was taken into custody at the *Louvre*, by order from the King, on the 19th of *December*, carry'd to *Vincennes*, and from thence removed to the castle of *Nantes*.

Armand de Caumont, Duke of *la Force*, was made Marechal of *France* on the 29th of *August*.

A^o 1653. ON the side of the *Low-Countries*, the *Spaniards* were become masters of the little town of *Vervins* in *Picardy*, which was re-taken soon after.

Affairs of
state and war.
Jan. 23.

Feb. 2. Cardinal *Mazarine* returns to Court at *Paris*, where all things were chang'd in his favour.

July 5. The Prince took *Retel*, which was recover'd by the Marechals *de Turenne* and *la Ferté*, within four days.

Bellegarde in *Burgundy* was besieged and taken for the King, by the Duke of *Epemon*; 'twas obstinately defended by the Count of *Boutteville*, since made Marechal of *Luxembourg*.

August 5. The same Prince takes *Roye* in *Picardy*, in three days.

Sept. 28. The siege of *Mouzon*, by the Marechals *de Turenne* and *la Ferté*. The Town was surrender'd by capitulation, on the 16th day of the siege. The Vidame of *Laon*, the Marechal *de Turenne's* Nephew, was slain; and the Count *de la Feuilleade*, a General-officer, was wounded.

During

During the siege of *Mouzon*, the Prince sat down before *Rocroy*, and took it in five and twenty days. He conferr'd the government of it upon *Montal*. Sept. 29.

The Marechal *Dupleffis-Praslin* lays siege to *St. Menekould*. *Montal* commanded there, and defended the place for three and thirty days; nor did he surrender, 'till after he had sustain'd an assault, where a bastion was carried. Monsieur *de Turenne*, in covering the siege, posted himself always so much to advantage, that the Prince could never find any opportunity of attempting its relief. The King was present at this siege, and that of *Mouzon*. Nov. 26.

On the side of the *Pyenean* mountains, the Duke of *Vendosme* lays siege to *Bourg* in *Guyenne*, and subjects it to the King in seven days. July 5.

He does the same by *Libourne*. 17th.

The same Duke likewise obliges *Bourdeaux* to return to its duty. The Prince of *Conti*, the Princess, and the Count of *Marcin*, had long supported the revolt of this town; and upon its surrender, several other towns of *Guyenne* follow'd its example. 31st.

The Marechal *d'Hocquincourt* sat down before *Gironne* in *Catalonia*, and was oblig'd to raise the siege, after an attack of two and sixty days. The *Spaniards* fell upon him in his retreat, and were repuls'd with a considerable loss. This battle was call'd the battle of *Bordilly*. Sept. 25.

The same Marechal, being desirous to revictual *Rose*, pass'd through the midst of the *Spaniards*, who had made themselves masters of all the passes, kill'd 500 of their men, took 800 prisoners, and convey'd the provision into the town. Dec. 3.

In *Lorraine*, the Count *de Brinon* takes *Commerci* from the Duke. 13th.

In *Italy*, the Battle of *la Roquette*, where the Marechal *de Grancey* defeated the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Marquis *de Caracene*. The fight was very obstinate. The Marquis *de Caracene* was wounded, and his nephew slain. The Marquis *de Montpesat* commanded the right wing, and the Marquis *de Varies* the left. Francis *de Grancey*, the Marechal's son, was wounded. July 26.

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Private af-
fairs.
July 7.

An edict, for the execution of the Bull of the 31st of May, against the five famous propositions of *Jan-ſenius*.

The King made three Mareſchals of *France* this year, viz. the Count d' *Augnion*, who took the name of *Foucaut*, Monsieur de *Moiffans d' Albret*, and Monsieur *Paluan de Clerambaut*.

A° 1654.
Affairs of
ſtate and war.
Feb. 23.

THE civil broils grew every day leſs and leſs, by the reduction of the revolted towns. Among this number was *Betfort* in *Aſatia*. The Mareſchal de la *Ferté* laid ſiege to it in the miſt of winter, and took it in 59 days, though vigorously defended by the Count of *Suza*, who adher'd to the Prince's party, and call'd himſelf Lord of it.

25th.

The Count de *Grandpré* took *Virton* in *Luxembourg*, from the *Spaniards*, by aſſault.

The King ſitting in parliament makes a decree, by which the Prince of *Conde* is declar'd guilty of high-treaſon. He diſpoſes of his governments, and gives his office of Lord Steward of the Houſhold to Prince *Thomas of Savoy*.

Jan. 7.

The King's conſecration at *Reims*, by the Biſhop of *Soiſſons*.

July 5.

On the *Pyrenean* ſide, the Prince of *Conti*, having ſubmitted to the King, commanded in *Rouſſillon*, and took *Villefrancke* in four days.

25th.

Colonel *Balthaſar*, detach'd by the Prince, entirely defeats a body of *Spaniards*, about *le Ter*.

Oct. 17.

The ſame Prince attacks *Puycerda*, the capital of *Cerdagne*, and takes it in eight days. Don *Pedro de Valençonlas*, who defended it, was ſlain. The taking of this town was follow'd by the conqueſt of *Urget*, *Ripoſuille*, and *Belver*.

Nov. 15.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Guiſe* takes *Caſtellamare* in the Gulph of *Naples*. The Marquis du *Pleſſis-Belliere*, one of the beſt officers in the King's troops, was kill'd there, and the Marquis de *Belfonds* wounded.

Auguſt 6.

Upon the frontiers of *Lorraine*, and the *Low-Countries*, the Marquis de *Faber*, Lieutenant-General and Governor of *Sedan*, takes *Sicnay*, in two and thirty days.

The

The Prince of *Condé*, at the head of the *Spanish* army, and the Count of *Fonsaldagne*, had made a diversion to draw off the *French* from the siege of *Stenay*, and sat down before *Arras*. After *Stenay* was taken, the *Mareschals de Turenne, la Ferté, and Hocquincourt*, went to attack their lines, which they had fortify'd with all possible precaution. However, they were forc'd, and the town deliver'd. The *Spaniards* lost 4000 of their men, and had a greater number taken prisoners. The Prince of *Condé* made a fine retreat, still fighting as he retir'd, and sav'd a part of the *Spanish* army, which, without such a General, would have infallibly been cut to pieces. The Duke of *Joyeuse*, Commander of the *French* horse, died of the wounds he receiv'd. Monsieur de *Turenne* and the Chevalier de *Crequi* were wounded. The King made his entry into *Arras*, and express'd a great regard for the Marquis de *Montjeu*, the Governor, who has since been made *Mareschal of France*. He had defended this place for near two months, with a very small garrison, considering how large the town was, and the great extent of its fortifications.

23th.

After this, Monsieur de *Turenne* took *le Quesnoy*, and encreas'd the fortifications. Sept. 6.

The *Mareschal de la Ferté* takes *Clermont* upon the frontiers of *Lorraine*. Nov. 24.

About the same time, the Count of *Charots*, Governor of *Calais*, carries the *Fort-Philippe*, or of *Gravelines*, by assault. Monsieur *Dehumier* was the first that mounted the breach.

The Clergy of *France* receives the Bull of Pope *Innocent X.* concerning the condemnation of the *Five Propositions of Jansenius*, on the 31st of *March*. Private Affairs.

THE war still continued between *France* and *Spain*, though the two Kings were very desirous to put an end to it, for the repose both of themselves and their subjects. However, success pretty constantly attended the arms of *France*. The enterprizes of importance began somewhat later this year than was usual. A° 1655. Affairs of state and war

July 1. On the *Pyrenean* side, the Prince of *Conti*, having conquer'd *Cap di Quiers*, laid siege to *Castillon*, and took it in two and twenty days.

August 19. The Marquis de *Merinville*, Lieutenant-General of the Prince of *Conti*'s army, raises the siege of *Solfonne*, which the *Spaniards* had besieg'd for 12 days.

Sept. 29. These were the most considerable expeditions the army made on that side, I mean, the land army; for in the month of *September* the Duke of *Vendosme* attack'd the *Spanish* Fleet, which stood off from *Barcelona*, and defeated them: The Commander *Paul*, Messieurs de *Gabaret* and *Foran*, were wounded, and distinguish'd themselves very much by their behaviour in the action.

This battle was preceded, in the month of *April*, by a particular engagement of one *French* vessel against four *English*, bound for *Majorca*, upon the same sea. The *French* ship was commanded by the Chevalier de *Valbelle*, and had only 30 pieces of cannon. One of the four *English* had 60, and of a larger bore. The *English* began the attack, and its safety seems to have been owing to this circumstance: They damag'd it exceedingly with their cannon-ball, shot off the mast, and so disabled it, that there hardly remain'd a sail to turn. The Chevalier resolv'd not to surrender, and, finding he must perish, cast himself upon the shelves. The *English* Commander was so charm'd with his bravery, that he sent out a barque to save him and his men, and gave him leave to retire to the coasts of *France*.

The heat of the war was in the *Low-Countries*. The Marechals *Turenne* and *la Ferte-Senneterre* took *Landrecy* in four and twenty days. The Count de *Tracy* a Colonel was slain, and the Counts *Dupleffis-Prastin* and *la Feuilleade* were wounded.

August 18. Marechal *Turenne* takes *Conde* in three days. The Chevalier de *Rare* and Monf. de *Vautourneux* Captain of the guards were slain.

29th. The same General carries *St. Guislain*, in three days after he had open'd his trenches. His Majesty was present at the siege.

The Marquis de Castelman attacks *la Catelet*, carries it by assault, and puts the garrison to the sword. 25th.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Modena* embracing the party of *France*, the King sent him a body of troops, commanded by Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, which enabled him to raise the siege of *Reggio*, that was besieged by the Governor of the *Milanese*. The *Spaniards* then laid siege to *Bersello*, whilst the Duke and Prince *Thomas* made a diversion by besieging *Pavia*. The *Spaniards* also rais'd this siege; but with design to gain a certain post, from whence they might cut off the provisions of the camp before *Pavia*; insomuch that the Duke of *Modena* was obliged to raise the siege, after having been fifty days before the place. Sept. 13th

Cromwell then govern'd *England*, under the title of Protector; and this rebel had made himself so considerable in the courts of *Europe*, that the most powerful Princes sought his friendship and alliance. The Kings of *France* and *Spain* enter'd into negotiations with him, to gain him over to their party. He preferred *France* to *Spain*, and made a treaty with the King against the *Spaniards*. Nov. 2.

This year Prince *Francis* of *Lorraine*, who commanded the troops of his brother Duke *Charles* in the *Spanish* army, being disgusted at the *Spaniards* for having confin'd the Duke the year before, found an opportunity of being reveng'd, by carrying over the troops of *Lorraine* to join the *French*, and put himself under their protection.

Pages and Lacquies forbidden to bear any arms in *Paris*, which prevented abundance of disorders. Private affairs.

CERTAIN differences had arose among the *A^o 1656.*
Swiss upon the business of religion, and especially in the cantons of *Schwoits* and *Zuric*, which might have been attended with bad consequences. But his Majesty put an end to the dispute by the mediation of the *Sieur de la Borde*, whom he sent to them. Affairs of state and war. March 8.

Some steps had been already taken towards a peace between the two crowns. This year *Monf. de Lienne* was dispatch'd into *Spain*, with the character of Plenipotentiary; and though the peace was not immediately June 1.

mediately concluded, yet the preparations towards it were extremely advanc'd.

As to the war, the first entrance upon the Campaign was unsuccessful to *France*. The Mareschals *Turenne* and *la Ferté* had laid siege to *Valenciennes*, where they found great difficulties, especially in the communication of their quarters. Besides, Don *John* of *Austria* and the Prince of *Conde* were resolv'd to try all possible expedients, for the relief of a place of such importance. They attack'd our lines, and at the same time the Duke of *Bournonville*, who was then call'd Count of *Henin*, and was Governor of the place, having open'd the sluices, overturn'd the Peer, which gave communication to the two Mareschals; and the Mareschal *de la Ferté*, not being able to be assisted by Mons. *Turenne*, was storm'd by the enemy. He there lost abundance of his soldiers, and four thousand of his men were taken prisoners; among whom, was the Mareschal himself, and several general and private officers. Mons. *Turenne*, tho' unable to relieve him, made a fine retreat with the body of the army, and encamp'd under *Quesnoy*.

July 16.

Aug. 17.

Mons. *le Prince* some time after made his advantage of this defeat to attack *Conde*, which was surrender'd to him at the end of five and twenty days.

Sept. 27.

Mons. *Turenne*, having given a turn to the enemy's success, immediately fell upon *le Capelle*, and carried it in nine days siege.

Sept. 16.

In *Italy*, *Valence* upon *Pô* was taken by the Dukes of *Modena* and *Mercoeur*, after a siege of near three months. The Count *de Breglio* was slain in the attempt.

Private affairs.

Christina Queen of *Sweden*, having abdicated her kingdom, and come to *Rome*, where she turn'd *Roman-Catholick*, made a journey into *France*, and enter'd *Paris* on horseback. She was receiv'd by his Majesty with all possible expressions of honour and regard. This happen'd on the 6th of *September* this year.

The death of *Charles* of *Schomberg* Duke *d'Aluin*, Peer and Mareschal of *France*.

TOWARDS

TOWARDS the close of the last year, the Prince of Condé laid siege to *St. Guilain*, but had rais'd it to relieve *la Capelle*, where, however, his assistance came too late. He sat down again before *St. Guilain*, and the siege lasted eight days. The Count of *Schomberg*, who commanded there, made so vigorous a defence, that the victory cost the *Spaniards* two thousand of their men. A° 1657. March 22.

Monf. *de Turenne*, who still commanded in the *Low-Countries*, enter'd upon a considerable design, and laid siege to *Cambray*. But the news being sent to the Prince of Condé in good time, he set out immediately at the head of 18 squadrons; and as the circumvallation could not be finish'd in a moment, he entered the town by night without any opposition; of which Monf. *de Turenne*, being advis'd, gave over the enterprize. June 1.

The enemy made an attempt upon *Calais*, but were repuls'd by the Count of *Châret*, Governor of the place. July 20.

The *Mareschal de la Ferté* attack'd *Montmedi*, one of the strongest places in *Luxembourg*, and was 15 days in taking it. The King came up with his army at the close of the siege, and the place was surrender'd to him. August 6.

On the opposite side of the *Low-Countries*, Monf. *de Turenne* takes *St. Venant* in three days. 27th.

He obliges the Prince of Condé to raise the siege of *Ardres*. 28th.

He takes *Mardyke* in four days. The Governor and the garrison were made prisoners of war. And the *Spaniards* attempt to recover it in vain. October 3.

Hedin was given up to the *Spaniards*, by the treachery of *la Riviere* the King's Lieutenant, and *de Fargues* Major of the place.

In *Catalonia*, the Marquis of *St. Abre* obliges the *Spaniards* to quit the siege of *Urgel*, which they had encompass'd ten days. May 13.

In *Italy*, the Prince of *Conti* and the Duke of *Modena* besieg'd *Alexandrie de la Paille*, but rais'd the siege about a month after. August 18.

Private af-
fairs.

At the instance, and by the good offices of the King and Pope *Alexander* the VII. the Jesuits were restor'd in the republick of *Venice*.

The death of the Mareschal de la *Mothe-Houdancourt*.

The establishment of the general Hospital at *Paris*, and the poor prohibited to beg by a decree of parliament publish'd on the 12th of *April*.

The enrollment of the Bull of Pope *Alexander* the VII. against the Five Propositions of *Jansenius* on the 29th of *December*.

A° 1658.

Affairs of
state and war.

THIS year was a continued series of victories and conquests on the side of *France*, which induc'd the *Spaniards* to incline seriously to peace. The first action of moment was the victory which the Mareschal de *Turenne* gain'd over the *Spaniards* at the battle of *Dunes*, where the Prince of *Condé* and Don *John* of *Austria* commanded.

June 14.

The siege of *Dunkirk*, which *Monf. de Turenne* had surrounded on the 25th of *May*, and which the *English* had block'd up by sea, gave occasion to this battle. The importance of the place oblig'd the Prince and Don *John* to use their utmost efforts to deliver it. They encamp'd near the abbey of *Dunes* in order to attack our lines. *Monf. de Turenne* march'd out against them, and put them to the rout. The Prince of *Condé* had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escap'd being taken. The Counts of *Coligni* and de *Bouteville* were made prisoners. The *Spaniards* lost three thousand men, besides those who were drown'd in the flight. The *French* took three thousand prisoners, lost few of their men, and no officer of distinction.

Our general officers gave evident marks of their valour and ability. The Marquis of *Castelneau* broke the right wing of the *Spaniards*. The Marquis of *Gadagne*, and the Counts of *Soissons* and *Guiche*, entirely defeated the enemy's foot. The Mareschal d' *Hocquincourt*, who serv'd under the *Spanish* colours, coming the night before the battle to take a view of the lines, receiv'd a musquet shot quite through his body, and died within an hour after. 'Tis said, he

ex-

express'd an extreme concern, that he died fighting against his Prince.

Notwithstanding the victory, the Marquis *de Lede*, Governor of *Dunkirk*, sustain'd the siege; but being mortally wounded, on the day he died, the town surrender'd upon capitulation. June 23.

The Marquis of *Castelneau*, who had so great a share in the victory, and deserv'd by a thousand other meritorious actions to be advanc'd to the dignity of a Marechal of *France*, died of his wounds towards the close of the siege. The King sent him the staff a little before his death. *Dunkirk* was given up into the hands of the *English*, according to the treaty made with *Cromwell*, upon condition that the Catholick Religion should still be preserv'd there, as in reality it was.

Monf. *de Turenne* soon after sat down before *Bergues-Saint-Vinox*, and took it at discretion within five days. The government of the town was conferr'd on the Count *de Schomberg*. July 2.

His Majesty in the mean time fell dangerously ill at *Mardyke*, and was at the point of death; but it pleas'd God to restore him to *France*, by the care and diligence of a Physician at *Abbeville*.

The Marechal *de Turenne*, pursuing his conquests, made himself master of *Furnes* in three days. 3d.

And after that of *Dixmude*. 7th.

On the other side, the Marechal *de la Ferte* laid siege to *Gravelines*, and took it in twenty days. August 30.

The Marechal *de Turenne* takes *Oudenarde* in September 9. three days.

And then *Menin*. 17th.

He defeats a body of 3000 horse, commanded by the Prince *de Ligne*. 19th

From thence he march'd to *Ypres*, and took it by capitulation the fifth day after the siege. 24th.

In *Italy*, the war was carried on with the like success. The Marquis *de Navailles*, who commanded under the Duke of *Modena*, pass'd the river of *Adda*, in the presence of the *Spanish* army, and, having pursued after them in their retreat, cut off 400 of their men, and took a great number prisoners. July 15.

17th.

Sept. 27.

The Duke of *Savoy* joining the Duke of *Modena* and the Marquis de *Navailles*, they attack'd *Mortare*, and carried it in 17 days after they had open'd their trenches. The Duke of *Modena* died the *October* following at *Santya*.

Private af-
fairs.

Besides the Marquis of *Castelnau*, whom the King had made Marechal of *France* a little before his death, he this year conferr'd the same honour on the Marquis of *Montjeu*, who had defended *Arras* with so much reputation, and on the Marquis of *Faber*, whose sole merit and great actions advanc'd him to this high dignity.

The great waters broke down a part of the bridge *Maria* at *Paris*, and the houses that were built upon it. Several people were kill'd by the fall, and others drown'd in the *Seine*.

A° 1659.

Affairs of
state and war.
May 8.

At last the Peace, so much desir'd between *France* and *Spain*, began to be negotiated in a serious manner, and a suspension of arms was immediately concluded.

October 16.

Cardinal *Mazarine* and Dom *Lewis de Haro* Minister of *Spain*, having met upon the frontiers, began the conferences. After the 7th conference, the Marechal Duke de *Grammont* was sent to *Madrid*, to treat of a marriage between the King and the Infanta of *Spain*.

Nov. 7.

After twenty four conferences, the peace was concluded between Cardinal *Mazarine* and Dom *Lewis de Haro*.

Decemb. 27.

The two northern Kings made a rough war upon one another. And the King of *France* made himself mediator between those two powers.

A° 1660.

Affairs of
state and war.

THE King set forward to solemnize his marriage, and took his way thro' *Languedoc*; from thence he went into *Provence*, and pass'd thro' the principal towns, as *Marseilles* and *Aix*, and some others, 'Twas in this capital of *Provence*, that the Prince of *Condé*, for whom there had been a particular provision made, by means of the King of *Spain* in the treaty of peace, had the honour to be admitted to his

his Majesty's presence, who receiv'd him very graciously.

The King order'd a citadel to be built at *Mar-seilles*, for the security of that important place. February 11.

The treaty of peace is enroll'd in the parliament of *Paris*. 12th.

The peace proclaim'd at *Paris*. 21st.

His Majesty, after his progress thro' *Languedoc* and *Provence*, arrives at *St. John de Luz*. May 8.

Philip IV. King of *Spain* arrives at *Fontarabie* with the Infanta. June 2.

The two Kings meet in the isle of the conference, and swear to the peace. 6th.

The next day the King of *Spain* deliver'd the Infanta *Maria-Theresa* of *Austria* into the hands of the King of *France*. 7th.

The marriage was solemniz'd at *St. John de Luz*. 9th.

His Majesty orders the fortifications of the town of *Orange* to be demolish'd. July.

The King being come as far as *Vincennes* with the Queen, they there take up their residence. In the mean time, the preparations were carrying on for their entry into *Paris*. This entry, which was one of the most magnificent spectacles that *France* ever saw, was made on the 26th of *August*. August 26.

The Duke of *Orleans*, his Majesty's uncle, died at *Blois*, on the 2d of *February*, in the 53d year of his age. Private affairs.

Francis de l' Hospital Marechal of *France*, and Governor of *Paris*, died there also this year, on the 20th of *April*, in the 78th year of his age.

The King made *Monf. de Turenne* the same month Marechal General of his camps and armies.

THE war being now at an end, *Charles Duke of Lorraine*, thro' want of matter for his restless disposition, was also oblig'd to sit quiet. He made a treaty with the King, by which it was granted, that *Lorraine* and the Duchy of *Bar* should be given up to him, on condition that he should do homage for the Duchy of *Bar*; that the fortifications of *Nancy* should be demolish'd, and no other fortifications made in any other places without the King's permission; that

A° 1661.
Affairs of
state and war.
Feb.

that he should disband the troops he had in pay, and open to the King a passage thro' his territories into *Germany*.

March 7.

Some days after the conclusion of this treaty, Cardinal *Mazarine* died at *Vincennes*, near 59 years old. The King then judg'd it expedient to have no longer any first Minister, but to take upon himself the administration of the government, which he discharg'd in such a manner, as gain'd him the admiration of all people. He suppress'd the office of superintendent of the *Finances* not long after, and committed the care of them to the *Sieur Colbert*, whose integrity and capacity in business he was fully convinc'd of, and gave him the title of Comptroller General of the *Finances*.

April 1.

The marriage of Monsieur the King's only brother with the Princess *Henrietta of England*.

April.

The marriage of *Margerita-Louisa of Bourbon*, the daughter of the late Duke of *Orleans* by a second venter, with *Cosmus III. de Medicis* Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

July 25.

The Duke of *Espernon* Colonel General of the foot being dead, the King suppress'd that office; and then order'd that all the *Mestres de Camp* of the foot regiments should henceforward take the title of Colonel.

September 5.

The King goes from *Fontainbleau* to *Nantes*, where the states of the province were held; he there causes the *Sieur Foquet*, superintendent of the *Finances*, to be taken into custody, and secures to himself *Bellise*, which the superintendent had forfeited.

27th.

His Majesty lets his subjects taste of the fruits of the peace, by a considerable diminution of the taxes.

The Count *d' Estrade*, Ambassador of *France*, in the court of King *Charles II* of *England*, who had lately been restor'd to his dominions, was insulted by the Baron *de Batteville*, Ambassador of the King of *Spain*, at the publick entry of the *Swedish* Ambassador into *London*. The Baron made use of violent measures to get the upper hand of the Count *d' Estrade*. This affair had like to have renew'd the war against *Spain*.

The

The Dauphin born at *Fontainbleau*.

November 1.

The King of *Spain* disapproves and condemns the conduct of the Baron *de Batteville*, with reference to the Embassador of *France*.

14th.

The King establishes a chamber of justice to reform the *Finances*, and to enquire after such persons as had wrought the abuse.

17th.

His Majesty, at the instance of the clergy of *France*, obtains of the Pope, that *Francis* of *Sales* Bishop of *Geneva* be enregister'd among the saints.

Private affairs.

THE King makes a creation of Knights of his orders, eight commanders, and sixteen knights. The Princes of *Condé* and *Conti* were at their head.

A° 1662.

Affairs of state and war.

June 1.

March 24.

The Marquis of *Fuentes* Embassador of *Spain* testified to the King in an audience he obtain'd of him, that his master King *Philip IV.* was extremely concern'd at what had happen'd at *London* on the 10th of *October*; that he had recall'd the Baron *de Batteville* the author of the disturbance, and had sent orders to all his Ministers in foreign courts to have no contest with the Embassadors of *France* in any public ceremony. This declaration was made in the presence of thirty Ministers of foreign Princes, as 'tis express'd in a large *Medaillon*, which was struck upon the occasion.

In the month of *February*, there was made a treaty between the King and the Duke of *Lorraine*, by which the Duke transferr'd to the King his right to the Duchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, upon several conditions, one of which was, that in defect of male issue of the house of *Bourbon*, the male Princes of the house of *Lorraine* should be reputed Princes of the blood of *France*. The declaration which the King made upon this subject, was enroll'd in parliament, his Majesty being present; this donation notwithstanding did not take effect. *Francis* of *Lorraine* the Duke's brother, Prince *Charles* his nephew, the Prince of *Coursenay* in his own name and his children, the Duke of *Vendosme*, and the Dukes and Peers made such strong remonstrances to the King upon this head, that his Majesty, upon hearing their reasons, submitted to them.

March 27.

April 27.

The King renew'd the treaties of alliance with the *Dutch*, and enter'd into a defensive league with them.

August 20.

The Duke of *Crequi* the King's Embassador at *Rome* is insulted, even in his own house, by the Pope's guard; he withdrew out of town, and gave notice to the King, who orders his return into *France*.

Novem. 27.

Some time after he enter'd into a negotiation with the King of *England* for the delivery of *Dunkirk* into his hands. The business was concluded for the sum of five millions, and the town was given up to his Majesty by the King of *England*.

Decemb. 27.

Mardyke was also restor'd to the King, who immediately took a journey to *Dunkirk*, to settle all things that should be necessary for the security and preservation of a place of such importance.

There was a great dearth, and want of corn, both in this and the foregoing year. The King supplied this necessity with an application, which drew upon him the blessing of all his subjects; he procur'd corn to be transported from foreign countries, and to be sold at a reasonable rate.

Private affairs.

On the 5th of *June* the King made a magnificent entertainment in the place before the *Tuilleries*.

The Marechal *de Faber* died in his government of *Sedan* on the 17th of *May*, in the 64th year of his age.

The Pope fainted at *Rome* Francis of *Sales* Bishop of *Geneva*, who died at *Lyons* in 1622.

A^o 1663.Affairs of
state and war.
July 26.

THE Pope not being very sollicitous to give the King satisfaction for the insult offer'd to his Embassador, *Avignon* and the county of *Venaissin* were reunited to the crown, by a decree of the parliament of *Provence*, and taken into his Majesty's possession.

The Duke of *Lorraine* deferring to give back *Marsal* into the King's hands according to his word, and the terms of the treaty we have already mention'd, the Count of *Guiche* and Monsi. *de Pradelle* march into *Lorraine* with their troops, and join the Marechal *de la Ferté*. The siege of this place was begun, and the King came before the town in person;

son; which oblig'd the Duke to restore the place to September 4. his Majesty, who gave back to him the rest of his country.

The Duke of *Beaufort*, General of the naval forces 10th. of *France*, beats the *Algerines*.

The alliance with the *Swiss* was renew'd at *Paris* Novem. 29. with much solemnity. The Chancellor being sick, *Monf. d'Ormesson* Dean of the council discharg'd that office.

The same month the King diminish'd the taxes, three millions, and took off three livres from every measure of salt, which is call'd a *Minot*.

Frances Magdalen of *Bourbon*, the third daughter Private aff. of the late Monsieur, was married on the 25th of *Fe-* fairs. *bruary* to *Charles Emmanuel II.* Duke of *Savoy*.

The Duke of *Mecklenbourg* abjur'd the heresy of *Luther*, in the presence of Cardinal *Antoine* at *Paris*, on the 29th of *October*.

On the 25th of *December* the King went to the parliament, and there declar'd 14 Dukes and Peers; viz. *Henry* of *Bourbon* Duke of *Verneuil* natural son to *Henry IV.* *Francis Annibal d'Estrees* Marechal of *France*, *Anthony* Duke of *Grammont* Marechal of *France*; *Charles de la Porte* Marechal de la *Meilleraye*, *Armand Charles de la Porte* Duke of *Mazarine*, *Nicholas de Neuville Villeroy* Marechal of *France*, *Gabriel de Rochebouart* Duke of *Mortemar*, *Charles* Duke of *Crequi*, *Francis de Beauvilliers* Duke of *St. Agnan*, *John-Baptist Gaston* Duke of *Foix*, *Roger Dupleffis* Duke of *Liencourt*, *René Potier* Duke of *Tresines*, *Anne* Duke of *Noailles*, *Armand du Cambout* Duke of *Coassin*.

The same year four meeting-houses of the *Calvinists* were pull'd down, which had been built without the King's leave, namely, those of *Loumarin*, *Cabrieres*, and *la Mothe*; at the instance of Cardinal *Grimaldi* Archbishop of *Aix*, and that of *Montagnac*, in the diocess of *Agde*.

NEGOTIATIONS were set on foot to reconcile A^o 1664. the Pope with the King. 'Twas at last effected Affairs of upon conditions very honourable to his Majesty, and State and war, was sign'd at *Pisa*.

Decemb. 12. The King bent his thoughts upon the restoration of the maritime affairs of *France*, which had suffer'd much since the civil wars. He was also very desirous to promote trade, and for this reason had sent out from *Rochelle* a *French Colony* for *Cayenne*, commanded by *Monf. de la Barre*.

26th.

The expedition of *Gigeri* in *Africk* against the *Moors*. There were 15 or 16 *French* vessels commanded by the Duke of *Beaufort*, which were join'd by some vessels of *Maliba* and *Holland*. There were in ours 6000 men under the command of the Marquis de *Gadagne* Lieutenant General. They assaulted *Gigeri*, and made themselves masters of the place. The Marquis de *la Châtre* was slain in the action. They gave it up on the 30th of *October*, after a victory gain'd over the *Moors* four days before.

July 27.

29th.

According to the agreement in the treaty of *Pisa*, Colonel *Chiqui*, nephew to Pope *Alexander VII.* came into *France* with the character of Legate, to give the King satisfaction. He made his entry on the 9th of *August*, and was receiv'd with all the honours he could possibly desire. Cardinal *Imperiale*, who was Governor of *Rome*, when the insult was offer'd to the *French* Ambassador, begg'd pardon of the King in person, and all the conditions of the treaty, which seem to have been severe enough upon the *Romans*, were put in execution.

The Emperor, finding himself extremely press'd by the *Turks*, demanded assistance of the King. His Majesty sent him 6000 men, very good troops, commanded by the Count de *Coligni* Lieutenant General, and the Count de *la Feuillade* Marechal de Camp.

August 1.

The battle was fought at *St. Godar* or *Raab*, where the *Turks* were defeated. The Imperialists did the *Frenchmen* the justice to own, that the victory was chiefly owing to their valour and conduct.

October 15.

The town of *Erford* having revolted from the Elector of *Mayence*, his Highness desir'd the assistance of his Majesty's troops to reduce them to their obedience. He sends him a body of 3000 men and 800 horse, under the command of *Monf. de Pradelle* his Lieutenant-General, who made himself master of the place in 27 days, and restores it to the Elector.

The

The King sends a colony to the isle of *Madagascar* Octob. 30.
or *St. Laurent*.

The Canal for the communication of the two seas November 8.
was begun, and has since been finish'd.

The Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded *Private af-*
by the care of *Mons. Colbert*, Comptroller General of *fairs.*
the *Finances*, in the month of *September*.

The reduction of the Knights of the order of
S. Michel to the number of an hundred.

Charles de la Porte Peer, and Duke of *la Meille-*
raye Marechal of *France*, died at *Paris* in the
month of *February*.

THE King having still in view the restoration A° 1665.
and freedom of commerce, which was interrupted by *Affairs of*
the *African* Pirates, fits out a naval armament, and *state and war.*
our army commanded by the Duke of *Beaufort*, ha-
ving join'd the forces of the *Algerines* not far from *April.*
Tunis, gain'd the victory over them. The Admi-
ral, Vice-admiral, and Contre-admiral of the Pirates
were either burnt or sunk.

The said Duke was again victorious over the same *Aug. 24.*
army not far from *Algier*, where they lost a consi-
derable number of their vessels.

The death of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, father- *Sept. 17.*
in-law to the King.

The Bishop of *Munster* having declar'd war upon *Novem. 10.*
the *Dutch*, they demanded assistance of the King
in vertue of the league we have mention'd above,
He sent them ten thousand men, under the com-
mand of *Mons. de Pradelle*, which oblig'd the Bishop
to make peace with them.

The Chevalier *d' Hocquincourt*, who had put to *28th.*
sea in a *Venetian* vessel, was attack'd by three and
thirty *Turkish* gallies, against which he defended
himself with all possible valour, insomuch, that find-
ing several of their gallies damag'd, and abundance
of their soldiers slain, they thought fit to retire.
Mons. de Tourville, who has since been one of the
best of our commanding officers at sea, was then in
the vessel.

The establishment of the *Journal des Scavans* on *Private af-*
the 5th of *January*; a work which has given rise to *fairs.*

several others of the same kind in divers states of *Europe*.

The canonization of *S. Francis of Sales* on the 19th of *April*.

Manufactures of wool, painted linnen, &c. establish'd in *France* by the industry of *Mr. de Colbert* in *August*.

The *Grands Jours* held in *Auvergne*.

On the 29th of *April*, the King went to the parliament, and caused to be register'd his declaration concerning the signing of the formulary drawn up by Pope *Alexander VII.* with reference to *Jansenism*.

The death of the Duke of *Vendosme* natural son to *Henry IV.* and of *Philip de Clerambaut*, Mareschal of *France*.

A° 1666. THE death of Queen *Anne* of *Austria*, the King's mother, in the 65th year of her age.

Affairs of state and war. The King having offer'd the *English* his mediation to put an end to the war berwixt them and the *Dutch*, and not finding them willing to come to a treaty, declares for the *Dutch*.

Jan. 20. 26. His Majesty reviews his army at *Compiègne*.

March 15. The *French* attack the *English* in the isle of *St. Christopher*, carry the place, and settle themselves in their stead.

April 20. The port of *Sette* in the lower *Languedoc*, built by order of his Majesty.

July 29. A severe edict against blasphemers.

Private affairs. The establishment of the academy of sciences.

Armand de Bourbon, Prince of *Conté*, dies in his government of *Languedoc* & *Pezenas*, on the 21st of *April* in the 37th year of his age.

Henry of *Lorraine* Count of *Harcourt*, grand E-cuyer of *France*, famous for his atchievements in war, and one of the most distinguish'd Generals in his time, died also on the 15th of *July* in the 67th year of his age.

A° 1667. THIS year began with a treaty of peace, which was attended with abundance of military expediti-
ons.

The peace was sign'd at *Breda*, between *England*, *Holland*, *France*, and *Denmark*. Jan. 26.

But as the news of this treaty could not immediately be carried into the islands, the hostilities continued there. The Chevalier *de St. Laurent*, Governor of *St. Christophers*, was block'd up in that island by the *English*, and reduced almost to the last extremity. *Monf. de la Barre*, his Majesty's Lieutenant-General in *America*, came to his assistance with sixteen ships and two fire-boats, set upon the *English* fleet, and beat it, kill'd between four and five hundred men, and took four hundred prisoners, with the loss of no more than about a hundred of his company. May 9.

The death of the King of *Spain* produc'd a war in the *Low-Countries*, upon account of the pretensions of his daughter the Queen of *France*, to the dutchy of *Brabant*, and several other domaines in these countries. The King demanded justice of his son and successor *Charles II.* or rather of the regency of *Spain*; and, upon their refusal, took possession of his right by force. He march'd in person at the head of an army of 35000 men, commanded by the Viscount *de Turenne*, besides two other bodies under the conduct of the Marechal *d' Aumont* and the Marquis *de Crequi*. 24th.

The first expediton of *Monf. de Turenne's* army was the taking of *Charleroy*, which the *Spaniards* had begun to fortify, and which *Monf. de Vauban* since made a very strong place. June 2.

Marechal *d' Aumont* took *Bergue S. Vinox* in two days. The Duke *de Rohanez* and *Monf. de Passage*, two general officers, were wounded in the siege. 6th.

He takes *Furnes* in three days. 12th.

The King takes *Ath*, and afterward makes it one of the strongest places in the country. 16th.

He then laid siege to *Tournay*, and carried it. Mr. *de St. Sandoux*, Captain of the guards, was wounded in the action. 26th.

He attacks *Doway*, and takes it with the fort *d'Es-carpe* in five or six days. June 6.

June 31. Mareschal d' *Aumont* takes *Oudenarde*, and makes the garrison prisoners of war.

Aug. 4. *Alvast* surrenders to the Duke of *Duras* without a blow. The town is forsaken, and the enemy re-enters and fortifies it. *Monf. de Turenne* recovers it on the 12th of *September*, and dismantles the fortifications.

27th. The King lays siege to *Lisse*, and carries it in nine days. The Count *de Marcin*, and the Prince *de Ligne*, advanc'd with a considerable body of horse to its relief. Upon information, the King detach'd the Marquisses *de Crequi* and *Belfonds*, to fall upon 'em; and himself follow'd after with another body of horse to sustain 'em. The Marquis *de Crequi* attack'd and routed 14 squadrons, which made up the van-guard of the enemy. And in the mean while, the Marquis *de Belfonds*, supported by the King, defeated the grand body of 48 squadrons; 1500 were made prisoners, 18 standards taken, and five pair of kettle drums.

31st,

This year, in the beginning of summer, *France* and *Portugal* enter'd into a league offensive and defensive against *Spain*.

Private af- The observatory built at *Paris* for the mathematicians.

fairs.

The King gives leave to Pope *Clement IX.* who succeeded *Alexander VII.* to demolish the pyramid set up at *Rome* in 1664, upon account of the insult offer'd to the Duke of *Crequi*, ambassador of *France* in 1662.

This year the King erected the Brigadiers of the army into the title of an office, by a *brevet* in the month of *June*; this institution was at first confirm'd to the horse. But the next year in the month of *March*, the same favour was granted to the foot. 'Tis a step towards gaining the dignity of Mareschal *de Camp*. The like regulation was made among the dragoons.

Lewis Duke of Vendôme, made Cardinal a little before the death of Pope *Alexander VII.*

A code for the reforming the exercise of justice, nam'd the *Code Louis*.

THE rapid conquests of a young King, belov'd and respected by his subjects, the royal authority he had establish'd, his resolution with reference to *Rome* and *Spain* in maintaining the rights of his crown, and not suffering a violation of 'em without calling the offending party to an account, the order he had restor'd in his kingdom, his application to business, and his activity, which plac'd him at the head of his armies, and made him the foremost in all considerable enterprizes, began to render him formidable to the neighbouring states, and especially to *Holland* and *England*. This gave occasion to the famous triple alliance between *England*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*, in favour of *Spain*, to guard against the designs of his Majesty. The first plan of this alliance was drawn up in the beginning of the present year, and the treaty was sign'd the month after, and confirm'd on the 25th of *April*.

A° 1668.
Affairs of
State and war:

Jan. 23.

This did not hinder the King from entring with an army into *Franche-Comté*, in the midst of winter. Monsieur the Prince sits down before *Besançon*, and reduces the town and castle to the King's obedience.

Feb. 7.

The Duke of *Luxembourg* conquers *Salins* the same day.

The King, at the head of his army, sits down before *Dole*, and carries it in four days. The Marquis de *Fourille*, Captain of the guards, was slain in the action.

14th.

Gray surrenders to his Majesty after three days siege. The castles of *Joux* and *St. Anne* surrender'd at the same time; and the conquest of *Franche-Comté* finish'd in less than a month.

19th.

The succours, which the *French* gave to the *Portuguese*, oblig'd the King of *Spain* to make peace with *Portugal*.

23d.

A treaty of peace concluded between *France* and *Spain* at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. The King gives back *Franche-Comté* to the *Spaniard*, and remains in the possession of all the conquests he had gain'd in the *Low-Countries*. Mons. *Colbert de Croissy* was charged with this negotiation.

May 7.

The *French* noblesse, being already tired with the peace, seek out for war elsewhere. The *Turks* at that time laid siege to *Candia*, belonging to the *Venetians*. The Duke of *Roüannez*, who was since made Marechal of *France*, by the title of *la Feuillade*, got together 200 gentlemen and 400 soldiers upon this occasion; and had, for his lieutenant, the Chevalier de *Termes*. This troop was divided into four brigades. The Count of *St. Pol*, since made Duke of *Longueville*, commanded the first; the Duke of *Caderouffe* the second; the Count de *Villemort* the third; and the Duke of *Chateauthierry* the fourth. Several others join them as volunteers, and in the month of *October*, they land in *Candia*.

Octob. 29.

Great advances were made this year in the restoration of navigation and sea affairs.

Nov.

Chambers appointed for the discovery of false pretenders to family and distinction.

Private affairs.

The King makes a second diminution of the taxes.

The Dauphin was baptiz'd at *St. Germain en Laye*, on the 24th of *March* by Cardinal *Antoine Barberin*, grand Almoner of *France*. The Cardinal of *Vendôme* Legate à latere in the name of the Pope, and the Princes of *Conti* in the name of the Queen of *England*, named him *Lewis*.

Messieurs de *Crequi*, *Belfonds*, and *d'Humieres*, were made Marshals of *France* on the 8th of *July*.

The Viscount de *Turenne*, embraces the catholick religion on the 23d of *October*.

James d'Etampes, Marquis de la *Ferte-Imbaut*, Marshal of *France*, died in the 79th year of his age,

A° 1669.

Affairs of

State and war.

Jan. 21.

THE Elector *Palatine* and the Duke of *Lorraine* had made war upon each other, but the King brought them to an accommodation.

His Majesty begins to suppress the chambers of the edict, which had been extorted from his predecessors by the *Huguenots*. The chamber of the parliament of *Paris* was suppress'd the first.

The triple alliance engages to preserve the *Low-Countries* in favour of *Spain*, and to support the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

His Majesty, at the request of Pope *Clement IX.* March 23, sends a large succour of auxiliary troops into *Candia*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, by a brevet of the Pope's, was declar'd *Generalissimo* of the troops his Holiness had there. He also commanded the fleet, which carried the auxiliary forces, consisting of five or six thousand men under the direction of the Marquis *de Navailles*; besides twelve regiments of foot, there was a detachment of 51 of the King's musqueteers, conducted by Messieurs *de Maupertuis*, *la Hoguette*, and *Rigoville*, another of the regiment of *French* guards commanded by *Monf. de Castellan*, Major of the regiment, an hundred reformed officers, and a body of marine troops. *Monf. le Bret*, *Mareschal de Camp*, the Marquis of *Dampierre*, the Count of *Choiseul*, *Monf. Colbert de Maulevrier* Brigadiers, commanded the troops under *Monf. de Navailles*.

These troops were embark'd on the 5th of *June*, June 5, 1694 and arriv'd at *Candia* on the 19th. They perform'd wonders, and attack'd the *Turkish* camp on the 25th, in such a manner as would have oblig'd 'em to raise the siege, if the wind had not hinder'd the King's vessels from approaching the camp, and the *Venetians* had order'd the troops to march according to their promise, and if the fire, which had seiz'd upon one of the *Turkish* batteries, which was taken, and where the *French* guards were posted, had not spread terror among the soldiers, who mistook it for a mine, and took to their heels without any possibility of being call'd back.

There pass'd also several other brave actions, and it may be said, that the *French* delay'd the taking of the place for near three months; but the want of provisions, for they had hardly wherewith to subsist on during their return, and the difficulty of procuring 'em from abroad, hasten'd their departure. *Monf. de Navailles* had scarce 2500 men remaining in a condition to serve. The Duke of *Beaufort* was kill'd in the sally of the 25th of *June*. Messieurs *de Castellan*, Major of the *French* guards, *Montreuil de Ranes*, a
Captain

Captain in the same regiment, and Monsi. de *Dampierre*, were slain in the expedition, and Monsi. *Colbert de Maulevrier* was wounded.

Private af-
fairs.

Casimir King of *Poland*, having made a renunciation of the crown, retires into *France*. The King gives him the abbey of *St. Germain des Prez*, of *St. Taurin d' Evreux*, and some others for his maintenance.

Marie Henriette Queen of *England*, and daughter of *Henry le Grand*, died at *Colombe*, within four leagues of *Paris*, on the 10th of *September*, being 60 years old.

Lewis Cardinal Duke of *Vendôme* died at *Aix* in *Provence*, on the 6th of *August*, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 5th of *December*, the King gave audience to *Soliman Monsta-Ferraga*, Envoy of the *Grand Signior*.

The Pope makes *Emmanuel Theodose de la Tour d' Auvergne*, a Cardinal on the 5th of *August*. *Antony d' Aumont* Duke and Peer, and *Mareschal* of *France*, died at *Paris* in the month of *January*.

A° 1670.
Affairs of
State and war.
Jan. 26.

A T R E A T Y of league offensive between the Emperor, *Spain*, and *Holland*.

The Marquis de *Martel* Lieutenant General, and Commander of the *French* forces by sea, obliges the *Algerines* to beg a peace. They restor'd all the *French* slaves, and some vessels they had taken.

March.

The King takes upon him to mediate between the Duke of *Savoy* and the Republick of *Genoa*, and concludes a peace between those two powers.

May.

He sets forward from *St. Germain en Laye*, in the beginning of *May*, and takes a journey into the *Low-Countries* to visit his conquests and give orders for their preservation. This journey alarm'd the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch*; but his Majesty let 'em know, that he had no design upon them.

4th.

The triple alliance is renew'd at the *Hague*.

Aug. 3.

The *Huguenots* began to make commotions in the *Cevennes*, but his Majesty stifled them in their birth.

The

The King, inform'd of the new designs of the Duke of *Lorraine*, order'd the *Mareschal de Crequi* to lay siege to *Epinal*, who carried it in six days. Sept. 24.

Chatte taken in 8 days by the same *Mareschal*, who deprives the Duke of his estates, and obliges him to quit his dominions. Octob. 6.

Extraordinary honours paid by the *Grand Signior* to the *Marquis de Nointel*, Embassador of *France* at *Constantinople*, upon his entry into the town. Nov. 10.

Madame, sister to the King of *England*, dies at *St. Clou*, in the 27th year of her age, on the 30th of *June*. Private affairs.

The Prince of *Tarente*, Duke of *la Trimouille*, abjures *Calvinism* at *Angers*, in presence of the Bishop.

Francis Annibal Duke d' *Etrées*, Peer and *Mareschal* of *France*, dies at *Paris* on the 5th of *May*, in the 103d year of his age.

THE rupture between *France* and *Holland*, was foreseen from the beginning of this year, but it did not break out till the year following. The *Dutch* having prohibited the wines of *France*, an arret of the council of state was publish'd at *Paris*, by which his Majesty forbid the lading of any brandies in the *Dutch* vessels throughout all the ports of the kingdom. The customs upon herrings, and the spices which came *Holland*, were also enlarg'd. A^o 1671. Affairs of state and war. Feb. 7.

The King takes a journey into the *Low-Countries*, to visit his conquests and review his troops. May 1.

The new fortifications of *Dunkerque* were finish'd. 18th.

Monf. Vauban, by his Majesty's order, fortifies *Ath*, and makes it one the most regular places in the *Low-Countries*. June 15.

The death of *Monf. de Lyonne*, Minister of state, after a service of 40 years. Private affairs.

The Duke of *Orleans* marries by proxy the Princess *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Charles* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*. This Princess embraces the catholick religion at *Metz*, on the 15th of *November*, and was married by *Monf.* at *Châlons sur Marne*, on the 21st of the same month. Sept. 4.

Novemb. 30. The Academy of Architecture erected at *Paris*:

The foundation is laid of the *Hôtel de Mars* for the invalid officers and soldiers near *Paris*. 'Tis the most beautiful monument of the piety and magnificence of *Lewis le Grand* that is at present in all *Europe*, or ever was in this kind.

This year his Majesty sent mathematicians into several parts of *Europe*, *Africk*, and *America*, for the perfection of arts and sciences, and the publick benefit.

Hardeuin de Peresix, Archbishop of *Paris*, died on the first of *January*, and was succeeded by *Francis de Harlay*, Archbishop of *Rouen*.

His Majesty made Cardinal *Bouillon* Grand Almoner of *France*, which office was vacant by the death of Cardinal *Antony Barberin*.

Cesar d'Etrées was nominated Cardinal by Pope *Clement X.* who succeeded Pope *Clement IX.* in the Apostolick See.

A^o 1672.
Affairs of
State and war.

THE prosperity of the *Dutch*, who had gain'd great conquests in the *Indies*, by which they were vastly enrich'd, produc'd in them an haughtiness of behaviour, which was offensive to the most powerful Princes in *Europe*. Insomuch, that in 1671. the Emperor wrote to the Bishop of *Strasbourg*, and told him that he approv'd the league which the Bishops of *Liege* and *Munster* had made with the King of *France*; and when General *Grimonville* gave him notice that his Majesty was preparing to make war upon the republick of *Holland*, he promis'd that he would send no aid to the *Dutch*, provided the King attempted nothing against the lands of the Empire. The King also was provok'd against them, because that upon several occasions they had refus'd to lower the flag before the *English* vessels, and for other affronts he had receiv'd from them.

His Majesty made use of this disposition to treat with these Princes, with the Bishop of *Munster* and some others, and to hinder the Emperor from declaring very speedily in their favour; for his Imperial Majesty did not foresee that the King would carry on his conquests over them with the rapidity he did.

But

the Reign of LEWIS XIV.

III

But his Majesty in particular had a great many reasons to declare war upon the *Dutch*. The triple alliance they had occasion'd, the famous insolent Medal which *Van-Bunninghen*, their Embassador in *France*, had caus'd to be struck upon this occasion, and their haughty deportment towards the King, at the same time they saw themselves upon the point of being invaded by him, were all so many motives with his Majesty, who was extremely jealous of his glory, to call a republick to account, who paid him so little regard. They found themselves cover'd by the *Spanish Netherlands*, which serv'd them as a barrier against *France*, and did not think that the King could come at them any other way. But they were but little acquainted with the Prince's character, with whom they had to do, who was careful not to engage in an affair of this nature, before he had taken good and secure measures.

His Majesty therefore declares war upon them in the month of *April*. April 6.

He declares the Queen Regent during his absence. 25th.

He had very near 177000 troops, as well *French* as foreigners in his pay; his Generals and Officers were men of the greatest capacity for such Employments, and in particular Monsieur the Prince and the Viscount *Turenne*.

The first, who enter'd upon action, was the Count *de Chamilly*, who had orders to seize *Maseic*; which he did, and fortified the place. May 15.

His Majesty passes the *Meuse* at *Vifet*, at the head of an army of 40000 men. Monsieur was Generalissimo, and Monf. *Turenne* General. The Prince of *Condé* commanded another army, and Marechal *Crequi* a third. 24th.

The King lays siege to *Orsoy*, and carries it in three days. Count *Valin* and the Chevalier *d'Arquien* were slain; the latter by a cannon-ball, not far from his Majesty. Count *Grancey*, Monf. *de St. Hilaire* Lieutenant-General of the artillery, General *Pezenas*, Messieurs *Beaurese*, *S. Remi*, *Voisin* and *Chenoise* were wounded. June 3.

Burik, besieg'd at the same time by *Monf. Turenne*, did not cost him a longer time in taking.

June 4. *Vezel*, which was besieg'd by the Prince of *Condé*, made no greater resistance, and was carried on the 4th of *June*.

6th. *Rimbergue* surrender'd to the King after 5 days siege.

7th. *Emeric* surrenders the next day to the Prince, and *Reez* to *Monf. Turenne*; so that these six places were conquer'd in four or five days. They were towns of war, fortified in the modern fashion, which did not want soldiers to defend them, and were on that side the keys of the republick of *Holland*.

8th. *Doëtekum* taken by *Monf. de Beauvese*.

9th. The Duke of *Luxembourg*, General of the Bishop of *Münster*'s troops, lays siege to *Groll*, and takes it.

12th. The French pass the *Rhine* by swimming, in presence of the King towards *Tholuis*; Count *de Guiche* pass'd first at the head of the *Cuirassiers*, conducted by the Count *de Revel*. They were follow'd by the King's household, and abundance of Lords and Gentlemen volunteers. The Count *de Nogent* and the *Sieur du Bourg* were drown'd in the passage. The most considerable, who lost their lives either in crossing the water, or in the battle which follow'd upon their descent, were the Duke of *Longueville*, the Marquis *de Guitry*, the Chevalier *de Salart*, the Counts *Thecbon*, and *Aubusson*, and the Marquis *de Tasse* the nephew of *Marschal de la Force*.

The wounded were the Prince of *Condé*, *Monf. de Vironne*, the Duke of *Coassin*, the Marquis *de Berlinghen*, Count *de Treville*, the Prince of *Marsillac*, Count *Revel*, the Marquis of *Montrevel*, *de Termes*, *de la Salle*, *du Menil-Montauban*, the Count *de Saulx*, and the Marquis *de Beauveau*.

This passage in sight of an army, that stood ready for the attack, was one of the boldest actions we read of in history. Four thousand of the enemy were taken prisoners.

Jan. 13. Another consequence of this enterprize was, that the Prince of *Orange*, who commanded the Dutch forces, resolv'd thereupon to abandon the river *Iffel*, and

and leave their considerable towns, which are situate upon it, very much expos'd.

Whilst they expected to be attack'd, *Monf. Turenne* took *Arnheim*, where the Count *du Plessis* was slain with a cannon-ball; and afterward the Fort of *Knotzenbourg* or of *Nimeguen*, where the garrison were made prisoners of war, and 40 pieces of cannon seiz'd. *Monf. Magaloti* was wounded.

Monf. Turenne next carried the Fort of *Skenk*, which place had ever been look'd on as impregnable.

His Majesty lays siege to *Doesburg*, and conquers it in four days after the opening of his trenches. The garrison consisting of 4000 men were made prisoners of war. The *Sieur Martinet*, *Mareschal de Camp* and design'd Governor of *Emeric*, the *Sieur Cyron*, design'd Governor of *St. Meneboud*, and the *Sieur Souris*, a *Swiss* officer were slain.

The Duke of *Luxembourg* takes *Deventer*, the capital of the country of *Overissel*, for the Bishop of *Munster*. *Monfieur de Jarze* and *Monf. de Beaufort* two Colonels were kill'd.

Harderwick, *Amersfort*, *Kempan*, *Rhenan*, *Viane*, *Elbourg*, *Wik* upon *Rhine*, *Zwol*, *Culembourg*, *Vageningen*, *Wars*, *Lokein*, *Hattem*, and other towns taken from the republick of *Holland* in several days.

Monf. carries *Zutphen* after a siege of four days, and takes the garrison prisoners.

The Fort of *S. Andre* taken by *Monf. d' Apremont*.

The Fort of *Worn*, and the town of *Thiel* taken.

The town and province of *Utrecht* having submitted to the King, his Majesty enters *Utrecht*, and restores the catholick religion there.

Genep surrenders to the Count *de Chamilly*.

Nimeguen conquer'd in six days by the Viscount *Turenne*. The garrison, which was very large, surrender'd at discretion; Count *Carman*, a Colonel of the regiment of *Navarre*, was kill'd, and Count *d' Estrades* and *Monf. Foucaut* *Mareschals du Camp* were wounded.

The Marquis of *Rocheport* takes *Naerden* within three leagues of *Amsterdam*.

The Count *de Chamilly* takes *Grave*, after the Marquis *de Joyeuse* had defeated four and twenty

Jun. 14.

16th.

19th.

21st.

22d.

24th.

26th.

27th.

28th.

30th.

July 3.

9th.

12th.

14th.

companies, which were sent to the Governor by the Prince of *Orange*.

July 19. Monf. *Turenne* carries the Fort of *Crevecoeur*, and makes the garrison prisoners of war. It must be observ'd that the places nam'd Forts, as the Forts of *Crevecoeur*, *Skenk*, *St. André*, *Voorne*, were very strong places, situate for the most part upon the meeting of two rivers, and the keys of a large country.

Sept. 26. The isle and town of *Bommel* surrender on the 26th of *September*; the *Sieur de Clodore* was slain after the descent.

October 12. The Prince of *Orange* lays siege to *Voerden*, with 14000 men. The Duke of *Luxembourg* obliges him to raise the siege with 3000, by one of the most dangerous attempts that was ever undertaken; General *Zuylestin*, whose quarter he attack'd, was slain. We lost there the Marquis de *Bois-Dauphin*, and the Count de *Meilly*, Colonel of the regiment of *Normandy*. The most considerable among the wounded, were the Marquis de *la Meilleraye*, Colonel of the regiment of *Piedmont*, the Chevalier *Boufflers*, Colonel of the Royal regiment of dragoons, and several volunteers. Count *le Mark*, Colonel of the regiment of *Picardy*, and Governor of the place, not only waited for the coming up of relief, but also seconded the Duke of *Luxembourg* by a vigorous sally upon the raising of the siege.

November. The *Sieur Ricous*, *Aide de Camp* to the Prince of *Condé*, set fire to the bridge of *Strasbourg*, defended by two Forts, which were built at the two ends of it, by orders from his Majesty, who had receiv'd advice that the troops of the Elector of *Brandebourg* were design'd to cross the *Rhine*, by passing over it. This was a very brave action.

Tho' the Emperor had given his word at the beginning, not to send any aid to the *Dutch*, with whom he was dissatisfied, as were most of the powers in *Europe*, yet observing the rapidity of his Majesty's conquests, who, after he had over-run the republick of *Holland*, must naturally fall upon the *Spanish Low-Countries*, which were but slenderly provided against him, the jealousy of state engag'd him

him to alter his conduct, and enter into a league with *Spain*, the Elector of *Brandebourg*, and *Holland*, Decemb. 13; against *France*.

The Prince of *Orange*, assisted by the troops of *Spain*, lays siege to *Charleroy*, where there was but a very small garrison, and was at that time depriv'd of its Governor *Monf. de Montal*; but this brave officer having found means to return into the town, the Prince of *Orange* did not think it prudent to persist in the attempt, and rais'd the siege.

22d.

Monf. de Luxembourg made himself master of *Bodigrave* and *Suaummerdam*, by means of the ice, and his soldiers carried off a rich booty.

28th.

Whilst the land-army was employ'd in these expeditions, there pass'd a considerable engagement by sea. The King of *England* had declar'd war upon the *Dutch* on the 3d of *April*. The King of *France* join'd the navy of *England*, which was commanded by the Duke of *York*, since King of *England*, with thirty vessels. These thirty *French* ships were commanded by the Count d' *Etree*s, at present *Mareschal of France*. The two armies were some days in view of each other without coming to battle, and then they separated; the *English* and *French* went to *Solbay*, on the coast of *England*, to take in fresh water. They were at anchor, when the *Sieur de Caugolin*, who was upon guard in the full sea, gave the signals to let them know, that the *Dutch* army, commanded by Lieutenant Admiral *Ruyter*, was coming upon them with full sails; and hereupon they prepar'd for the battle. The conjuncture was very disadvantageous to the army of the two Kings, because their ships were at anchor, when the signal was given, press'd by the coast, and the squadrons divided from each other. *Ruyter* began the attack with a great deal of valour, and encounter'd the Duke of *York*'s ship, where they fought with so much fury, that both the one and the other were oblig'd to change their vessel.

April 3d.

June 7d.

The Count d' *Etree*s was engag'd with the squadron of *Flessingue*. He sustain'd their fire with a resolution, which procur'd him the admiration, both

of the *English* and *Dutch*; as his line consisted only of nine vessels, for the rest could not throw themselves into the same line, and that of *Flessingue* was much more numerous. The night coming on put an end to the fight, whilst both sides laid claim to the victory; the army of the two Kings, because they remain'd masters of the field of battle, and afterwards pursued the enemy as far as to their own coasts; the *Dutch*, because they had burnt one of the *English* Admirals, namely, the *Blew*, commanded by the Earl of *Sandwich*, and two other vessels. The *Sieur des Rabinieres*, chief of the squadron, the Commander *de Verdilles*, the Chevaliers *Tourville* and *Sepperville*, the Counts of *Sourdis* and *Blenac*, and the *Sieur Pannefier* were the most distinguish'd by their behaviour in this action in the squadron of the Count *d'Etrees*. The *Sieurs des Ardens*, *Maignon*, and *des Rabinieres* were wounded. The *Dutch* lost their Vice-admiral *Gent*, and the *English* the Earls of *Digby* and *Offory*, with the Earl of *Sandwich*.

These were the most signal actions of this campaign, in which the land-army counted their days by almost as many victories or conquests of towns.

Private affairs.

Chancellor *Seguier* died on the 28th of *January*, in the fourscore and 4th year of his age.

On the 22d of *February*, the Pope gave the Cardinal's cap to *Peter de Bonzi* Archbishop of *Toulouse*.

A° 1673.
Affairs of
state and war.

THE league of the Elector of *Brandebourg*, the Emperor, and the King of *Spain* against *France*, had reviv'd the hopes of the *Hollanders*, and the Marquis of *Brandebourg* was thinking of taking up his quarters among the confederates of *France*, between the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. But he was surpriz'd to hear that the Viscount *de Turenne* design'd to pass the *Rhine* himself, at the head of about 12000 men to fall upon his army, which consisted of five and twenty thousand, and hereupon he made a halt. Mons. *Turenne* pass'd the *Rhine* indeed, and secur'd the Bishop of *Munster* to the *French* interests, who was upon the point of concluding a treaty with the Emperor. He sent him the Marquis *de Resnel* to command his troops, who began with raising the siege of *Werle*

Jan. 17.

Werle in *Westphalia*, which was encompass'd by a detachment from the Elector of *Brandebourg*, and then he went to join the Viscount *de Turenne*.

The Elector of *Brandebourg*, who durst not venture to engage with this General, when his army was not half so big as his own, repass'd the *Vezer* with precipitation, and left behind him certain troops, which were situate on the banks of that river, to prevent the *French* army from coming over. *Monf. Turenne* seiz'd on several towns in *Westphalia*, belonging to the Marquis of *Brandebourg* on both sides the river, namely,

of *Unna*,

Camen,

Altena,

And *Ham*.

Feb. 5.

7th.

8th.

19th.

20th.

The Marquis *de Bourlemont*, being posted at *Bunkembaum* with a hundred men, sustain'd the attack of 1800 *Germans*, who came to fall upon him. He was upon the point of being storm'd, his post being a very bad one, when the enemy, upon advice that *Monf. Turenne* was marching to his relief, retir'd.

This General having also taken *Zoest*, a considerable town, stopp'd there to give his troops a little rest, and took up his quarters in the county of *la Mark*, and the neighbourhood, and extended some of them as far as the *Vezer*. He pass'd that river, having taken some other places; where the *French* liv'd at discretion, and were perfectly refresh'd after their past fatigues.

23d.

The Elector of *Brandebourg*, finding he was press'd with so much vigour, demanded quarter. He obtain'd a truce and neutrality in the month of *May*, which he broke soon after.

May.

In the mean time the King had design'd three armies for the *Low-Countries*. He plac'd himself at the head of the strongest, consisting of 50000 men, and went to lay siege before *Maestricht*. The trenches were open'd on the 17th of *June*; the attacks were made with so much vigour, that notwithstanding the force of the place, and the numerous garrison that was in it, it surrender'd in 14 days. *Monf. d'Artagnan*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the first company

June. 17.

29th.

of musqueteers, was slain. During this siege, there happen'd a thousand glorious actions, and it cost his Majesty three thousand men. The government of *Maestricht* was given to the Count d' *Estrades*.

July 1. The Duke of *Lorraine*, being depriv'd of his dominions, threw himself into the Emperor's party, whose troops were not much augmented by his accession; but he was capable of doing considerable service in his own person, in regard to the hatred he bore towards *France*, and his experience and ability in war.

His Majesty passes into *Alsacia*, where *Monf. Turenne* commanded, and obliges the town of *Strasbourg* to a neutrality between his Majesty and the Emperor.

30th. The treaty between the Emperor, *Spain*, and *Holland* renew'd.

Aug. 1. His Majesty fortifies *Nancy*.

28th. *Bitsch* and *Hambourg* taken by the *French*.

Sept. 12. The Prince of *Orange* lays siege to *Naerden*, with an army of five and twenty thousand men, and carries it in seven days. The *Sieur du Pas* was cashier'd for having surrender'd so soon. He afterwards obtain'd leave to serve in *Grave*, when it was besieg'd; where he acted very bravely and lost his life. So true is it, that 'tis much easier to a soldier to maintain the reputation of valour, than to regain it, when 'tis once lost.

Tho' the *Spaniards* had, in fact, sufficiently declar'd war against *France*, yet they had not hitherto made any declaration in form. Count de *Monterey*, the new Governor of the *Low-Countries*, observing the Emperor to arm powerfully, that our allies were staggering, and the King upon the point of having the most powerful Princes in *Europe* fall upon him, Octob. 15. proclaim'd the war against *France* with the sound of trumpet.

19th. His Majesty declares war against *Spain* four days after.

27th. His Majesty, finding so many enemies ready to fall upon his kingdom at the same time, is oblig'd to recall the troops he had in *Holland*.

Nov.

to

The

The town of *Bonne* besieg'd by the armies of the Emperor, *Spain*, and the Prince of *Orange*, and farther being but ill fortify'd, surrenders within eight days. Count *Coningmark*, one of the *Dutch* Generals, was slain in the siege.

Nov. 12.

The Marquis of *Rockefort* takes *Treves* in 15 days.

15th.

There were three battles fought at sea in the month of *June*. I have been inform'd by an eye-witness, and one of the most experienc'd officers we have in sea affairs, that these three engagements were manag'd with very little order, and that neither side had any great reason to boast of having carried the victory.

June 7.

14th.

21st.

The Prince of *Orange* having seiz'd upon the Marquisate of *Bergom-op-zoom*, and other lands belonging to the Count d' *Auvergne*, in right of his wife as forfeited, his Majesty confiscates the principality of *Orange*, and gives it to the Count.

Private affairs.

Eugene-Maurice of *Savoy*, Count de *Soissons*, Colonel-General of the *Swiss*, died in the month of *June*.

A chamber erected for re-uniting the benefices of the order of *St. Lazare*.

Feb. 15.

An edict for extending the right of the *regale* throughout the kingdom. This edict was attended with considerable consequences, with reference to the court of *Rome*.

The anatomical demonstrations ordain'd by the King in the royal garden.

THE power of *France* had never appear'd greater, than it did in this present year, when deserted by all its allies, it was left alone to sustain the forces of the most powerful and warlike nations in all *Europe*.

A° 1674.

Affairs of state and war.

The Elector *Palatine* began to treat with the Emperor against *France*, in the month of *January*.

January.

Next follow'd a procedure, altogether unworthy the Ministers of the Emperor. The King of *Sweden* had taken upon him to be a mediator of peace, and the plenipotentiaries had met together at *Cologne* ever since the last year. The soldiers of the regiment of the Marquis of *Grana*, against the law of nations, carried off Prince *William* of *Furtemberg*, the Elector

Feb. 14.

of *Cologne's* plenipotentiary, for no other reason, than because he was in the interest of *France*. He was carried to *Vienna*, and put in prison at *Neustat*, which broke off the conferences. The Elector of *Cologne* was oblig'd to make peace with the *Dutch*.

Feb. 19.

The King of *England*, not being able to rely upon his subjects, who were displeas'd at the alliance with *France*, and the war with the *Dutch*, was also oblig'd to desert the *French* King, and treat with the *Hollanders*. The Bishop of *Munster*, who was upon the point of being crush'd by the forces of the Emperor and the other confederates, engag'd in the same measures. All the *German* Princes declar'd for the Emperor. Only the King of *Sweden* remain'd firm to *France*, who was then entering into a war with the King of *Denmark*. And thus the King of *France* saw himself under a necessity of opposing his enemies from every quarter. The war was kindled upon all the frontiers of the kingdom, and abundance of military expeditions made. I shall mention them one after another, according to the method I have propos'd.

March 1.

The first was, the conquest of *Franche-Comté*, during which, the King prevail'd on the *Swiss* cantons to make no opposition. Whilst he was preparing for this great enterprize, the Duke of *Navailles* made himself master of certain little towns and castles. He then sat down before *Gray*, took the place in three days, and made the garrison, tho' very numerous, prisoners of war.

10th.

The same General next took *Vesoul*, and *Lyon de Saumur* in a few days.

May 15.

His Majesty march'd in person at the head of his army, and took *Besançon* in eight days. The garrison was made prisoners of war. A party hop'd to escape, but falling upon the quarters of the Marquis de *Resnel*, was cut to pieces.

22d.

The citadel, which was very strong, held out still seven days longer, and surrender'd upon capitulation.

June 6.

The King lays siege to *Dole*, and carries it in seven days.

The Duke de la Feuillade makes himself master of Salins in 8 days. By the taking of this, and some other small places, the conquest of *Franche-Comte* was finish'd a second time in the month of *July*, without ever being again possess'd by the *Spaniards*. Hereupon his Majesty return'd to *Versailles*.

June 22.

July.

In *Germany*, the King having had notice of the treaty made by the Elector *Palatine* with the Emperor, and that he was to deliver up to him *Gerresheim*, a small town upon the *Rhine*, a little above *Philisbourg*, Mr. *Turenne*, who commanded the *French* troops in *Germany*, made himself master both of the town and castle, and, some time after, caus'd both to be dismantled.

March 3.

Mr. *Turenne*, being inform'd that the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the Count *Caprara*, one of the Emperor's Generals, were near *Seintzeim* with their forces, and that they expected the Duke of *Bournonville*, who was to join 'em with another body, pass'd the *Rhine* to attack 'em before their conjunction. He engag'd 'em, and defeated 'em, kill'd two thousand of their men, made as many prisoners, took several colours and standards, and all their baggage. This great officer must have look'd upon the preventing their conjunction, as a matter of the utmost importance, and also have relied very much upon the courage of his troops; for the enemy had by far the advantage over him. They had 15000 men, and he but 10000. And besides, they were posted upon an eminence, having the little town of *Seintzeim* before 'em, and a brook which was not fordable, and had fill'd the town with the foot and dragoons, which their army sustain'd. But notwithstanding this, the town was storm'd, the *French* horse fil'd off by the town over the bridge, the army gain'd ground to form itself on the other side into two lines, tho' the *Imperialists* immediately broke the first, which rallied and came up again almost as soon. We lost there a-bundance of our men, and the Marquis de *St. Abrè*, Lieutenant-General, the Sieurs *Beauvais*, and *Coulanges*, Brigadiers, and an hundred and fourscore officers, as well Captains as Lieutenants and Cornets.

June 16.

4 5600

The Duke of *Bourbonville* having join'd the Duke of *Lorraine*, Mr. *Turenne* return'd to this side of the *Rhine*, and, receiving a reinforcement, cross'd the river again. He drove the *Imperialists* beyond the *Necre* and the *Mein*, and beat their rear-guard at *Ladembourg*.

July 5. Sept. 15. The Elector of *Brandebourg*, notwithstanding the treaty he had made with *Monf. Turenne*, to prevent his being depriv'd of the possessions he held in *Westphalia*, again takes up arms against *France*; and, as he was one of the most powerful Princes in *Germany*, brought a large recruit to the Emperor.

This declaration of the Elector encourag'd the inhabitants of *Strasbourg*, to break the treaty of neutrality they had made with *France*, and they open'd a passage to the *Imperial* army, which under the command of the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Bourbonville*, was about to post itself at *Enfheim*, with design to pass into *Lorraine*, when they were join'd by the Elector of *Brandebourg*. This incident, which could not be foreseen, very much perplex'd Mr. *Turenne*, whose army was not half so big as the enemies; he judg'd that, if they were ever join'd by the troops of *Brandebourg*, there would be no possibility for him to stand his ground, and he must lie under a necessity of giving up *Alsazia* to 'em. He made no delay, and notwithstanding the inequality of his forces, he march'd streight to the enemy, whom he found posted to advantage, with a village, which cover'd their right, and a wood before their left, in which wood lay the principal scene of the action. The *Chevalier de Boufflers* began it with his dragoons. The fight lasted five hours, and was all this time made by detachments. At last, the enemy was forc'd to fly, and seven pieces of their cannon were taken in the wood. The night put an end to the engagement, and the enemy retir'd under *Strasbourg*, after having left 3000 men upon the place. We lost there the Count of *Cleré*, the Marquis de *Bandeville*, and the Count de *Saldagne*. This battle was fought very opportunely; for within seven days after, the Elector of *Brandebourg*, and the Duke of *Brunswick*, join'd the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Bourbonville*.

After

After this conjunction, their army consisted of 60000 men, and Mr. *Turenne* had no more than 15000. They march'd streight up to him, and he retir'd to *Dithvillers* and intrench'd, to make 'em believe, that he would wait for 'em there, which made 'em halt; but he decamp'd by night, and march'd towards *Lorraine*, and seemingly gave up *Alsatia* to 'em. Only he fortified *Haguenau*, and *Saverne*, being apprehensive this great army would spread itself over *Alsatia*, and take up its winter quarters in that country, which accordingly came to pass.

He repos'd and refresh'd his troops in *Lorraine*, and was join'd by a detachment of *Flemish* troops, which were brought him by the *Cour de Saulx*, after which, he began his march in the month of *December*, made the tour of the mountains of *Voges*, and re-enter'd *Alsatia* on the side of *Beffort*. He took several castles upon his entry into that province, and drove the *Germans* on that side from quarters to quarters, till at last they took shelter beyond the river *Ill*. The Duke of *Bourbonville* there waited for Mr. *Turenne* with 4000 horse, whilst the body of their army was gathering together near *Colmar*.

Mr. *Turenne* march'd before the rest of his troops at the head of a body of cavalry, and tho' he had no more than 1500 horse, he attack'd the enemy without delay, not far from *Mulhausen*, and defeated them; the Count de *Broglie* and the Marquis de *Beaumont* were wounded.

Dec. 29.

The next day, he encompass'd the entire regiment of *Portia*, consisting of between eight and nine hundred men, and took 'em prisoners at discretion, with all their baggage and ten colours. They ended the year in *Germany*, the most glorious without doubt of Mr. *Turenne's*, but the glory of it was not compleated till the beginning of the next.

10th.

In the *Low-Countries*, towards the end of the month of *April*, the *French* garrisons deserted *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Nimeguen*, the fort of *Skenk* and some other places, after having demolish'd their fortifications, carried off their ammunition and cannon, and taken hostages.

April.

May 10. Mareſchal Belleſons, bringing back the *French* troops from *Holland*, ſtorms by the way the town of *Erkelens* in *Guelderland*;

16th. Takes the Fort of *Argenteau* upon the *Meuſe*;
22d. And *Novagne* upon the ſame river.

Aug. 11. The enemy had a powerful army in the *Low-Countries*, commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, and compos'd of the Emperor's troops, under the command of the Count *de Souches*, of the troops of *Spain* under the Count *de Monterey*, and the troops of *Holland* under Count *Valdek*; this army conſiſted of 60000 foot, and 24000 horſe. The army of the Prince of *Conde*, who commanded the *French* forces, conſiſted only of 50000 men. The Prince attack'd the enemy, when he ſaw them decamp from *Senef*. He defeated their rear-guard, kill'd abundance of their men, made a great number of priſoners, and took the baggage of the *Spaniards* and *Dutch*.

This victory was carried with very little loſs on the *French* ſide, who wanted no more than an hundred of their men; but the Prince would not reſt here, and farther push'd the enemy as far as the village of *Fay*, a very advantageous poſt, where they fortified themſelves. The battle was renew'd at this place, and did not end till eleven at night; for they fought by moon-light. The enemy retir'd, and the Prince return'd to his camp. This victory coſt the *French* a great many men, and a conſiderable number of officers, among whom was Monſ. *de Fourilles*, Colonel General of the horſe, and the Marquis *de Chanvallon*, Lieutenant-General, and Monſ. *de Luzanci*, Captain of the guards. The Prince, who, with the Duke *d' Enguien*, was always in the hotteſt of the battle, had three horſes kill'd under him, and Monſ. *de Montal* was wounded. The enemy loſt 7000 men in two battles, the Count *de la Tour*, and the Marquis *d' Affenar*, who commanded their rear-guard, where he was ſlain. Among the wounded, were Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, Prince *Pio*, and the Count *de Chavagnac*. Both ſides ſung *Te Deum*, but as the Count *de Chavagnac* has obſerv'd in his *Memoires*, neither of them had much reaſon for ſo doing.

The Prince of *Orange*, being still superior in the number of his troops, undertakes the siege of *Oudenarde*. The Prince of *Condé* being join'd by *Mareschal d'Humieres*, with a body of troops he brought from several places in *Flanders*, marches to its relief, with design to fall upon the enemy, who, being inform'd of his purpose, rais'd the siege with all expedition, and retir'd by the help of an extraordinary mist, which cover'd their retreat, and hinder'd the Prince from coming up with them.

Aug. 21.

The *Dutch* had laid siege to *Grave* by General *Rabenbault*. The siege went slowly on by reason of the vigorous resistance of the *Marquis de Chamilly*, who defended the place; insomuch, that the Prince of *Orange*, after he had rais'd the siege of *Oudenarde*, was oblig'd to go thither in person, with a supply of fresh troops. The place held out three and ninety days, tho' it was so much damag'd by the bombs. The King, being well satisfied with the bravery of the defence, sent a permission to the Governor to surrender when he should think fit. Notwithstanding this permission, he continued the defence; but his Majesty, being willing to save the remains of this brave garrison, sends him a command to capitulate, which he obey'd. This siege cost the *Dutch* 8000 men.

Among many other singular passages which fell out during this siege, I shall take notice but of one. *Monf. de Chamilly* wanted money, and the *Dutch* hostages were in the place. Count *d'Estrades*, Governor of *Maestricht*, sent the *Sieur de Mestlin* a Colonel at the head of six hundred horse, who enter'd *Grave* with his whole troop, and the money design'd for the Governor, took thence the *Dutch* hostages, return'd thro' the midst of the enemy's camp, and brought them into *Maestricht*.

The *Spaniards* and *Dutch* join'd to take *Huy*, which surrender'd in twenty days. And thus ended the conquests of an army of 84000 men, which were not equivalent to the damage sustain'd by the allies in the loss of *Franche-Comté*, and what they suffer'd in *Germany*.

Decemb. 2.

June 26.

In *Roussillon*, the *Spaniards* had some advantage. They took the castle of *Bellegarde*, and *Monf. Bret*, Lieutenant-General, having fallen into an ambuscade, lost there 1500 of his men, who were either kill'd or taken. But Count *Schomberg*, who was lately arriv'd to take upon him the command of the *French* army, which consisted of no more than 10000 men, and the most of them *militia* or new-rai'd regiments, put the three regiments he had, into so good order, that the *Spaniards* ventur'd no farther, but return'd into *Spain*.

In the mean time the *Sieur du Bruelh*, who was sent by the court to command in the *Fort des Bains*, found means to throw himself into the place. He was block'd up there by the *Spaniards* on the 7th of *May*, and was entirely invested on the 23d. Almost every day, after the coming up of the enemy, there pass'd some engagement or other. They open'd their trenches the night before the 6th of *June*, and thunder'd upon the place with their cannon and bombs from certain eminences, within a musquet shot. The commander still kept firm, and his constancy was well recompenc'd by the arrival of a small succour which came to his assistance, and which determin'd the enemy to raise the siege on the 11th day of the month.

By sea, his Majesty, finding himself attack'd by so many enemies, did not judge it convenient to send out a fleet, but was satisfied with guarding his coasts by the militia of the maritime Provinces. This put the *Hollanders* upon resolving to undertake some enterprize that way; and after having spent some time in coasting along the shores, and made several successful attempts, they attack'd *Bellise* in *Britany*. Admiral *Tromp* landed 8000 of his men to lay siege to the town; but having learnt that the *Marquis de Coetlogon*, the King's Lieutenant-General in the province, had enter'd the place with two hundred Gentlemen, he reimbarqu'd his troops and retir'd.

28th.

Admiral *Ruyter* had still worse success at *Martique*, for after he had lost 1200 of his men by the cannon of one of his Majesty's vessels, commanded by *Monf. d'Amblimont*, upon the descent he made

at

at Fort Royal, he caus'd the rest to embarque, and return'd into *Holland*. This was all the fruit the *Dutch* reap'd from a fleet of an 100 sail, which they put to sea this year. July 21.

And lastly, the people of *Messina* having revolted, and implor'd the assistance of *France*, his Majesty order'd a squadron of ships to be fitted out at *Toulon*, and sent it to their aid under the command of the Marquis de *Valavoir* and General de *Valbelle*. They arriv'd at *Messina*, with a quantity of ammunition and provisions which the people of *Messina* had great need of, and put them in a condition to defend themselves against the *Viceroy*. This diversion very much weaken'd the *Spaniards* in *Catalonia*, from whence they drew a great part of their troops to send them into *Sicily*. September.

Stephen d'Aligre, keeper of the Seals, was made Chancellor of *France* on the 8th of *January*. Private affairs.

The title of a Dutchy and Peerage annex'd to the Archbishoprick of *Paris*, on the 13th of *April*.

John Sobieski elected King of *Poland* by the interest of *France*. *Mons. de Janson* Bishop of *Marseilles* was the manager of this negotiation, which procur'd him the Cardinal's Cap on the 21st of *May*.

The birth of the Duke of *Chartres*, since Duke of *Orleans*, and Regent of the kingdom, on the 4th of *August*.

The conspiracy of the Chevalier de *Rohan* discover'd, and punish'd on the 27th of *November*.

This year the Pope erected the Church of *Quebec* in *Canada* into a Bishoprick.

THO' *Mons. Turenne* had successfully clos'd the last year by the battle of *Mulhausen*, and the taking of the regiment of *Portia*, yet this did not put an end to the campaign notwithstanding. I have observ'd in speaking of the action of *Mulhausen*, that 'twas only a large detachment of the enemy which was beaten, whilst the body of their army was assembled at *Colmar*. It extended almost as far as the little town of *Turkeim*, into which they had thrown 300 dragoons. *Mons. Turenne* march'd on that side, giving the flank to the enemies, which surpriz'd even A^o 1675.
Affairs of
state and war.
our

our own general officers; but they rely'd too much upon his prudence to condemn his conduct, and they very soon saw the reason of it. He attack'd *Turkeim* and carried it, and having pass'd the river with his troops, he found that he had the enemy himself in flank. They made a large detachment of their foot, which fell upon the *French* at the opening of a valley. The fight was bloody, but the *Germans* were beaten and repuls'd. The Marquis *de Moussi*, Colonel of the Queen's regiment and Brigadier, was there slain, as was also *Monf. Foucault* Lieutenant-General.

11th. The Elector of *Brandebourg*, finding *Monf. de Turenne* in his flank, decamp'd the night following, and, leaving *Colmar* and the provisions he had laid up in the town, retreated towards *Schelestad*. And six days after news was brought that his Electoral Highness, and the other Princes who had pass'd the *Rhine* with him, repass'd it at *Strasbourg* with the remains of their troops, which amounted to about 20000 men out of 60000, which they had when they first enter'd *Alsatia*, the rest having been either kill'd or taken, or lost some other way, or left in some of the places beyond the *Rhine*, which were taken after their retreat.

15th. The King of *Sweden* in the mean while made a diversion in favour of *France*, but faintly enough. The war broke out afterwards into a flame between this Prince and the King of *Denmark*, and with different success.

29th. The Marquis *de Vaubrun* takes *Dachstein* in *Alsatia* at discretion in four days. The Marquis *de la Ferté* was there wounded.

Monf. Turenne, having clear'd *Alsatia* of all the remains of the enemy, return'd to court, and then went back to draw together his army. The Emperor sent against him this campaign Count *Monteculi*, the most famous and ablest of his general officers, at the head of much more numerous forces than the army of *France*. *Monf. Turenne* took all due precaution in behalf of *Philisbourg*, which, 'twas rumour'd, the enemy design'd to besiege; but his principal concern was to cut off their communication with *Strasbourg*, which, notwithstanding the neutrality, furnish'd

furnish'd them with provisions, and by that means; either to oblige them to a battle, or to return over the mountains. He pass'd the *Rhine* in despite of the vigilance of *Montecuculi*, who was exceedingly surpriz'd at it, and made himself master of *Vilster*, *Oberkirk* and *Urlaf*, and entrench'd upon the banks of the *Rhine*. All imaginable stratagems were employ'd for several days, the two armies suffering much from the want of provision and forage, and the *Germans* still more than the *French*. 'Tis said, that *Monf. Turenne* sent word to the King, that he had the enemy, where he desir'd to have them; and indeed, 'tis certain, that *Montecuculi* had already sent his baggage over the mountains, which he caus'd to be brought back upon the death of *Monf. Turenne*; and shews that he was resolv'd upon a retreat:

Monf. Turenne march'd his army, and then advanc'd near *Salsbac*, upon an eminence over against a rising ground, where the enemy were posted. He was no sooner come thither, than he was slain by a cannon-ball; which, having carried off the arm of *Monf. de St. Hilaire*, fell upon the breast of *Monf. Turenne* and kill'd him, without any other wound than a violent contusion. Thus died, at the age of threescore and four years, one of the greatest men in all *Europe*, not only for his ability in war, but for a great many other noble qualifications, which seldom meet in the same person.

July 27.

One may easily judge how great a consternation the army was in upon this accident. The Count *de Lorges* and the Marquis *de Vaubrun*, after some dispute about the command, agreed to take it upon them alternately, and prepar'd to pass the *Rhine* over the bridge, which *Monf. Turenne* had caus'd to be erected at *Altenheim*, about three leagues above *Strasbourg*.

Count *Montecuculi* follow'd the army. He attack'd the rear-guard; and was vigorously repuls'd. Several other very brave actions pass'd during this march, which the Count *de Lorges* conducted with all the prudence and valour of a great General; and the *French* army, having repass'd the *Rhine*, went to

Aug. 2.

encamp at *Chastenay*, not far from *St. Mary-aux-Mines*. In all these several engagements the enemy had 4000 slain, 2500 taken prisoners, and lost seven pieces of cannon. The *French* also lost 4000 men, amongst whom was the *Marquis de Vaubrun*. The *Duke of Vendosme*, the *Count de Roze*, and the *Marquis de la Ferté* among others were wounded.

Aug. 7, 8. The *Germans* pass the *Rhine* over the bridge of *Strasbourg*.

The *Dukes of Lorraine* and *Lunebourg* lay siege to *Treves*.

11th. On the 4th of *August* *Mareschal Crequi* came to its relief, and was defeated by an unforeseen accident at *Consarbirk*. He had agreed with *Monf. de Vignori* Governor of the place, that when the enemy should have begun to pass the *Sarre*, in order to meet him, he should fall upon their rear with almost all his garrison, consisting of 5000 men. As the Governor was setting out for this expedition, his horse threw him over his head into the *Fosse*, and he died immediately. As he had communicated his design to no person whatsoever, the troops return'd into the town. The *Mareschal* having relied upon this relief, and being much weaker than the *Germans*, had already broke thro' their left wing notwithstanding. His own gave way, and his foot was taken in flank, and entirely broken, from whence follow'd the rout of the whole army. He cast himself with a fourth part of his men into *Treves*, and resolv'd to defend it to the last extremity.

Count Montecuculi not being able to enter *Lorraine*, as he designed, lays siege to *Haguenau*. The *Prince of Condé*, whom his Majesty had sent into *Germany* to command in the place of *Monf. Turenne*, came to its relief, the *Sieur de Castelas* Governor of the place having held out long enough for him to come up. *Montecuculi* upon the news did not wait for his coming, but rais'd the siege.

22d.

Sept. 6.

Mareschal Crequi defends *Treves* a whole month, notwithstanding the weakness of the place, and would have defended it still longer, had it not been for the treachery of one *Boisjourdan*, a Captain of the regiment of marines, who engag'd the garrison to come

come to a capitulation without the Mareschal's knowledge; who, refusing still to sign it, remain'd a prisoner of war. *Boisjourdan*, attempting to escape, was laid hold of, and had his head cut off.

The Prince of *Condé* rais'd the siege of *Saverne*, besieg'd by the Marquis de *Bade-Dourlac*; insonmuch that hitherto, by the prudence and activity of the Prince of *Condé*, the enemy made no other advantage of Monf. *Turenne*'s death, than what they gain'd by the conquest of *Treves*; but the loss of that wretched place, which cost them abundance of their men, was sufficiently recompens'd by the victories of the *French* in other places.

In the *Low-Countries*, Count d' *Estrades* Governor of *Maestricht* makes himself master of the citadel of *Liege*. Sept. 14.

His Majesty, having enter'd *Flanders* in the month of *May*, orders Marechal *Crequi* to attack *Dinant*, who carried the place in six days. May 29.

The Marquis de *Rochefort* attacks *Huy*, and makes himself master of it in like manner in six days. June 6.

The Duke d' *Enguien* attacks *Limbourg*, and obliges it to surrender in eight days after he had open'd his trenches. 21st.

The *French* enter the country of *Vaes*, possess themselves of a great booty, and take some refreshment in that rich country. Octob. 7.

In *Roussillon*, the Count de *Schomberg*, after having made himself master of *Figuieres*, *Baschara*, and some other small places, lays siege to *Bellegarde*, and carries it, after five days attack. July 7.

The Duke de *Vivonne* having brought fresh succours to *Messina*, the *Spanish* gallies and some *Dutch* vessels undertook to dispute with him the entrance of the canal. They came to an engagement, the passage was forc'd, and the convoy safely arriv'd in the port of *Messina*. Without speaking of the heads of the expedition, to wit, the Duke de *Vivonne* and the Sieur *Duquesne* the Lieutenant-General, the Marquis de *Prenilli* chief of the squadron, the Commander of *Valbelle*, the Chevalier de l' *Heri*, the Sieurs de la *Fayette*, *Ali*, and *Septeme*, distinguish'd themselves upon this occasion. Feb. 11.

April 28.

Messina demands of itself to take an oath of fidelity to the King, and the ceremony was perform'd with much solemnity.

Aug. 17.

The Duke *de Vivonne* attacks the *Spaniards* in *Agousta*, a considerable town in the isle of *Sicily*, and makes himself master of it in twelve days.

There was this year an insurrection at *Bordeaux* and *Rennes*, but 'twas soon suppress'd; the parliament of *Rennes* was translated to *Vannes*, and the parliament of *Bordeaux* to *Condom*, and afterwards to *la Reole*.

The King of *England* having offer'd his mediation for a general peace, his Majesty approv'd of holding the conferences at *Nimeguen*, after having obtain'd sureties for the liberty of Prince *William* of *Furstemberg*. The Duke *de Vitri*, *Monf. Colbert de Croissi*, and the Count *d' Avaux*, were order'd to attend as Plenipotentiaries. The *Mareschal d' Estrades* took the place of the Duke *de Vitri*, who fell sick.

Private affairs.

July 30.

His Majesty gave the *Mareschal's* staff to the Count *d' Estrades*, the Duke *de Navailles*, the Count *de Schomberg*, the Duke *de Duras*, the Duke *de Vivonne*, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, the Duke of *Luxembourg*, and the Marquis *de Rochefort*.

Francis Joseph de Lorraine, the last Prince of the house of *Guise*, died at *Paris* on the 16th of *March*, in the 4th year of his age; and thus ended that illustrious branch of the house of *Lorraine*.

Armand de Nompar de Caumont Duke *de la Force*, Peer and *Mareschal* of *France*, died in his castle of *la Force*, on the 6th of *December*, in the 96th year of his age.

Cesar de Choiseul Dupleffis-Prassin, Duke, and Peer, and *Mareschal* of *France*, died at *Paris* in the 78th year of his age.

Charles Duke of *Lorraine* died at *Birkenfel* in the *Palatinate*, of a malignant fever, in the 75th year of his age, being depriv'd of all his dominions.

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state and war.

THE conferences, for the peace at *Nimeguen*, don't at all hinder the military expeditions; and several were made this year both by sea and land.

In the *Low-Countries*, the King gave orders for demolishing the citadel of *Liege* and the castle of *Huy*.

March.

The Mareschal d' *Humieres*, having seiz'd on certain castles between *Mons* and *Bruxelles*, and between *Conde* and *St. Guikain*, his Majesty set out from *St. Germain en Laye*, and arriv'd at the camp before the town of *Conde*, which had been already invested by the Mareschal de *Crequi*. The Governor surrender'd after six days attack.

April 16, 21.

26th.

Monfieur, the King's only brother, lays siege to *Bouchain*, having under his command, the Mareschal de *Crequi*.

May. 2.

The Prince of *Orange*, and the Duke de *Villa-Hermosa*, Governor of the *Low-Countries*, begin their march with 50000 men, as designing to succour that place. The King advances to cover the siege, and draws up his army in the plain of *Hurtebise*, and offers battle to the Prince of *Orange*. But the Prince, instead of accepting it, forms his intrenchments, and the town was carried in eight days.

12th.

The Prince of *Orange* turn'd towards *Maestricht*, and laid siege to it; and the King order'd the Mareschal d' *Humieres*, to lay Siege to *Aire*, as being perswaded, that he should have time enough to relieve *Maestricht*. *Aire* was taken in 5 days after the trenches were open'd.

July 31.

Mareschal d' *Humieres* then took the fort of *Link*.

Aug. 9.

In the mean while, the parliament of *England* obliges their King to take up arms against *France*, and to recal the *English* troops which were in the *French* army; this was a very advantageous step for the allies. The Prince of *Orange* had encompass'd *Maestricht* ever since the 8th of *July*, and attack'd it with vigour. It was no less vigorously defended by Mr. de *Calvo*, who commanded there in the absence of the Mareschal d' *Estrades*. Mareschal *Schomberg* march'd thither at the head of the *French* army. The Prince of *Orange* durst not tarry 'till he came up, and rais'd the siege after an attack of 50 days. He lost there the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, and a bundance of officers and soldiers.

27th.

28th.

France declares war against the King of Denmark, in favour of the King of Sweden, who suffer'd much from him, from the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Dutch by sea.

In Germany, Prince Charles of Lorraine, the successor of Duke Charles, who died the last year, and General of the Imperial army, had laid siege to *Philisbourg* ever since the month of June. *Monf. du Fay* defended it, and after 70 days open trenches, and having kill'd the enemy 1600 men at the attack of his Corridor, and sustain'd three assaults, he surrender'd for want of powder. Among other rewards, his Majesty conferr'd on this brave Governor the government of *Brisac*.

Nov. 19.

Montbelliard receives a French garrison.

Several battles were fought by sea, and in *Sicily*. *Mr. du Quesne*, Lieutenant-General, set out from *Toulon* in the beginning of January, with 20 men of war, and a large convoy of ammunition for *Messina*. He rencounter'd a like number of the enemy's sail, commanded by *Ruyter*, within sight of *Stromboli*, one of the islands of *Sicily*, and attack'd 'em with the advantage of the wind. The fight begun about two o' the clock in the afternoon, and lasted 'till night. The body of the enemy's battle gave way, and the vanguard of the French army, commanded by the *Marquis de Preuilli*, charg'd the Dutch so briskly, that several of their vessels were thrown into disorder, and *Mr. du Quesne* enter'd the port of *Messina* with his convoy. The *Sieur de Ferrieres*, captain of the vessel, was slain in the fight. He had contributed much to the advantage the vanguard of the French army had over the enemy, together with the *Sieurs de Relingue, Bellefontaine, la Fayette, and Septeme*.

March 25.

The *Mareschal de Vivonne* attacks 7000 Spaniards not far from *Messina*, and entirely routs 'em.

The fleets of Spain and Holland, consisting of nine and twenty vessels, nine gallies, and some fire-ships, set sail towards *Agosta*, in hopes of raising some insurrection there, in favour of the Spaniards. The King's army, with thirty ships, sets out from the port of *Messina*, under the command of *Monf. du Quesne* to fall upon them. He discover'd them across the gulph

golph of *Catana*. The enemy came to meet him having the advantage of the wind. *Ruyter*, who commanded the vanguard, very courageously charg'd the King's army, commanded by Mr. *d' Almeras*, Lieutenant-General, who sustain'd the fury of his assault with all possible resolution, but was slain. Mr. *Valbelle* took upon him the command of the vanguard, and discharg'd his office with great valour. The enemy had four vessels out of the fight, which were drawn from the line by the ships of *Spain*. Admiral *Ruyter* was mortally wounded. And the vanguard being weaken'd by the separation of the four vessels, and having been expos'd to part of the fire of our *Corps de bataille*, where the Chevalier de *Tourville* did wonders, and further, not being able to bear off to the wind, must inevitably have sunk, if the night had not put an end to the action.

The next day, the King's arms having got sight of the enemy, pursued them as far as the entrance upon the road of *Syracuse*, where they took shelter, leaving the field of battle, and the honour of the victory, to the *French* army. Besides Mr. *d' Almeras*, the *French* lost the Sieurs *Tambonneau* and *de Cous*.

About ten or twelve days after, the Marechal Duke de *Vivonne*, nam'd Viceroy of *Sicily*, inform'd that the enemy's fleet was withdrawn to the road of *Palermo*, went thither to attack it. He presented himself within sight of that town, with 30 vessels, 25 gallies, and several fire-ships; the enemy had 29 vessels, 19 gallions, and 4 fire-ships, and were at anchor forming a *Croissant*. They had the batteries of the *Mole* at their left-hand, the fort of *Castellamare* behind, and the bastions of the town on their right. Ten vessels of the King's army, and some fire-ships under the command of the Marquis de *Prenilly*, were detach'd to attack the vessels of one of the horns or heads, which after some discharges, having cut their cables, had recourse to flight, and shelter'd themselves under the town; and the rest of their army, observing ours to fall upon 'em, did the like. The Admiral, and Vice-admiral of *Spain*, the Rear-admiral of *Holland*, and five other ships, were burnt. The hulk of the Admiral of *Spain*, in flying up into

June 2.

the air, sunk the *Reale* galley, and some others, which, with much courage, us'd extraordinary efforts to draw the Admiral into the *Mole*, where the greatest part of the enemy's vessels were shelter'd.

This was one of the most glorious and compleatest victories that had been gain'd at sea, for above a century past.

The Marquises *de Preuilli, d' Amfreville, de la Porte*, the Sieurs *de Beautieu, de la Mothe*, the Chevaliers *de l'Heri, de Coëtlogon, de Sepperville*, principally contributed to this victory, having begun the attack, and thrown a considerable part of the enemy's fleet into disorder. The Chevalier *de Tourville*, chief of the squadron, commanded the Admiral under the orders of the Duke *de Vivonne*.

Nov. 20.

La Schalette in *Sicily* surrenders to the Marechal Duke *de Vivonne*.

Dec. 21.

The Count *d'Estrees*, Vice-admiral, recovers the isle of *Cayenne* from the *Dutch*, and takes the garri-son prisoners of war.

Private af-
fairs.

The death of the Marechals *d' Albert* and *Roche-fort*.

The Marechal's staff given to the Count *de Lorges*.

The Marquis *de Bethune*, Embassador extraordinary of *France* in *Poland*, confers the order of the *Holy Ghost* upon the King of *Poland* in his Majesty's name.

A° 1677.

Affairs of
state and war.

It appear'd, that the enemy, notwithstanding the losses they sustain'd by the war, were not very desirous of agreeing to a peace; that they continued the conferences at *Nimeguen*, rather in complaisance to the King of *England*, who had taken the character of a mediator, than out of any design to put an end to them; they hop'd that the King, deserted by almost all his allies, and attack'd on every side, would yield at last, and, that at least, he would not make a peace as conqueror, but they were much mistaken, and pretending by their opiniatry to abate his power, they labour'd more and more to increase his glory.

Feb. 28.

The campaign in the *Low-Countries* began with one of the most surprizing events, that was ever seen. His Majesty set out from *St. Germain en Laye*; and the same day *Valenciennes* was encom-
pass'd,

pass'd, notwithstanding the rigour of the season. No one is ignorant of the strength of the place, both from the advantage of its situation, and the fortifications which art had added; the garrison was very large, and made up of very good troops. The trenches were open'd the evening before the 10th of *March*; and having been repuls'd without much loss, they resolv'd to fall upon the crown'd work, which of all the outward fortifications was of most difficult attack. The enemy being pursued, without leaving them time to look about them, abandon'd all their out-works on that side. The musqueteers and grenadiers follow'd them, and found a way which led them to the Rampart, by a place of the wall which they call'd the *Pâte*, where there was a pair of stairs and a gate, which they broke thro', enter'd the town, and let down the draw-bridge of the gate, which gave entrance to the rest. Never troops gave greater instances of intrepidity, or officers shew'd more presence of mind in laying hold of the advantages they had gain'd. The town at last surrender'd, and obtain'd the favour of the King, that they might not be expos'd to plunder. All *Europe* stood in amaze, that *Valenciennes* should be carried by assault, within seven or eight days after the trenches were open'd, and towards the close of winter.

March 9.

17th.

In all this siege, the *French* lost no more than an hundred and fifty men; and had still fewer that were wounded. There were no other officers slain than the Marquis *de Bourlemont* Brigadier of foot, and Colonel of the regiment of *Picardy*, three Captains of foot, and one of horse, seven subalterns, and eleven of the King's musqueteers. There were some officers of the guard, a few Captains, and five and twenty musqueteers wounded.

His Majesty lays siege to *Cambray*, and carries the town in nine days; the Governor retires into the citadel.

April 5.

The day before the Duke of *Orleans* had open'd his trenches before *St. Omers*. The Prince of *Orange*, at the head of the army of the allies, was minded to relieve the place, and, some days after, gave battle to the Duke of *Orleans* at *Cassel*, and was beaten; he

he left 3000 dead upon the spot, and about as many were wounded and taken prisoners. He lost 13 pieces of cannon, several mortars, his baggage, fifteen standards, and one and forty colours. On the *French* side, two thousand men were either kill'd or wounded. The enemy was well beaten, and had abundance of officers and persons of consideration, either kill'd, wounded, or made prisoners. The Duke of *Orleans*, who shew'd much courage in the battle, had a musquet-shot in his arms. The King's musqueteers did wonders.

April 17. The citadel of *Cambray* surrenders to the King after an attack of 15 days. The Marquis de *Resnel* was there slain.

20th. Notwithstanding the defeat of the army of the allies, the Prince de *Morbey*, who commanded at *St. Omers*, continued to defend it, and did not surrender the place, till nine days after.

May 31. His Majesty, after these three considerable conquests, made a progress to several places, and especially visited the sea-coasts, review'd his troops, and arriv'd at *Versailles* on the 31st of May. The

May 31. Marechal Duke of *Luxembourg*, whom the King left in the command of the *Low-Countries*, having put his army into quarters of refreshment, the Prince of *Orange* took the field with his forces, and came to lay siege to *Charleroy*; but the Duke of *Luxembourg* having speedily got together an army of 40000 men, and Mons. de *Montal* defending himself with vigour according to his custom, the Prince of *Orange* rais'd the siege of that place a second time.

August 14. There was no other enterprize of any importance in the *Low-Countries*, till the month of *December*, when the Marechal d' *Humieres* laid siege to Decemb. 11. *St. Guilain*, and took it in eleven days.

In *Lorraine* and *Germany*, Marechal *Crequi*, who commanded the troops of *France* in those quarters, was oppos'd by a large army with Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* at their head, who pretended that he would therewith drive out the *French* from *Lorraine*, and put himself in possession of the Duchy, as heir to the late Duke. He pass'd the *Rhine*, and left the Duke of *Saxe-Eisenac* in *Alsacia*, with the troops of

of the *Cercles*, and march'd towards *Metz*. The *Mareschal* left a body of about 7 or 8000 men, with *Monf. de Monclar* to observe the motions of the Duke of *Saxe*.

Tho' his army was but weak, he follow'd Prince *Charles*, and, having got possession of a rising ground, he canonaded the enemy's camp, and kill'd him between eight and nine hundred of his men.

June 15.

In the mean while, Prince *Charles* receiv'd an order from the Emperor to go join the Prince of *Orange* without any delay, at the siege of *Charleroy*, because the *Dutch* threaten'd, that unless he did so, they would make a separate peace with *France*. This unlucky accident put a stop to the execution of Prince *Charles's* project, to recover *Lorraine*.

Mareschal Crequi did not cease to follow him, incommoded his army very much, charg'd his rear-guard a second time, and took from him a great part of his equipage.

The Prince had design'd to pass the *Meuse* to join the Prince of *Orange*, but the *Mareschal* who had received a reinforcement, and part of the King's household troops among the rest, shut him up so close, that he durst not venture to cross the river in his presence. The *Mareschal* made it his business to cut off his provisions, and he succeeded so well, that he reduc'd his army to a great extremity; insomuch, that he was oblig'd to return by the way of *Alsatia*, and pass'd the *Rhine* at *Coblens*.

The *Baron de Monclar* in the mean while had still kept the Duke of *Saxe* in awe, without daring to attempt any thing, and having received some fresh supplies from the *Mareschal de Crequi*, who was also return'd into *Alsatia*, the Duke found himself so press'd, that he demanded a passport of *Mareschal Crequi* to repass the *Rhine* with his army; at first he refus'd him, being minded to take his whole army prisoners of war, after having fallen upon his rear-guard, where the Duke of *Saxe* was wounded; but being inform'd that Prince *Charles* drew near with his troops, he granted the passport, and the *Germans* suffer'd the affront of so shameful a retreat.

October 2.

The battle of *Cokesberg*, which is a mountain near *Strasbourg*, was famous for the instances of courage, which were shewn on both sides. 'Twas occasion'd by *Monf. Crequi's* guard, which *Prince Charles* attempted to carry off with thirty or forty horse. The guard put themselves upon their defence; and certain volunteers, who were not far off, sustain'd them; the enemy did as much to relieve their party, and thus both sides sent succours. *Monf. d' Aucour*, an exempt of the life-guard, was slain in one of the first skirmishes, which began at ten o'clock in the morning, and daily encreas'd, till such time as about two in the afternoon the two armies were rang'd in order of battle, and the fight, tho' always in skirmishes, and sometimes very warm ones, continued till night. The light horse of the guard distinguish'd themselves very much upon this occasion, tho' they form'd no more than a squadron of 150 men. They saw a large squadron of the Emperor's *Cuirassiers*, consisting of 600 men, coming up against them, yet still they kept their ground; and as soon as the enemy were within the reach of an attack, *Monf. de Berenge*, who commanded them, divided his little squadron into two parts, which fell upon the flanks of the *Cuirassiers*, broke them, dispers'd and routed them.

In this fight, the enemy lost the Count of *Nassau-Sarbruk*; several were taken prisoners, and among the rest Count *Haram Marechal de Bataille*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Montecuculi*. *Marechal Crequi* seemingly prepar'd to fight the enemy the next day; but having taken measures for another design, he decamp'd the very day after.

17th.

This design was to lay siege to *Fribourg*. He attack'd and carried it in eight days after he had open'd his trenches. *Prince Charles* was desirous to relieve it, but was not able to carry his point, the troops of the allies having retir'd to their winter-quarters against his inclination.

July 4.

On the *Pyrenean* side, the *Marechal de Navailles* made a glorious retreat from *Lampourdan*, in fight of the *Spanish* army, commanded by Count *Monterei*, which was above one half stronger than his own, facing the enemy from time to time, and repelling their

their attacks with advantage. He stopp'd at *Estcūilles*, and taking advantage of the disorder of their march, and their slackness to put themselves in order of battle, he kill'd abundance of their men with his cannon; till at last they came to attack him. He entirely defeated three batallions, which march'd at their head, and repuls'd the rest, who retreated to the body of the army. This defeat, and the vigour with which he pursued the other batallions and squadrons, threw their army into such a consternation, that they betook themselves to flight. The Marechal follow'd them with the sword in their backs, and kill'd or wounded four or five thousand of their men, and took betwixt six and seven hundred prisoners. Two *Grandeės* of *Spain* were found among the dead, and two others among the prisoners.

By sea, the Count *d' Etrées* burns fourteen *Dutch* vessels in the Port of *Tabago*. This was so bold an enterprize, that some have censur'd it as a rash undertaking. Feb. 23.

The Chevalier *de Lezy* carries the Fort *d' Orange* in south *America*, and ruins the *Dutch* colony of *Onyapogua*. August 14.

Count *d' Etrées* takes *Gorie* from the *Dutch*, and destroys the *Dutch* Colony that was settled there. Nov. 1.

And lastly, the said Count, returning to *Tabago*, carries the place upon the first bomb he threw into the town. Decemb. 12.

The Chancellor *d' Aligre* being dead, *Monf. le Tellier* was chosen by his Majesty to supply his place. *Private affairs.* Octob. 27.

The death of *Monf. de Lamoignon*, first President of the parliament of *Paris*. Decem. 10.

As soon as the new-year came, his Majesty laid the enemy under great difficulties, by the marches and counter-marches of his troops, which very early took the field from all quarters. He set out from *St. Germain's en Laye* on the 7th of *February*, and tho' he was in *Lorraine* on the 28th of the same month, he began the siege of *Ghent* in person on the 4th of *March*. A° 1678. *Affairs of state and war.*

The town of *Ghent* surrenders to the King.

March 4.
9th.

And

- March 12. And the citadel within three days after.
 25th. Next follow'd the siege of *Tyres*, which his Majesty made also in person, and the surrender of the place in three days after the trenches were open'd. The Duke d' *Elbeuf*, the King's *aide de Camp* had his leg broke during the siege.
- April 20. His Majesty, observing the conferences of *Nimeguen* to draw out in length, form'd the plan, and drew up the conditions of the peace, with which his enemies were afterwards oblig'd to comply.
- May 4. *Monf. de la Breteche*, Colonel of dragoons of the garrison of *Maestricht*, surpriz'd the castle and town of *Lewve*.
- July 30. *Monf. de Mortal*, and the Baron *de Quinci*, with only five hundred and fifty men carried off a convoy, which the Prince of *Orange* was sending to *Mons*, guarded by 1500 men, after having first defeated the guard.
- August 10. The peace concluded between *France* and *Holland* at *Nimeguen*: By this peace, *Maestricht* was surrender'd to the *Dutch*.
- 14th. The Prince of *Orange* being dissatisfied with the peace, of which the articles had been sent to him, and hoping to break it, if he could defeat the *French* army, went at the head of 50000 men to attack the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who was encamp'd at *St. Denys*, not far from *Mons*, judging that he, having also received news of the conclusion of the peace, would not be upon his guard; but the General's presence of mind supplied the disadvantage of the surprize. There was fought a bloody battle, and the Prince of *Orange* was repuls'd with the loss of 4000 of his men, besides the prisoners and wounded. The *French* troops did wonders, and abundance of their officers were lost. Among others, the Count *S. George* Colonel of the King's regiment, and Count *Fimarçon*, Colonel of a regiment of dragoons. The Duke of *Luxembourg* continued some hours upon the field of battle, after the Prince of *Orange*'s retreat, and then retir'd. Notwithstanding this affair, the treaty of peace remain'd firm.
- Sept. 17. Peace was also concluded between *France* and *Spain*. By this peace, his Majesty was confirm'd in the

the possession of *Franche-Comté, Valenciennes, Cambray, Ypres, Arras, St. Omers*, and some other places, with their dependencies. The rest which he had taken from the *Spaniards* were restor'd. *Charlemont* and *Dinan* were also given up to the King, the *Spaniards* being engag'd to obtain the consent of the Emperor and the Bishop of *Liege* for this cession.

In *Germany*, *Mareschal Crequi* passes the *Rhine*, enters *Brisgau*, and breaks all the measures of Prince *Charles of Lorraine*. May 24.

He beats the *Germans* at the bridge of *Rhinsfeld*. July 6.

The Duke *de Joyeuse* bombards that place. 7th.

Mareschal Crequi makes himself master of the Fort of *Kiell*, and demolishes it. 17th.

He makes himself master of the Forts of the bridge of *Strasbourg*, and burns it in sight of the Prince of *Lorraine*. August 10.

He takes *Lichtenberg*, a very strong place, in eight days, and thus the campaign ended on that side. Octob. 15.

And *Germany* own'd, that we had *Generals*, who could follow the example of the great *Turenne*.
On the *Pyrenean* side, the *Mareschal de Navailles* sat down before *Puyserda*, repuls'd the Count *de Monterey*, who attempted to succour it, and carried the place after an attack of 30 days. May 29.

The conduct of the *Sicilians*, who began to be divided into factions, and several other reasons oblig'd his Majesty to withdraw his troops out of *Sicily*. The Duke *de la Feuillade* was charg'd with the execution, and though the *Spaniards* and *Dutch* had a considerable number of vessels and gallies at sea, he brought back the *French* fleet, troops, and ammunition, without any accident. They arriv'd in *Provence* on the 8th of *April*.

His Majesty nam'd the President *de Novion* to take upon him the charge of first President of the parliament, in the room of *Monf. de Lamoignon*. April 8.
Private affairs. May 9.

Anthony de Grammont Duke and Peer, and *Mareschal* of *France*, died at *Bayonne*. July 12.

Henry d'Etampes Valencé, Grand Prior of *France*, died at *Malta*, in the month of *April*, and was succeeded by the *Chevalier de Vendosme*.

THOUGH

A^o 1679. *Affairs of State and war.* THOUGH the peace had been sign'd between *France* and *Holland*, it was not yet concluded with the Emperor, the Princes of the Empire and *Denmark*. For which reason hostilities were still carried on, and the *French*, having attack'd *Nuis* upon the *Rhine*, took it by storm.

February 5. The peace was sign'd between *France* and the Emperor at *Nimeguen*, with the consent of the Princes of *Germany*, except the Elector of *Brandebourg*. Among other articles, his Majesty made a cession of his pretensions to *Philisbourg* to the Emperor, as on the other hand, his Imperial Majesty gave up to the King all pretence of title to *Fribourg*. By this treaty, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* was to be restor'd to the dominions which his uncle the late Duke was possess'd of in 1670. except *Nancy*, which *France* reserv'd to itself, and the Prince of *Fursiemberg* was to be set at liberty. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* being dissatisfied with this treaty, because the capital of his dominions was kept from him, and the most part of his strong places had been dismantled, did not execute the conditions of it, choosing rather to wait for some other occasion of returning home with greater dignity and honour.

Feb. 5. The same day, his Imperial Majesty concluded a peace also with the King of *Sweden*.

At the same time, the peace was in like manner made at *Zell*, between the King of *France* and the King of *Sweden* on one side, and the Princes of the house of *Brunswick* on the other.

March 29. Peace was also concluded at *Nimeguen*, between the King and the Bishop of *Munster*, as also, between the Bishop and the King of *Sweden*.

During the whole month of *April*, there was a truce between the King of *France* and *Sweden* on one side, and the King of *Denmark* and the Elector of *Brandebourg* on the other. The term of the truce being expir'd, his Majesty prepar'd to march his troops into the Elector's dominions, and they seiz'd upon the town and duchy of *Cleves*, which oblig'd the Elector of *Brandebourg* to demand a conference, that was held at *Santen*, a town in this duchy,

duchy, where the truce was prolong'd. 'Twas agreed, that the towns of *Vesel* and *Lipstad* should be put into his Majesty's hands, till the peace was concluded. The Elector still forming delays, the Marquis de *Sourdis* seiz'd upon *Lipstad*.

May 14:

Mareschal *Crequi* pass'd the *Vexer* in the month of *June*, and defeated General *Spaen*, who had made a sally from *Minden*, to dispute with him the passage of the river.

June 20

At length the peace was concluded at *St. Germain en Laye*, upon condition that the Elector of *Brandebourg* should surrender to the King of *Sweden* all that he had taken from him during the war.

29th.

Peace was likewise made at *Fontainebleau* between the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, upon condition that both should mutually give back what they had taken from one another. Thus the general peace was made upon the plan the King had propos'd to the allies, and his Majesty was the arbiter of it.

September 2.

In the mean time, his Majesty caus'd *Rockefort* to be built, and fortified in his kingdom, at the mouth of the *Charente*, and put the port in a condition of receiving the biggest vessels of war. At the same time he caus'd to be built the fortress of *Mont Louis* in *Cerdagne*, to guard that frontier of the *Pyrenean* against *Spain*.

His Majesty restor'd at *Paris* the schools of the law, an 100 years after they had been shut up.

Private Affairs.

The marriage of the King of *Spain* with *Made-moiselle*, the eldest daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*; the contract was sign'd at *Fontainebleau*, on the 30th of *August*.

Anne-Genevieve de Bourbon, Dowager of *Henry Duke of Longueville*, died at *Paris*. This Princess had made a considerable figure in *France* for some time.

April 16:

Cardinal *Retz*, who had also made himself very famous, died in the same town, in the 67th year of his age.

The chambers of the edict of the parliaments of *Toulouse*, *Bordeaux*, and *Grenoble*, were suppress'd this year.

The *Sieur de Chavigni*, his Majesty's Resident at *Geneva*, caus'd mafs to be solemniz'd in his own house, which thing had not been done since the year 1535.

A. 1680. *Affairs of state and war.* THE peace being made, some of the ensuing years will not equally shine with martial atchievements, as the foregoing. It will appear, notwithstanding that *Louis le Grand* (for he began already to be distinguish'd by this title) took all necessary precautions for the security of his dominions against the jealousy of neighbouring Potentates, and to put himself out of a condition of fearing the war, in case it should be declar'd upon him.

January. The fortifications of the town of *Sar-Louis*, situate upon the river *Sarre*, begun upon the plans of Mr. *le Choisi*, a famous engineer, who had the inspection of the work, and the government of it.

The fort of *Huningue* upon the *Rhine*, not far from *Basil*, was also begun.

Feb. 1. His Majesty procures the Duke of *Holstein* the restitution of his dominions.

24th. The town of *Charlemont*, upon the *Meuse*, was given up to the King by the *Spaniards*.

March 8. The marriage of *Monseigneur* at *Châlons sur Marne*, with the Princess of *Bavaria*. The ceremony was perform'd by the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, grand Almoner of *France*.

22d. The council of *Brisac* re-unites the dismember'd lands of *Alsatia*.

April 12. The chamber of *Metz* begins to re-unite all the dismember'd fiefs of the three bishopricks to the crown lands.

June. Orders were given by his Majesty to all the sea-officers, to oblige the *Spaniards* to lower the flag, wherever they met them.

July. 24. An edict for the execution of the decrees of the chamber of *Metz*.

Sept. 15. The King of *Spain* obliges himself not to assume any more the title of Earl and Duke of *Burgundy*.

His Majesty fortifies *Landau* and *Phalsbourg*.

Private affairs.

His Majesty, who had always religion in view, no less than the advantage and glory of his kingdom, caus'd several edicts and ordinances to be publish'd

this year against *Calvinism*. He made a decree, by which, whoever refus'd to make profession of the catholic, apostolick, and *Roman* religion, should be excluded from holding any office belonging to the customs.

On the 6th of *July*, a declaration came abroad, by which every *Roman* catholic was prohibited from leaving his religion to profess *Calvinism*, under the penalty of a considerable fine, and perpetual banishment out of the kingdom, and the ministers and elders were forbidden to receive them into their assemblies, consistories, and meeting-houses, under pain of being interdicted their functions, and depriv'd of the exercise of their religion, where any catholic should be admitted to abjure his. More frequent missions were also made into several dioceses, for bringing back the hereticks into the bosom of the church, and with great success.

In the beginning of this year, was also erected a tribunal for the prosecution and punishment of poysoners and magicians.

In *November*, his Majesty appointed a chair for the *French* law.

This year died three Dukes and Peers, *Henry de Levi* Duke of *Ventadour*, *Francis de la Rochefaucault*, and *Francis de Crussol d'Uzes*, as also *Mareschal Grance*.

SUCH was the application of his Majesty and A° 1681.
Mr. *Colbert* his Minister, in the regulation of mari- Affairs of
time affairs, that at the beginning of this year, there state and war.
were found 60000 sea-men enroll'd and distributed
by classes to serve in the vessels one after another, as
there should be occasion, without incommoding the
commerce of the merchants.

The canal of *Languedoc*, for the joining of the two
seas, finish'd, and navigation begun upon it.

Contests between Pope *Immocent XI.* and his Majesty. The affair of extending the Regale to all the churches of the kingdom had already made a great deal of noise, the two powers continuing resolute, and, in all appearance, determin'd to make no cession
whatsoever. 'Twas on this occasion, his Majesty de-

May 19.

creed in council to call together a general assembly of
 June 28. the clergy on the 9th of November.

The Marquis *du Quesne* canonades and sinks the
 vessels of *Tripoli* in the port of *Scio*, and very much
 endamages the castle, which was subject to the do-
 July 23. minion of the Grand Signior.

31st. The county of *Chiney*, in the *Low-Countries*, is
 given up to his Majesty by the *Spaniards*.

Strasbourg had behav'd very ill towards *France*
 during the late war, and, by a violation of the stipu-
 lated neutrality, had supplied the *German* troops
 with provisions, and given them a passage over their
 bridge, who must have fallen upon *France* like an
 inundation, and expos'd it to pillage, if they had not
 been prevented by the courage and prudence of
 Mr. *Turenne*. 'Tis farther pretended, that the Em-
 peror had a design to make himself master of the
 town; but if this was his view, the design miscar-
 ried. A considerable number of troops were sent in-
 to *Alsatia*, and plac'd at such small distance, that
 they might easily be join'd, under the command of
 the Baron *de Monclar*, and Mr. *d'Asfeld* got into his
 hands the forts of the bridge. Mr. *de Louvois*, who
 was come into *Alsatia*, and had carried on very se-
 cret negotiations with the inhabitants, enter'd the
 town. It submitted to his Majesty, who confirm'd
 the citizens in all their privileges. The cathedral
 church, which, for an 140 years past, had been in the
 hands of the *Protestants*, was restor'd to the *Roman*
 catholicks and the Bishop, who was the Prince of
Furstemberg. The government of it was conferr'd on
 the Marquis *de Chamilly*, and his Majesty order'd a
 citadel to be built.

Sept. 30.

The same day, by a treaty made with the Duke
 of *Mantua*, the Marquis *de Boufflers* at the head of
 the troops, which were quarter'd in *Dauphiné*,
 march'd towards *Casal*, and was receiv'd into the ci-
 tadel, where he plac'd a large *French* garrison, com-
 manded by Mr. *de Catinat*.

Oct. 11.

His Majesty attended by the Queen, the Dauphin,
 and a great part of the court, takes a journey to
Strasbourg, and makes his entry. There he gives his
 orders

orders for finishing the works, which were already far advanc'd.

He grants a peace to the *Tripolitans* at the entreaty, and by the mediation of the Grand Signior. The negotiation was carried on by Mr. *Duquesne*. They restor'd a vessel of *France* which they had taken, all the cannon, the other arms that were there, and all the equipage, and a very great number of christians, whom they had made slaves. This treaty was entirely executed the next year.

Decem. 24.

The ordinance of the Lieutenant *de Police* at *Paris*, in consequence of his Majesty's declaration, requiring that the commissaries of the several parts of the city should visit the houses where they knew any *Calvinists* to lie in danger of death, in order to know of them, whether they were desirous to end their days in their own religion, and in case they express'd any inclination to be instructed in the catholick religion, to give notice of it to the curates, and procure them that advantage.

Feb. 27.

The opening of the general assembly of the clergy.

Nov. 9.

Henry de la Ferté Senectere, Duke, Peer, and Marschal of *France*, died at *la Ferté*, near *Orleans*, in the fourscore and third year of his age; Mr. *de la Vrilliere*, Minister and Secretary of state, died also in his fourscore and fourth year.

A TREATY of peace and commerce between the Kings of *France* and *Morocco*.

A° 1682.

The prelates of the assembly of the clergy sign the act of consent to the extending the *Regale*.

Affairs of
state and war.
Jan. 29.

His Majesty, laying claim to the country of *Alost*, propos'd an equivalent to the King of *Spain*, to put an end to the dispute in an amicable manner.

February 3.

4th.

The King of *Spain* not accepting of the condition, his Majesty block'd up the town of *Luxembourg*; but being informed of the great preparations of the *Turk* against *Hungary*, he order'd the blockade to be rais'd, in order to remove all uneasy apprehensions from the house of *Austria*, and leave them in full liberty to employ all their forces against the infidels.

April. 1.

June 22.

The institution of six companies of *Cadets* for six hundred young gentlemen, in several towns of the frontiers to be brought up and instructed in military exercises, and other accomplishments suitable to their birth at his Majesty's expence. The design was to chuse officers out of these companies, and more especially for the foot service; and the project succeeded for some years. At the same time, and almost with the same views, his Majesty instituted, for the sea service, the companies of marine guards, for such young gentlemen, as were willing to serve by sea.

Aug. 6.

The birth of the Duke of *Burgundy*, the son of the Dauphin.

30th.

The bombardment of *Algier*, by Mr. *Duquesne*. Besides two vessels of the corsaires which he burnt, the fire of the bombs consum'd a part of the town.

Octob. 28.

The Grand Signior granted the Embassador of *France* the honour of the *Sofa*, which had never yet been granted to any christian Embassador.

Private af-
fairs.

June.

The *Sieur de Ville*, a townsman of *Liege*, laid the design, and began to form the famous machine of *Marly*.

All the meeting-houses of the *Calvinists*, which had been set up since the edict of *Nantes*, were demolished, and his Majesty made divers edicts in favour of the *Roman* catholick church, and to weaken, by degrees, the force of *Calvinism* in the kingdom.

A° 1683.

Affairs of
state and war.
May 1.

Mont-Royal, which his Majesty caus'd to be built in a *Peninsula* of the *Moselle*, upon the plan of Mr. *Vauban*, was entirely finish'd. 'Twas one of the most beautiful performances in its kind, that was ever seen, both for the advantage of its situation, and all the perfection which the art of fortification could add to it.

26th.

His Majesty takes a progress into *Burgundy*, *Alsatia*, and upon the *Sarre*, where he had still flying camps, which were found necessary to keep his troops in action, and to guard those frontier places.

June 27th.

The King causes *Algiers* to be bombarded a second time. The corsaires of that capital city suffer'd a considerable damage, their ships and gallies were taken, burnt, or sunk, both in the port, and elsewhere.

where. A great number of their houses were broke down, and magazines ruined ; infomuch that they demanded peace, and, as a preliminary, gave up six hundred christian slaves without a ransom. The *French* had certain officers, and some volunteers, killed or wounded. The fleet kept at sea a long time, in pursuit of the pirates, and did not return to *Toulon* 'till the month of *December*.

The Marquis of *Grana*, Governor of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, having offer'd some acts of hostility, and the King of *Spain* still delaying to give any answer upon the article of the equivalent propos'd, *Mareschal d'Humieres* laid siege to *Courtray*, and carried the town and citadel in six days. The *Chevaliers d'Artagnan* and *Comminges*, *Messieurs de Perigny* and *la Tremblaye*, officers of the guards, *Du-puis-Vauban*, Engineer, *de Hauteville*, Sea-Major, were wounded. *Lewis*, a legitimated son of *France*, Count of *Vermandois* and Admiral of *France*, who had signaliz'd himself by his courage in the siege, died within ten or twelve days after the place was taken.

Nov. 6;

Dixmude surrenders upon the summons of *Mareschal d'Humieres*.

1stth.

Mareschal Crequi bombarded the town of *Luxembourg* in a violent manner. He received orders to desist at the instance of the *Dutch*, who promised the King to engage the King of *Spain* to come to an agreement with his Majesty.

Dec. 1st

The death of *Mary Theresa* Queen of *Spain*, and wife to *Lewis le Grand*, a Princess of great virtues and exemplary piety; she died in the 46th year of her age.

Private affairs.
July 30.

The death of *John-Baptist Colbert*, Minister of state, to whom the kingdom was very much indebted. He was a protector of learning and the politer arts, which were carried to the last perfection during his administration. He died in the 65th year of his age.

Sept. 16.

The birth of the Duke of *Anjou*, the present King of *Spain*.

Dec. 19.

A^o 1684.
Affairs of
state and war.

THE Count *de Tourville* presenting himself before *Algiers* with the naval army of *France*, which he commanded, obliges the *Algierines* to conclude the peace they had demanded the year before of Mr. *Duquesne*, to cause him to desist from bombarding the town, and, in the month of *July* following, their embassadors came to *Paris* to beg pardon of the King, and absolutely submitted to his will.

May 8.

The marriage of the Duke of *Savoie*, and the Princess *Anne*, daughter to Monsieur.

The King had several reasons to be dissatisfied with the *Genoese*, and had made his complaints of their conduct, without their seeming to take any great notice of them. Little states ought to consider what measures they take with Princes, that are mightier than themselves. His Majesty sent to *Genoa* a fleet of 14 men of war, 20 gallies, 10 galliots with bombs, two fire-ships, and abundance of other vessels, under the command of Mr. *Duquesne* Lieutenant General. The Marquis *de Seignelai*, who was in the fleet, gave notice to the Deputies of the republick of his Majesty's intentions, and the satisfaction he demanded of them. And the answer not being such as was expected from them, they bombarded the town, threw

May 18, 19.

into it 5000 bombs in two days, which set it all in a flame, and among the rest, the palace of the Doge.

23d.

They made a descent of near 4000 men upon the *Fauxbourg* of *St. Peter d' Arene*, which was full of palaces and fine buildings; they set fire to it, and ruin'd it, as well as the Port. Mons. *Duquesne*, observing the wind change, caus'd his troops to reimbarque. They continued their bombardment, and

25th, 26th,
27th.

threw into the town in all, 10000 bombs, which caus'd a most dreadful destruction, and which they might have avoided, if they would have resolv'd to give the satisfaction demanded of them, and which they were compell'd to make some time after.

There were lost in the attack the Chevalier *de l'Heri* head of a squadron, the Marquis *de Montgon* Lieutenant of a ship, the Marquis *de la Riviere* and the Sieur *de Chauvieu*, Cadets-Ensigns, and the Count *de Tourville* nephew of the Chevalier *de Tourville*.

The

The Marquis *d'Ansreville* head of a squadron, the Chevalier *des Adrets* Captain of a ship, the Chevalier *des Goutes* Captain of a ship, and some other subaltern officers, and twenty two of the marine-guards were wounded.

In the mean time, his Majesty laid siege to *Luxembourg*. Mareschal *Crequi* commanded the siege, and his Majesty cover'd it with an army of 40000 men against the forces of the *Spaniards*, which were join'd with the auxiliary troops of *Holland*. The Prince of *Brabant* commanded in the town. And the strength of the place gave opportunity for abundance of brisk engagements. 'Twas surrounded on the 28th of *April*, the trench open'd on the 8th of *May*, and surrender'd by capitulation on the 7th of *June*. The Marquises *d'Humieres*, *Montpesat*, and *Bourlemont* were slain. The Duke *de Choiseul* died of the wounds he had received, as did also my Lord *Howard*, son to the Earl of *Carlisle*. The Princes of *Conti*, and *la Roche-Sur-Yon*, signaliz'd themselves in the action, and were wounded. The Vidame of *Laon*, the Marquis of *la Valette*, the Counts *du Pleffis* and *de Tonnerre*, and the Marquis of *Sancerre* were wounded.

June 7.

The Count *de Choiseul*, at the head of a body of troops, obliges the town of *Liege* to submit to the Bishop.

July 25.

In *Germany*, Mareschal *Crequi* obliges the town of *Treves* to demolish their fortification, and fill up their Fosses.

June 20.

The Count *de Cressi*, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at *Ratisbonne*, concluded a treaty there between *France* and *Spain*, and in like manner between *France* and the Empire.

Aug. 10. 15.

In *Catalonia*, the Mareschal *de Bellesonds* passes the river *Ter*, in fight of the *Spanish* army, commanded by the Duke of *Bournonville*, defeats his army, kills 800 of his men, takes 400 prisoners, and a part of his equipage. The Duke retir'd under *Ostalric* with his horse, after having thrown a part of his foot into *Gironne*. The *French* had 300 of their men kill'd, or drown'd, or wounded in the fight. This battle was nam'd the battle of *Pont Mayor* or *Ter*,

May 12.

Ter, because it was partly fought upon that bridge, and in passing the river *Ter*.

May 26. After this battle, Mareschal *Bellefonds* laid siege to *Gironne*, and carried it by assault; but the troops, having march'd into the midst of the town without order or discretion, were beaten, and oblig'd to retire, and the Mareschal rais'd the siege after six days attack.

July 10. In the *Mediterranean*, Monf. *de Relingue*, commanding the *Bon*, was attack'd by five and thirty of the enemy's gallies during a calm, and, after having disabled several of them, he put them to flight, and pursued his rout.

Decemb. 27. The Embassadors of the King of *Siam* arrive at *Paris*, and had audience of the King in the month of *December*.

Private affairs. Marechal *Navailles* died at *Paris* on the 5th of *January*, in the 66th year of his age, a person no less distinguish'd by his solid piety, than for his valour and ability in the affairs of war.

Jan. 5. Marechal *Navailles* died at *Paris* on the 5th of *January*, in the 66th year of his age, a person no less distinguish'd by his solid piety, than for his valour and ability in the affairs of war.

Octob. 3. Monf. *Gravelle*, his Majesty's Embassador extraordinary in the *Cantons*, died at *Soulsure* on the 3d of *October*, having been employ'd in negotiations of importance for the space of 40 years, and being one of the most able men in *Europe* in the dispatch of business.

A° 1685. At the request of Pope *Innocent XI.* his Majesty granted peace to the *Genoese*, by a treaty sign'd at *Versailles*.

Feb. 22. Francis *Mary Imperiali*, Doge of *Genoa*, accompanied by four Senators, in execution of the late treaty, makes his submission to the King; the Doge and Senators were habited in the vestments belonging to their dignity. The Doge was cover'd when he spoke to the King, and the Senators uncover'd. His Majesty insisted, that the *Genoese* should continue his dignity to the Doge, with the power annex'd to it, though this was contrary to their laws, which require a forfeiture of both, whenever the Doge goes out of *Genoa*.

The *Corfaires* of *Tripoli* having broken the peace, which the King had granted them in 1683. by carrying

rying off certain *French* Merchant ships, the Marechal d' *Etrées* Vice-admiral bombarded the town, and the bombs made a dreadful havock. This determin'd them to sue for peace, which was granted them, upon condition that they should restore 400 christian slaves, which were in the vessels they had sent to *Constantinople*, and, for the execution of this article, should give 20 hostages, and farther, that they should return two hundred christian slaves they had in the town, and should give up and send to the fleet of *France* three ships of *Marseilles* they had taken, and lastly, should oblige themselves to pay 500000 livres in silver.

June 22.

From *Tripoli*, Marechal d' *Etrées* set sail for *Tunis*, which he oblig'd in like manner to return all the christians, which had been taken fighting under the colours of *France*, and to pay his Majesty the expence of his armament.

August 30.

The King, after having reduc'd the *Calvinist* party by divers edicts and declarations, at last gave them a mortal blow by the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*, made in the year 1598. of the edict of *Nismes* in 1629, and all the other edicts and declarations, which had been made in favour of the reform'd religion. This not only threw the *Calvinists* of *France* into a consternation, but made also a great noise in all the Protestant countries of *Europe*. But his Majesty's zeal for religion was not at all alarm'd at it; his resolution and justice were applauded by all the Catholics, for these edicts had been extorted by force from his predecessors by their rebel subjects. The *Calvinists* had a hundred times violated these treaties, for which the edicts had been granted, and committed infinite infractions of them, which deserv'd that they should be depriv'd of their privileges, whenever it was in the King's power to do it. The *Calvinists* were forbidden to exercise their religion, and their meeting-houses were order'd to be demolish'd, which accordingly was executed.

The Duke of *Bourbon* is married to Mademoiselle *de Nantes*, on the 24th of *July*.

Private affairs.

July 24.
Fcu.

His Majesty sends the Marechal *de Lorges* into *England*, to compliment the Duke of *York* upon the death

death of his brother King *Charles II.* who died in the month of *February*, and upon his own accession to the crown.

June 4, 5. A noble and magnificent entertainment at *Ver-sailles*, where the Dauphin commanded the first *Quadrille*.

Octob. 31. *Monf. le Tellier*, Chancellor of *France*, died at *Paris* on the 31st of *October*, in the fourscore and fourth year of his age, and was succeeded by *Monf. de Boucherat*.

Nicholas de Neuville Duke of *Villeroy*, Peer and *Marschal* of *France*, died also at *Paris*, in his four-score and eighth year.

A° 1686. *Affairs of Peace and war.* THERE was no remarkable expedition this year, nor even armament, except the fitting out of a fleet, commanded by *Marschal d'Etrées*, which, appearing before *Cadiz*, spread a consternation among the inhabitants there, no less than in some other Ports of *Spain*. The occasion of it was a dispute between the *French* and *Spanish* Merchants, concerning certain very considerable sums of money: But the business was accommodated by the *Marquis de Feuquieres*, pursuant to his Majesty's intentions, and agreeably to the propositions he had made to the court of *Spain*.

The *Chevalier de Chaumont* had set out from *Brest* on the 3d of *March* 1685. in the *Loiseau*, a vessel of his Majesty's, commanded by the *Sieur de Vaudricourt*, with the *Maligne* Frigate, and on the 24th of *September* he weigh'd anchor in the mouth of the river of *Siam*. The King of *Siam* received him with all imaginable honours, and, having dispatch'd his business, he set sail on the 22d of *December*, with the new *Embassadors* of *Siam*, who were the most considerable persons of the court, and arriv'd happily at *Brest*.

The league, which was call'd the league of *Ausbourg*, was form'd by the private intrigues of the Prince of *Orange*, the Emperor's Ministers, and the Prince of *Neubourg*, and was sign'd this year. The most powerful Princes of *Europe*, and several others, enter'd into it, as being apprehensive of the power of *France*.

His

His Majesty fell dangerously ill, but his health was at length very happily recover'd, after his distemper had alarm'd all his subjects for some time, and let all *Europe* know the attachment they had to him.

The King's statue in brass, which the Mareschal *Private of de Feuillade* had caus'd to be erected in the *place fairs.* *des Vietoires*, was uncover'd on the 28th of *March*, in presence of his Majesty, the Dauphin, Monsieur, Madame, and great part of the court.

The birth of the Duke of *Berry*.

August 31.

His Majesty procures the Cardinal's cap for Prince *William of Furstemberg*, notwithstanding the opposition of the Imperialists, and several Princes of *Germany*. *Stephen le Camus*, Bishop of *Grenoble*, was also promoted to this dignity. September.

The death of the great Prince of *Conde*, on the 11th of *December*, in the 66th year of his age; he express'd a great sense of piety, and had prepar'd himself for this change long before, by a very regular and christian life, and undisputable acts of a sincere conversion towards God.

The establishment of the Royal house of *St. Cyr*, for the education of 300 young Ladies.

Godfrey Count d' Estrades, and Mareschal of *France*, a great statesman, and famous warrior, died on the 26th of *February*, in the 80th year of his age.

Three Mandarins, Embassadors extraordinary from the King of *Siam*, made their entry into *Paris*.

His Majesty, after having return'd thanks to God *A° 1687.* at *Nôtre Dame*, for the recovery of his health, went *Affairs of* to dine at the *Hôtel de Ville*, attended by the acclamations of his people. He was serv'd at table by *State and war.* the Duke *de Géures*, Governor of *Paris*, and by *Jan. 30.* *Monf. de Fourcy* Counsellor of State, and *Prevot des Marchands*.

The Carnival of *Venice*, where, under pretence of *February.* diversion, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and some other *German* Princes form an alliance against *France*, and enter into the league of *Ausbourg*.

May 12.

Disagreements between *Rome* and *France*, upon account of the privileges of the Embassadors quarters, which Pope *Innocent XI.* had a mind to abolish.

Novemb. 16.

The Marquis *de Lavardin* sent Embassador to *Rome*, where he makes an entry with a great retinue, and 400 of the marine-guards.

Decemb. 26.

The Pope interdicts the Church of *S. Louis* at *Rome*, upon account of these differences.

By sea, the *Corfaires* of *Barbary*, notwithstanding the terrible punishments their piracies had been attended with, not being able to refrain from them, the *Algierines* took again some *French* Merchant ships. *Monf. d'Amfreville*, who had orders to cruise upon those coasts, sunk one of their vessels of 40 pieces of cannon, and caus'd another of 26 to run a ground.

Novemb.

Decemb.

And the following months.

His Majesty fortifies *Brest* after the modern manner, upon the Plan of *Monf. Vauban*.

The *Iroquois* in *New France*, frequently incommoding the other Savages, who were under his Majesty's protection, the Marquis *d'Enonville*, Governor of *Canada* for the King, attacks them, and beats them in several encounters, and compels them to quit the country.

Private affairs.

The solemnity of the baptism of the three Princes, sons to the Dauphin.

His Majesty sends Mathematicians to *Siam*.

The castle of *Versailles* finish'd this year.

Mareschal *Crequi*, one of the best general officers in his time, died this year in the month of *February*.

A° 1688.

Affairs of state and war.
Jan. 22.

THE *Procureur general* appeals from the Pope's Bull, concerning the exemptions, and from the sentence given for the interdict of the Church of *S. Louis* at *Rome*.

As the election of a new Archbishop of *Cologne* was apparently, the consequence of the Pope's dissatisfaction with the King, I place this article immediately after the other, though some months pass'd between them. The Cardinal of *Furstemberg* had 14

July 19.

voices, and Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* was chosen by nine. The affair was carried to *Rome* to be decided

cided there. The 14 voices were set aside, and the election of Prince *Clement* confirm'd. Sept. 16.

Upon this occasion, and for several other reasons, the King seiz'd on *Comtat*. Octob. 7.

In *Germany*, his Majesty designing to guard against the League of *Ausbourg*, and to prevent that heap of enemies, which were preparing to fall upon his kingdom, caus'd his troops to pass the *Rhine*, who seiz'd upon *Hailbron*, from whence several parties were sent into the field, who put all the country under contribution, as far as *Ausbourg*. 15th.

As there was then a great dispute between the Elector *Palatine* and Madame, for the succession of the late Elector *Palatine*, with reference to certain lands, the *French* troops seiz'd upon *Heidelberg*, the capital of the *Palatinate*, and afterward upon *Mayence*, and put *French* garrisons in both those places, and they also fortified *Ebernbourg*. These preludes and precautions were taken to secure the execution of his Majesty's principal design, which was the conquest of *Philisbourg*. 25th.

The Dauphin was charg'd with this expedition; Marechal *Duras* commanded under him, and Monsi. *Vauban* had the direction of the siege. The Duke of *Bourbon*, the Princes of *Conti* and *la Roche-Sur-Ton*, and the Duke of *Maine* accompany'd him, and did signal service. *Philisbourg* was invested towards the end of *September*; and though the season was far advanc'd, and already very inconvenient, yet this place, which was one of the strongest in all *Europe*, was taken in 19 days after the trenches were open'd, on the 29th of *October*. The Prince shew'd a great deal of application, activity, and intrepidity, and the troops, and those who commanded them, behav'd with all the courage imaginable. 29th.

The Marquises *du Bordage* and *de Nesle*, the Chevalier *de Longueville*, the Sieurs *de la Londe*, a skilful engineer, *Denonville*, *Courtin*, and *Chauvelin* were slain in this siege. The Marquises *de Presse*, and *Jarzi*, and the Counts *de Châteauvillain* and *d'Etrées*, the Marquises *d'Harcourt* and *Courtenvaux*, the Sieurs *de Villandri*, *Sandricourt*, *Cormailon*, *Renaut*, and *la Lande*, the three last of them engineers,

neers, were wounded. The Government of this important place was conferr'd on the *Sieur des Bordes*.

Nov. 11. The Dauphin did not rest here. He attack'd *Manheim*, a place very strongly fortified, and carried it in three days. The Count *de Mornay* was slain, the Count *de Grignan*, and the Count *de Tours*, son to the Duke of *Luynes*, were wounded.

18th. *Frankendal*, a very strong place, was attack'd by the Dauphin, and taken in two days.

The Marquis *de Boufflers* made himself master of *Keiserlauter*; *Creutzenac*, *Neustat*, *d' Oppenheim*, *Spire*, and *Treves*, were also seiz'd, and *Wormes* surrender'd.

In the *Low-Countries*, Marechal *d' Humieres* attacks and takes *Huy*.

15th. The Prince of *Orange* lands in *England* with an army of 15000 men, and disembarks at *Torbay*, without any opposition, attended by Marechal *Schomberg*, who had quitted the service of *France* for the sake of his religion.

Decemb. 3. His Majesty declares war upon *Holland*, for having favour'd the Prince of *Orange's* invasion of *England*.

June 2. By sea. The Chevalier *de Tourville* Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's fleet, accompanied by the Counts *d' Etrées* and *Château-Renaud*, who had each their proper vessel, fell upon the Vice-admiral *Papachin*, over-against *Alicante*, returning from *Naples*, with two *Spanish* men of war, one of them a ship of 66 pieces of cannon, and 500 men, and the other of 54 pieces, and 300 men. Mons. *de Tourville* sent to them to salute his Majesty's Pavillion, and, upon refusal, gave them the attack, and after a battle of three hours, oblig'd them to give the salute, with the discharge of nine cannon. The Counts *d' Etrées* and *Château-Renaud* oblig'd also another vessel to surrender, and perform the salutation.

The *Algierines* having again carried off certain *French* Merchant ships, Marechal *d' Etrées* had orders to punish that breach of the peace; he began with bombarding *Algiers*, where, from the 1st of *July* to the 9th, they cast above 10400 bombs into the town, insomuch, that it was almost entirely reduc'd

to ashes. Five of the *Corfaires* vessels were sunk, and a sixth burnt.

Orders were given on the 29th of *November*, for raising an army of militia, consisting of 25000 men, besides the officers, for the security of the kingdom against the league of *Ausbourg*, which now began to be in action.

The Marquis *du Quésne*, Lieutenant-General of Private af-
fairs. his Majesty's fleet, and who had commanded the ma-
ritime forces of the King for 60 years, died at *Paris*, July 3:
being upwards of 80 years old.

Lewis Victor de Roche-Choart Marechal Duke
de Vivonne died at *Chaillot*, not far from *Paris*. Sept. 15

On the 7th of *March* two young *Mahometan*
Princes of *Macassar*, arriv'd in *France* from *Siam*,
and were baptiz'd in the Church of the *Maison Pro-
fesse des Jesuites*.

THE King of *England* being deserted by the most A^o 1689.
Affairs of
state and war. part of his subjects, and especially by the greater
part of his troops, sent over the Queen and the
Prince of *Wales*, who was yet in his cradle, into
France. This nice affair was committed to the care
of Count *Lausun*, who was then in his court. The
Count discharg'd his commission, and brought them
safe to *St. Germain en Laye*.

The Prince of *Orange*, who might have seiz'd up-
on the King of *England*'s person, judg'd it more
convenient to wink at his retreat. His Majesty him-
self arriv'd at *St. Germain*, the day after his Queen
and son. The King of *France* received them in a
manner worthy of himself, *i. e.* with all the kindness
and generosity which could be expected from so great
a Prince, and grants them his Royal Palace of *St. Ger-
main en Laye*.

The Prince of *Orange*, not long after, assembles a
parliament, and causes himself to be declar'd King
of *Great Britain*.

The Emperor and the Princes of the empire de-
clare war upon the King of *France*.

Lewis le Grand not only receives the King of
England into his dominions, and entertains him with
magnificence; but he also furnishes him with a libe-
ral

ral supply of money and troops towards restoring him to his throne. He fits out a fleet for him, commanded by Mr. *de Gabaret*, which conveys him into *Ireland*, where the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom, had kept his subjects in obedience, and where his Majesty arriv'd in the month of *March*.

April 15. *Lewis le Grand*, having in vain represented to the King of *Spain* the injustice of his behaviour towards the King of *England*, declares war against *Spain*.

The Count of *Château-Renaud*, Lieutenant-General of the fleet, carries over a large convoy of ammunition and other necessary provisions for the war in *Ireland*, with a supply of 3000 men. He was inform'd, as he was landing his forces, that the Lord

May 12. *Herbert* was coming upon him at the head of the *English* fleet. The two fleets were pretty near equal; the Count *de Château-Renaud* advanc'd to receive the *English*, whom he routed, and pursued 'till night came on. After having landed his men, he return'd to *Brest*, where he arriv'd on the 28th. He was receiv'd with great acclamations, as he had made a voyage from *Brest* to *Ireland* in eleven or twelve days, landed his forces, beat the *English* fleet, taken 7 *Dutch* vessels richly laden upon his return, and brought back his fleet in as good a condition, as he set out. During the fight, the fire caught hold of the *Chevalier de Coetlogon's* ship by means of a cannon ball, which fell among the grenades and a barrel of powder. The upper part of the stem was blown up, with those which were upon it. The Captain extinguish'd the fire, and return'd to his post.

June 25. When this battle was fought, war had not been declared between *France* and *England*; but the month after, his Majesty declar'd it in form against the *English* as rebels, and their suppos'd protector.

To put an end to this article of what happen'd by sea this year. His Majesty observing, that the *Algierine* pirates, notwithstanding the frequent bombardment and ruin of their town, could not still forbear their robberies, thought of taking from them all possible means of executing their designs. He caus'd a
great

great number of ships and frigates to cruise along all their coasts, which carried off almost all their vessels; and they had recourse again to his Majesty's clemency, who granted them peace, after having disarm'd them.

Sept. 25.

In *Ireland*, King *James*, assisted by the succours of *France*, laid siege to *Londonderry*, and had reduced the place to the last extremity by famine, no less than by attacks; for 'tis said, that 7000 persons in the town were famish'd to death; but the *English* having found means to break an estacade, which the King had caused to be made, in order to block up all entrance into the place, they found means to cast in a supply of men and provision, so that the King of *England* was oblig'd after two months siege, to quit his enterprize.

July 31.

In *Germany*, the league of *Ausbourg* at first made considerable efforts. The Elector of *Brandebourg* lays siege to *Keiservert*, where the Cardinal of *Furstemberg* had placed a *French* garrison. The town held out six days, after the trenches were open'd, and surrendered upon capitulation.

June 28.

The loss of this small place, was repair'd by the conquest of *Kochem* upon the *Moselle*. The Marquis de *Boufflers*, who commanded a flying camp in those quarters, attack'd this post, and carried it by assault. Thirteen hundred *Germans* were slain upon the place, and the rest of the garrison consisting of 1600 men, were made prisoners. The Marquises de *Crequi*, de *la Châtre*, de *Blainville*, and the Count of *Chamilly*, distinguished themselves upon the occasion. *De Lausieres*, a Colonel of dragoons was slain.

August 26.

The enemy, finding themselves at the head of an army of 100000 men in the *Palatinate* and the neighbouring towns, formed divers projects, and among the rest, the siege of *Strasbourg*. But not venturing to undertake it, they turn'd towards *Mayence* and *Bonne*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* took upon him to lay siege to *Mayence*, a very bad place, and his Majesty only relied upon the valour of the garrison, and the ability of the Commander, the Marquis d' *Uxelles*, to hold out against the enemy for some time. The place was invested on the 30th of *May*, and the

trenches

trenches open'd on the 22d of *June*. The frequent and vigorous sallies of the Marquis *d' Uxelles* cost the enemy abundance of their men. They were not able to attack the cover'd way till the 6th of *September*. This action, which lasted for a long time, was very bloody. The enemy lost 5000 of their men, and were only able to get footing in a corner of the cover'd way. The Prince of *Lorraine* was agreeably surpriz'd the next day, when the Marquis *d' Uxelles* demanded a capitulation for want of powder and musquets; for they had not expected so long resistance. The Prince left the Marquis *d' Uxelles* to make his own terms.

Sept. 8.

The enemy lost there Prince *Frederick* of *New-bourg*, brother to the Empress, and had several Lords kill'd or wounded. Among the most considerable persons of the garrison, the Count *de Montfoucault*, the Marquis *de la Lande*, the Marquis *de Hautefort*, the Count *de Bailleul*, the Marquis *de Vieubourg*, Messieurs *de la Chassagne* and *de Blaru*, all Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, were wounded.

During the siege of *Mayence*, the Elector of *Brandebourg* began the attack of *Bonne* with his own troops, join'd by the forces of *Holland* and the Bishop of *Munster*. The Baron *d' Asfeld* commanded in the place. The Elector began by making himself master of the fort of *Buel*, the *Rhine* lying between them, and from thence, by thundering upon the town with their cannon and bombs. He did nothing else for near two months together, and then he was join'd by part of the army, which had taken *Mayence*. Though *Bonne* had been entirely ruin'd, and there was no possibility of covering it from the bombs, the Governor held out notwithstanding; he defended the place for 27 days after the trenches were open'd, and sustain'd an assault, where he receiv'd a mortal wound, after which, he surrender'd in the month of *October*, by an honourable capitulation after 97 days attack.

Octob. 12.

Aug. 27.

In the *Low-Countries*, the enemy durst not venture to attempt any thing, though their troops were very numerous. But the Mareschal *d' Humieres* being desirous to engage them to a battle, and having push'd with advantage some of their detachments as far as

Val-

Valcour, a small town where Prince *Waldek*, General of their army, had placed a very large body of foot, sustain'd by the rear of his army, the *Mareschal*, I say, resolv'd upon forcing this post, but without any success; he lost abundance of his men, and especially a great number of officers of the regiment of *French* guards, and was oblig'd to retire.

On the *Pyrenean* side, the Duke *de Noailles*, General of the *French* army in that country, took the town of *Campredon* in 5 days, and all the valley of *Ribes* submitted thereupon to the King. May 23.

The creation of 65 knights of the King's orders, Private affairs. and of 4 commanders.

The death of *Pope Innocent XI.* who was less regretted in *France* than several of his predecessors.

THE victories and conquests of these numerous A° 1690. armies of *Germans*, *Dutch*, *Spanish*, and *English*, Affairs of state and war. which were to break the power of *France*, ended in the taking of *Mayence* and *Bonne*, which cost them very dearly notwithstanding. Tho' augmented this year 1690 by the conjunction of the Duke of *Savoy* to the *League*, they only serv'd to advance the glory of *France* by their redoubled defeats by sea and land, in the *Low-Countries* and in *Italy*.

To begin with the affair of *Ireland*, and the expeditions at sea. The Marquis *d'Amfreville*, Lieutenant-General of the naval forces, conveys a third supply of troops, ammunition, and money, into *Ireland*, and arrived there on the 22d of *March*.

March 22.

The Count *de Château-Renaud*, coming with 7 vessels of *Toulon* to join the naval army of the Count *de Tourville* in the ocean, met a Squadron of three and twenty *English* and *Dutch* vessels in the straits of *Gibraltar*. He prepar'd for the fight, and march'd up to them. This instance of bravery and resolution surpriz'd them extremely, and they would not venture to attack him; so that the Count having tarried for two of his ships, which were not so good sailors, and certain merchant men, who had join'd him to be under his protection, he continued his rout to *Brest*. His intrepidity and conduct upon this occasion,

May 20.

sion, procured him the admiration of the enemy themselves.

July 10.

A sea-fight with the *English* and *Dutch*. Count *Tourville*, Vice-admiral of *France*, had orders from the King to find out the enemy in the channel and fight them. He came upon them with the advantage of wind and tide on the side of *Bevesier*. The vanguard of the enemy compos'd of *Dutch* vessels, commanded by Admiral *Evertzen*, began the fight against ours, commanded by the Count de *Château-Renaud*, and behav'd with a great deal of courage. The Count de *Château-Renaud* received them with like resolution, and threw them into disorder, having disabled and unmaisted a great part of them, which, with the rest of the enemy's army, would have met with a total overthrow, if the tide had not chang'd, and they had not made use of the advantage. One of the principal *Dutch* vessels was taken by the Marquis de *Nesmond*. The *Corps de bataille*, consisting of *English* vessels under the command of Lord *Herbert*, did not attack the *French* ships under the conduct of Mr. de *Tourville* with the like vigour. But a part of their rear guard charg'd very briskly upon our outward vessels, commanded by the Count d' *Etrees*, who sustain'd the shock with great bravery. The enemy took the opportunity of the wind and retir'd. The fight lasted from ten o'clock in the morning, till three in the afternoon.

Count *Tourville*, as soon as the tide would give him leave, continued to pursue the enemy, who, observing no manner of order, fled with their full sails. Seventeen of their vessels, which were unmaisted, struck upon the coast, and were burnt. The body of the army pass'd the channel, and returned to the banks of *Holland*, and into the river *Thames*, whither the King's army could not follow them, as not having pilots, who knew the river, and the banks where the *Dutch* were retir'd. This was one of the sea-fights, where the victory was by no means doubtful.

He having beaten two nations, who some years before had singly disputed the empire of the sea, procur'd great reputation to the arms of *France*, and occasion'd the enemy a prodigious loss by the interruption

tion of their trade; for the King's vessels remaining masters of the sea, they carried off abundance of their vessels, and a great number of others durst not venture to go out of their ports.

The *French* didn't lose so much as one Shalooop. Only Mr. *Pannetier's* ship had his poop damag'd by a bomb.

To leave no doubt of the greatness of this victory, which was lessen'd and conceal'd as much as possible from the people of *England* and *Holland*, *Monf. Tourville*, returning to sea, sent a detachment of certain vessels and gallies under the Count *d' Etrees*, with about 15 or 16 hundred men to make a descent upon *England*, and set fire to twelve vessels, which were in the Bay of *Tinmouth*. They made the descent, forc'd an intrenchment, where were three pieces of cannon, plunder'd certain houses, and at the same time, some of our vessels being detach'd to attack those which were in the bay, they burnt them all. Four of them were men of war, and the rest merchant-vessels richly laden; which being done, the Count *d' Etrees* reimbarqu'd his troops in good order, without losing a single man, and carried off the three cannons of the intrenchment.

August 12

The sea-fight, I have mention'd, was fought the evening before the battle of the *Boyne* in *Ireland*, between King *James* and the Prince of *Orange*, under whom *Mareschal Schomberg* commanded an army of 40000 regular troops; whilst King *James*, except the supplies he received from *France*, had no other than the militia of the country. On the 10th of *July*, the Prince of *Orange* encamp'd his army within cannon-shot of King *James's* forces, the *Boyne* lying between them. 'Twas on this occasion the Prince of *Orange* was wounded with a cannon-ball, which graz'd upon his right shoulder, but did not hinder him from action. The next day he pass'd over his army at several fords, and at the first encounter bear eight of King *James's* squadrons. The *Irish* were taken in flank, and their foot broken, without any possibility of rallying. The *French* sustain'd the charge for some time with valour; and *Monf. de Maumont*, Captain of the guards, was slain. King

July 11:

James retir'd to *Kinsale*, and was oblig'd to return into *France*. *Mareschal Schomberg* was kill'd with the blow of a broad sword and a pistol-shot, which was a very great loss to the Prince of *Orange*.

The Prince, after the battle of the *Boyne*, seiz'd upon several places, which were without defence, and laid siege to *Limerick*, a very considerable place of the country, but in a very bad condition, and very ill fortified, to make any long resistance. *Monf. de Boisseleau*, Captain of the *French* guards, defended it with all imaginable vigour, and the *Irish* troops, whom he commanded there, assisted him with the usual courage of the troops of that nation, when well commanded. The place was invested on the 19th of *August*. It sustain'd an assault, where the enemy lodg'd themselves upon the breach after the slaughter of abundance of their men. The Governor was preparing to sustain a second in the intrenchments he had made, when the Prince of *Orange*, who had made all due preparations for the attack, rais'd the siege. The besieg'd lost above 1000 soldiers, and fourscore and seventeen officers in the defence of this place; and the enemy 5000 men, the most part of the chief of their regiments and their best officers.

Sept. 1^o.

October.

Sir William Phipps, an *Englishman*, was not more successful in his expedition of *Canada*. He arriv'd there in the month of *October*, and summon'd the Count *de Frontenac* to give up *Quebec* to him, and upon his refusal he landed two thousand men. Several vigorous skirmishes pass'd on both sides. On the 10th day of the month, towards evening, four of the biggest vessels, of five and thirty they had with them, drew near *Quebec*, and cannonaded the town. They were answer'd by the cannon of the place, and so well, that the Admiral of the enemy was very much damag'd, and oblig'd to retire, in order to be refitted, as were also the three others. On the 19th they again made an attempt, as designing to pass a small river and seize upon certain posts, from whence they might very much incommode the town. The Count *de Frontenac* oppos'd to them four batallions of regular troops, which they durst not venture to attack. This was their last effort; for they retir'd that

that night, and embark'd with so much precipitation, that they left behind them five pieces of cannon, which they had brought ashore, with their powder and ball. They lost a great number of their soldiers, partly in the attack, and partly by the distempers, which rag'd among them. The besieg'd had certain officers slain or wounded, and some of the savages, whom the Governor caus'd to do signal service. The *Chevalier de Clermont*, a reform'd Captain, was slain, and the *Sieur de la Touche*.

The *English* had better success in the isle of *St. Christopher*, and took from the *French* a part of what they possess'd in the island. Decemb.

In the *Low-Countries*, the King's armies distinguish'd themselves with equal or superior glory than they had done by sea. The Duke of *Luxembourg* pass'd the *Sambre* at the head of the *French* army, and, for a prelude of what was to pass the next day, fell upon a body of 1500 horse, not far from *Fleurus*, commanded by the Count *de Berlo*, and sustain'd by five other regiments of horse. The execution of this expedition was committed to the Duke of *Maine*, at the head of the *Geudarmery*, and sixteen squadrons of horse. He pass'd a defilé, which the enemy had plac'd before them, fell upon the troop, overthrew them, and put them entirely to the rout, and pursued them to a valley, across which, stood the enemy's army, commanded by Count *Waldek* in order of battle, who were spectators of this vigorous action. A great number of their horse was slain, and, among the rest, Count *Berlo* their Commander. *Monf. de Rosmadec*, and the son of *Monf. d'Espagne* Governor of *Thionville* were wounded. June 30,

The next day *Monf. de Luxembourg* gain'd the battle of *Fleurus*. The General's skill had an equal share in the victory, with the valour of his troops. He did not judge it convenient to attack the enemy in their front, which was cover'd with two brooks, one of which was very difficult to pass, and their right and left were perfectly well supported. He gave orders in the evening to the army to prepare for re-passing the *Sambre*, but he secretly gave a counter-order, excepting the baggage, which in reality was carried July 1.

carried over the river. He put his troops of the second line in order of battle, facing the enemy, under the command of *Monf. de Gournay*, which drew upon them the entire attention of the Prince of *Waldek*, and march'd with the troops of the first line in two columns, the artillery lying in the midst, which form'd a third. He wheel'd round a considerable way about, which brought him upon the enemy's flank, and there he ranged his horse in two lines. The enemy did not perceive his stratagem till that moment, which oblig'd them to alter the position of their army. *Monf. Luxembourg*, in expectation of it, rang'd his foot in order as they came up; and this motion, which the enemy were oblig'd to make, made them lose the advantage of their situation, and their left flank was no longer defended. In the mean while *Monf. de Gournay*, as he had before agreed with *Monf. de Luxembourg*, attack'd their right, but being slain, this caus'd some disorder among our horse. At the same time *Monf. de Luxembourg* falls upon the enemy's left, and then upon their center, where he entirely routed their cavalry, whilst our troops of *Monf. de Gournay's* body, having rallied, recharg'd the right wing of the enemy, whose horse were pursued so far, that their foot could no longer be sustain'd, and after a sharp engagement, which lasted four hours, their army was entirely defeated.

The enemy fought with a great deal of courage, Six thousand men were slain upon the place, and eight thousand taken prisoners, reckoning those who were taken in the castles they possess'd near the field of battle. They lost all their cannon, and above 200 standards and colours; nor was there ever a more compleat victory. The *French* had 3000 men slain, and a great many wounded. In the printed relations may be seen the names of the most considerable persons on both sides, and the officers who distinguish'd themselves on this occasion; for every one on each side did his duty perfectly well.

In *Italy*, *Monf. de Catinat*, Lieutenant-General, commanding the *French* army, after having forc'd the town and castle of *Cabours*, where between a
thousand

thousand and 12000 men were put to the sword, attack'd the army of the Duke of *Savoy*, encamp'd at the abbey of *Staffarde*, notwithstanding the advantageous situation of the place, where the Duke was posted. He defeated them entirely after an obstinate combat. The Duke, who expos'd himself very much, left 4000 dead upon the place, among whom was the son of the Viceroy of *Naples*. Twelve hundred were made prisoners. All their cannon, equipages, and a great number of standards and colours were taken. *Monf. de Catinat* had his cloaths shot through in several places. He lost only 300 of his men, and had no more than about six or seven hundred wounded. August 18.

After this victory, *Monf. de Catinat* makes himself master of *Saluces*, and soon after of several towns in *Piedmont*. 19th

About the same time, *Monf. de St. Rut*, commanding in *Savoy*, brings the entire country under his Majesty's obedience, except *Montmelian*, defeats a body of troops commanded by the Marquis *de Sales* and Count *Brenner*, takes the first prisoner, and carries off several pieces of cannon.

Monf. de Catinat forces the enemies intrenchments on the side of *Suze*, drives them thence, makes himself master of the fort *de Jellasse*, obliges the town of *Suze* to surrender, and the citadel to capitulate within two days after. Nov. 29.

In *Germany*, the Dauphin was at the head of the *French* army, during the campaign, to cover that frontier. The Duke of *Bavaria* and the other Generals of the allies durst not venture to attempt any thing in presence of his army, and this was all that was designed.

The King gives leave to the parliament of *Brittany* to return to *Rennes*, and to the parliament of *Guyenne* to return to *Bordeaux*. Private of-
fairs.
Feb. 1.

The death of Madame the Dauphiness. April 20.

The death of the Marquis *de Seignelay*, Minister and Secretary of state for maritime affairs, a man of great understanding and capacity for that employment. *France* had a considerable loss by his death. He

He was succeeded by Mons. de Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain, who was the sixth Secretary of state of that name.

Toussaint Fourbin de Janson was nam'd Cardinal.

A^o 1691. THE great efforts of the league of *Ausbourg* ended the last year, with the loss of three bloody battles. *Affairs of State and war.* This year it will appear that they lost three of the strongest towns in *Europe*, which were taken from them by the *French* armies, without mentioning certain others of less importance.

March 22. In *Piedmont*, Mons. de *Catinat* takes *Villefranche*, after the discharge of some of his cannon, attacks the castle, and carries it in three days after his trenches were open'd. This town has a good port, which was very useful for a greater design.

24. and 25. The Forts of *Montalban* and *Sant-Ospitio* surrender in 24 hours.

26th. Mons. de *Catinat* lays siege to *Nice*, and obliges the town to surrender.

The trench was open'd before the castle. Three bombs were thrown into the place by the *Sieur des Chiens de Reffons* with such success, that they blew up a magazine of powder. The fire spread itself in the castle, 500 men of the garrison were slain, and 40 of the besiegers kill'd or wounded by the rubbish, which fell into the trenches. Another bomb the next day fell upon a magazine of bombs and grenades, which again made a terrible havock, and so frightened the garrison, that the Governor was oblig'd to capitulate on the second day of the month following. They had reckon'd upon a longer resistance, on account of the strength of the place, which was formerly look'd on as impregnable.

April 2. Mons. de *Catinat* attacks *Veillane*, which makes no resistance. He attacks the castle, and makes the garrison prisoners of war.

May 30. He lays siege to *Carmagnole*, where was a numerous garrison, which surrender'd notwithstanding, in two days after the opening of the trenches.

June 9. The raising of the siege of *Cony*, which Mons. de *Catinat* caus'd to be attack'd by a Lieutenant-General, who rais'd it thro' an excess of precaution. He

was

was arrested by orders from his Majesty, and sent prisoner to the citadel of *Pignerol*.

Monf. *de Catinat* ended the campaign on that side, by the conquest of the strong city of *Montmelian*, after three and thirty days of open trenches. Monf. *de Braques* Colonel of foot, and the Sieur *d' Alincour* Engineer, were slain, and the Marquis *d' Antin* wounded. Decemb. 21.

During this whole year, Monf. *de Feuquieres* was carrying on a very severe war against the *Barbets*, and cut off vast numbers of them.

In the *Low-Countries*, his Majesty laid siege to the strong town of *Mons*. He was attended in this siege by the Dauphin, Monsieur, the Duke of *Chartres*, the Prince of *Coudé*, the Duke of *Bourbon*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke of *Maine*, the Count of *Toulouse*, and a great many Lords of the court. There pass'd a great number of brave actions, and the siege was carried on with so much vigour, that the place surrender'd by capitulation, after sixteen days of open trenches. The Prince of *Courtenay* a musqueteer, and some others of that formidable body were slain, and others wounded, as well as of the *French* guards, both soldiers and officers, and several officers of the other regiments.

After his Majesty's departure, the Marechal *de Luxembourg*, who was entrusted with the command of the army, having march'd to *Hall*, at some small distance from *Bruxelles*, raz'd the fortifications which the enemy had made there, to cover that capital of the *Low-Countries* after the loss of *Mons*. May. 29.

His Majesty, to punish the inhabitants of *Liege*, for having given admission to the enemy's troops, orders the Marquis *de Boufflers* to bombard the town, who, after he had plunder'd the *Fauxbourgs*, committed great ravages there with the bombs.

The Duke of *Luxembourg*, with 28 squadrons, defeats 75 of the enemy at the battle of *Leuse*. This battle gave a great reputation to the *French* cavalry, and particularly to the troops of his Majesty's household and the Gendarmery, who did prodigies of valour. The enemy had near 1500 of their men slain upon the spot, and three hundred were taken prisoners; but Sept. 19.

but the victory was dearly bought. The *French* lost 20 officers, and near 400 of the guards, gendarmes, light horse of the guards, cavaliers or dragoons, were kill'd or wounded.

July 22. In *Ireland* was fought the battle of *Kilconnel*. His Majesty had sent thither another very large convoy, under the command of *Monf. de Nesmond* with 12 men of war. *Monf. de St. Rbut* Lieutenant-General was sent thither to command the troops of *France*, as well those which were there already, as those which he carried with them. A considerable number of officers were transported, abundance of arms, and every thing that was necessary to recruit *King James's* army, which was then in a very bad condition. This succour being happily arriv'd, *Monf. de St. Rbut* encamp'd at the abbey of *Kilconnel* with *Monf. Sarsfiel*, who commanded the *Irish* troops. General *Ginkel*, who was at the head of the *Prince of Orange's* army, came to attack them. He acted with great vigour, and the *Irish* foot did wonders, and sustain'd the efforts of the enemy with abundance of valour. The horse, after an engagement of two hours, were totally routed. *Monf. de St. Rbut* was slain with a cannon-ball, and by his death all was lost. Three or four thousand of our men were kill'd in the action.

The consequence of this battle was the taking of *Limerick* and some other places, and the loss of all *Ireland* to *King James*.

One of the articles of the capitulation of *Limerick* granted liberty to all sorts of persons to quit *Ireland*, and carry over their effects into *France*. His Majesty had prepar'd a reinforcement for *Ireland*; but upon information, that all was despair'd of there, the succour did not set out. The Count *de Chateau-Renaud* went over into *Ireland* with a squadron to execute the capitulation of *Limerick*.
Decemb. 3. He brought back all the *French*, six thousand of the *Irish* troops, and several families.

July 11. In *Catalonia*, the Duke *de Noailles* takes *la Seu d'Urgel*, in eight days after he had open'd his trenches. The garrison were made prisoners of war.

By sea, the Count *d'Étrées* bombards *Barcelona* and *Alicante*, and does much damage to the town by his bombs. August.

In *Germany*, both sides were upon the defensive, and nothing happen'd of any importance.

The death of the Marquis *de Louvois*, Minister and Secretary of State. His application and capacity for the business of the camp were unequal'd; his address, secrecy, caution, and exactness in the conduct of the greatest enterprizes, which were wrought in the reign of *Lewis le Grand*, made them almost always attended with success. Private affairs. July 16.

The death of the Mareschal Duke *de la Feuillade*, a nobleman, distinguish'd by his zeal for his Majesty's person, by his valour and intrepidity. His Majesty conferr'd his Government of *Dauphiny* upon his son the Duke *de la Feuillade*. Sept. 19.

THE battle of *la Hougue*. Several disappointments, occasion'd by contrary winds, oblig'd the Count *de Tourville*, Vice-admiral of *France*, with an army of four and forty vessels to come to an engagement in the channel, with the fleet of the enemy, consisting of 90 sail. He attack'd their *Corps de bataille* with so much vigour, that he made them all give way. He sustain'd the fight from morning till night, without the loss of a single vessel, after having much damag'd several of the enemy's; he made a fine retreat, which would have been as happy as glorious, if the tide had not fail'd him. This accident made him lose fourteen of his ships, which were burnt or sunk at *Cherbourg* and *la Hougue*. Notwithstanding this misfortune, the action was judg'd to be so extraordinary, that his Majesty recompenc'd the Count *de Tourville* with the Mareschal's staff, to the approbation of all the world. All those, who attended him in the fight, did wonders; but we must not pass over in silence the behaviour of the *Sieur de Coetlogon*, Commander of a squadron, who observing, that there was no longer any occasion to fight in the rear-guard, where he serv'd as rear-admiral, remov'd from that post, made his way through several of the enemy's ships, and join'd his General and his friend, whom A° 1692. Affairs of state and war. July 29.

whom he saw in extreme danger. He found, upon his arrival, five fire-ships sent out against him, and he serv'd him with all his courage and experience; by which he has since deserv'd to be advanc'd to the dignity of Vice-admiral of *France*.

June 5.

In the *Low-Countries*; the town of *Namure* was taken in eight days after the trenches were open'd. His Majesty commanded in person at this siege, whilst the Duke of *Luxembourg* cover'd him with another army. The siege of the castle, which was one of the strongest places in *Europe*; took him up a longer time, being also retarded by the worst weather, that was ever known for the season; insomuch, that 'twas thought, if it had not been for the King's presence, who expos'd himself to innumerable fatigues, the siege would have been rais'd. The castle surrender'd after two and twenty days of open trenches, in sight of an 100000 men, commanded by the Prince and the Duke of *Bavaria*, who were come up to its relief, and to whom his Majesty offer'd battle. The Dauphin, Monsieur, the Duke of *Chartres*, the Prince of *Condé*, the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the Count de *Toulouse* were present at the siege. The Count de *Toulouse* was slightly wounded near his Majesty's person. Three thousand five hundred men were slain, a great many wounded, and a considerable number disemper'd.

Aug. 4.

The battle of *Steinkerque*. This battle was very bloody, and at first disadvantageous to the *French*, by reason of the surprize, but afterwards recover'd by the presence of mind in the Generals, by their intrepidity, and the courage of the troops, who did wonders. At last the Prince of *Orange*, who had manag'd this affair with judgment, was repuls'd after several efforts. Among those, who were slain, or died of their wounds, were the Prince de *Turenne*; the Marquis de *Tilladet* Lieutenant-General, the Marquis de *Belfons* Brigadier, the Count de *St. Florentin* Colonel of the regiment of dragoons, the Sieur *Polier* a *Swiss* Colonel, the Marquises de *Murce*, Colonel of dragoons, *Fimarcon*, and de *Vins*, the Sieur de *Beauregard*, Captain of the grenadiers of the *French*.

French guards, the Chevalier d'Estrades, and the Marquis de Guemadeuc.

Among the wounded, were the Duke of *Chartres*, the Marquis *d'Aleger*, the Chevalier *de Tillader*, the Marquis *de Blainville* Colonel of the regiment of *Champagne*, the *Sieur de Surlaube* Brigadier, Count *d'Albert* Colonel of dragoons, the *Sieur Stoup* Brigadier, *Fimarcon Maupeou* Captain of the *French guards*, *Vigni* Brigadier, Commander of the artillery, the Marquis *de Thiange* and Mr. *de Puisegur*.

The battle was renewed by Mr. *le Duke*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke of *Vendôme*, and the grand Prior of *France*, sword in hand ; and they were well seconded in that important conjuncture by the Count *d'Auvergne*, the Duke of *Villeroy*, the Chevalier *de Gassion*, Messieurs *de Montal* and *d'Artagnan*, the Duke *de Choiseul*, and the Marquis *de Boufflers*, who had been sent upon a detachment, and rejoin'd them in the action, Mr. *Rosen*, the Duke *du Maine*, and the Prince *de Soubise* Lieutenants-General. 'Tis said, there were 10000 men kill'd or wounded on the side of the Prince of *Orange*, and between 7 and 8000 of the *French*. The marks of victory, besides the Prince of *Orange's* retreat, were 1300 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, and some standards and colours taken from the enemy, and the field of battle, which remain'd to them : The foot only were engaged, and the fight lasted 7 hours.

The Duke *d'Harcourt* defeats above 4000 Ger. Sept. 8.
mans in the county of *Chiney*.

The Marquis *de Boufflers* bombards *Charleroy*. October 19,

On the side of the *Alpes*, *Monf. de Catinat*, who had no more than 16000 men, acted only on the defensive against the Duke of *Savoy*, who had, by far, a more numerous army. The Duke design'd to have laid siege to *Pignerol* and *Suze*, and to block up *Casal*. But *Monf. de Catinat* always posted himself so much to advantage, that he broke all his measures. The Duke enter'd *Dauphiné*, and made himself master of *Ambrin*, after 9 days of open August 19.
trenches, where the Marquis *de Larray* kill'd him abundance of his men. From thence he went to *Gap*, which he found deserted. He was obliged to September.

quit these two places, and to return, after having set fire to *Gap*, and some of the neighbouring places.

In *Germany*, the *Mareschal de Lorges* having a design to pass the *Rhine*, in order to oblige the *German* army, which was on that side, to repass it also, and cover their country, had a very rough skirmish near the place, which they call little *Holland*.

Sept. 1, 2.

The enemy attempted to fall upon his rear-guard in their march. He took his measures so well, that he stopped their progress, kill'd 500 of their men, 2 Colonels, and 12 Lieutenant-colonels, and took abundance of their horse: He had only 100 of his own men kill'd or wounded, and he pursued his route towards the *Rhine*, which he passed.

What passed towards the end of this month was more considerable. The *French* had lately made themselves masters of *Phortzeim*. The Prince Administrator of *Wirtemberg* was upon his march with 6000 horse to relieve it. The *Mareschal*, to draw him on still farther, continued to play the cannon of the place, as tho' it had yet stood upon its defence. Having drawn him into the net, the *Mareschal* fell upon him with his right wing, and put him to the rout. He was pursued as far as the river *Ents*, which the *Germans* cross'd, and to the town of *Vaihingen*, which the *Mareschal* seized on. They found there a great part of the riches of the country, which had been convey'd into the town by way of security, and, among the rest, 100000 livres design'd for the payment of the troops. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* was taken himself with his silver plate. The Baron *de Soyer*, Commander of the *Bavarian* troops, was also made a prisoner. Nine hundred of their men were slain, and four hundred taken prisoners. They took nine of their standards, two pair of kettle-drums, near two thousand horse, and the only two pieces of cannon they had with them. Nine other pieces were found in *Kelligen* and *Nouvembourg*, of which towns they made themselves masters.

October 8.

The same *Mareschal* obliges the Landgrave of *Hesse-Castle* to raise the siege of *Ebernbourg*. The *Sieur Dubeis* commanded there, and defended the place ten days after the trenches were opened

opened, in expectation of the succours which at last arriv'd.

IN the Low-Countries, *Furnes*, which had a gar- A° 1693.
rison in it of between three and four thousand *English Affairs of*
and *Dutch*, was carry'd in fifteen hours after the *state and war.*
trenches were open'd, by the Marquis de Bouffiers.
The Marquis de Villacerf was kill'd with a cannon- Jan. 6.
ball in this expedition. *Dixmude* afterwards sur-
render'd to the General.

Huy taken in five days; by the Marechal de Vil- July 24.
leroy.

The Prince of Orange is attack'd at *Nervinde*, 29.
beaten and defeated, lost 76 pieces of cannon, 8 mor-
tars, 9 pontons, and the greatest part of his artillery,
60 standards, and 22 colours; 2000 were taken pri-
soners, and 12000 kill'd in the field of battle, or in
their flight. The fight lasted from four o'clock in
the morning, 'till three in the afternoon. The four
first hours were spent in a very brisk cannonade, where
the *French* army suffer'd most, and the next three
hours in continual attacks and charges. On the
French side, there were slain between 6 and 7000
men; and a great many were wounded. When once
they were entirely masters of the post of the village
of *Nervinde*; where there was much blood-shed, and
a line was form'd beyond it, the right of the enemy,
which came to attack us, was repulsed; their left
made but little resistance, and the rest of the battle
was no more than a rout, especially after the coming
up of the Marquis d'*Harcourt*, who having heard the
noise of the cannon, came with a flying camp, which
he commanded near *Huy*.

The Duke of *Chartres* fought at the head of the
household-troops, in such manner, as might serve for
an example to that brave body, which seldom gives
way, and the Prince disengag'd himself from among
the midst of the enemy, whither his courage had
led him. Mons. le Duke distinguish'd himself no
less in the attack of the village of *Nervinde*. The
Prince of *Conti*, on the right, enter'd the enemy's
lines at the head of the horse, and there receiv'd a
blow upon the head with a broad sword from a sol-
dier

dier whom he slew with his own Hand. The Marechal *de Villeroy* took his time very opportunely to enter the enemy's entrenchments with the household troops. And lastly, *Monf. de Luxembourg*, who was always at hand, and drew upon himself the admiration of all in the execution of so dangerous an enterprize, was perfectly well seconded by all the general officers.

There fell on the *French* side, my Lord *Lucan*, *Messieurs de Montchevreuil, Montrevel, Bolhen, St. Simon, Monfort, Quoad*, the Count *de Gassion*, Prince *Paul of Lorraine*, the Duke *d'Uzez*, *Messieurs de Gournay and St. Mars*, the Marquis *de Chanvallon*, *Messieurs de Gaugeac and Chatenay*, Captains of the Guards, the Marquis *de Beaupré, &c.*

The most considerable, among the wounded, were the Marechal *de Joyeuse*, the Duke of *Montmorenci*, *Messieurs de Pracontal, Lignieres, Rebé*, the Duke *de la Rocheguyon*, the Counts of *Lusse and Lassé*, the Marquis *de Surville*, *Messieurs de Tracy, Marin, Imecourt, Surbek, Greder, Phruant, Silli, Poinsegur*, the Duke of *Bournonville*, the Chevaliers *de Sillery and Asfeld*, *Monf. de Ximenes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquis *de Rochefort*, the Chevalier *de Villercy*, the Count *de Grandpré*, the Marquis *de Fourille de St. Esteve, de Saillant, Rainold, Chelberg*, the Marquis *de Villequier, &c.*

The Duke of *Berwick*, Count *Horn*, and *Monf. de Salis* remained prisoners.

One of the consequences of this victory was the conquest of *Charleroy*, after six and twenty days siege, which would not have lasted so long, if *Monf. de Vauban*, who conducted the affair, had not been willing to have spared the soldiers.

Octob. 11.

Jan. 8.

In *Germany*, the siege of *Rhinfelds* raised by the *French*.

May 21.

The Marechal *de Lorges* lays siege to *Heidelberg*, and the place is carried by force. There was in it a garrison of 3000 men; 500 were immediately cut off without the gate of the town, and put to the sword. The grenadiers broke down the gate with their axes, enter'd, and made a great slaughter of all they met in arms. A part of the garrison took shelter in
the

the castle, where they had a great quantity of ammunition and provision.

The next day the Governor of the castle demanded a capitulation, and surrender'd the place.

May 22.

The Marechal *de Lorges* canonades the camp of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with 30 pieces of cannon, kills abundance of his men, and obliges him to de-camp.

June 5.

The same General attacks the Prince of *Baden* in his camp, and was repuls'd with the loss of four or five hundred men. He then enter'd *Wirtemberg*, and, sending great bodies into divers places, exacted large contributions.

8th.

Marechal *de Lorges* forms the attack of *Zuinsenberg*, in the *Bergstrats*, and carries it after three assaults. The town was plunder'd and burnt, and the garrison put to the sword. The *French* lost there an hundred and fifty soldiers, three Captains of grenadiers were kill'd, and three wounded. The Count *de Vaubecourt* and the Prince *d' Epinoy* were also wounded.

His Majesty, being yet in *Flanders*, dispatch'd a large detachment into *Germany*, under the command of the Dauphin. He join'd the army of Marechal *de Lorges*, and drew near the *German* camp upon the *Nekre* at *Hailbron*; he went to take a view of them himself, and so near, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* knew him, and forbid them to fire upon his troop. The design was to engage the *Germans* to a battle, or to attack them in their camp. The Prince of *Baden* was resolv'd not to go out of his intrenchments; but he was so fortified by nature and art, that all the general officers agreed, that 'twould be highly unadvised to attempt an attack; insomuch, that the Dauphin having tried him on all sides, and despairing to draw him out thence, contented himself with obliging *Wirtemberg*, in his sight, to a contribution of 400000 crowns, to be pay'd immediately, and 100000 crowns to be rais'd every year for the future, the country giving hostages for the security of the payment. The fire which happen'd at *Vinghen*, where stores of corn were laid up for the subsistence of the army, and which wrought great damage, oblig'd

them to decamp from that part of the country, much sooner than they design'd, and took from them all hopes of executing the great design they had propos'd.

June 9.

On the *Pyrenean* side, the *Mareschal de Noailles* lays siege to *Rose* by land, and the Count *d'Etrees* joins the ships by sea. The place surrenders after eight days open trenches. The *Chavalier des Adrets*, *Aide de Camp* to the *Mareschal*, was slain.

August 14.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy*, having an army much stronger than the *Mareschal de Catinat*, form'd the design of besieging or bombarding *Pignerol*. He began by attacking the Fort of *St. Brigitte*, at a little distance from the citadel of *Pignerol*. The *Chevalier de Tèssè* defended it 15 days after the trenches were open'd, and kill'd abundance of the Duke's men. But observing, there were made two considerable breaches in the wall, he determin'd to retire to the citadel of *Pignerol*, with which he had preserv'd a communication. But before he quitted it, he undermin'd it in several places, and having withdrawn his cannon, except one piece, on the evening before the 15th of *August*, he convey'd the garrison into the citadel of *Pignerol*, only leaving for some time wherewithal to keep up the fire of the musquet-shot. The enemy in the mean time still kept firing, and throwing their bombs, when the matches they had left set fire to the mines, and blew up a part of the fort, which the besiegers imputed to one of their bombs, which, as they thought, had set fire to a magazine of powder, till observing the shot from the place to have ceas'd, they judg'd the matter to be as it was.

The Duke of *Savoy* employ'd his troops in repairing the fort, and burning the places adjacent to *Pignerol*, and in destroying the vines, and laying waste the country.

Sept. 25.

In the month of *September* he began to bombard *Pignerol*, from whence they answer'd him with their cannon; this bombardment lasted till the first of *October*, without any very considerable effect, and the Duke was preparing to lay siege to the place. But upon information, that the *Mareschal de Catinat*,
who

who had remain'd encamp'd at *Fenestrelle*, had received a reinforcement, and was upon his march against him, he quitted *Pignerol* in all haste, leaving before the place 12000 ball, and abundance of tools. The expedition of *St. Brigitte* and *Pignerol* had cost him near 5000 men.

Marschal *de Catinat* took his rout along the vale of *Suze*; he had march'd to *Veillane*, seiz'd upon the passage, and made himself so well master of the plain, that the Duke of *Savoy* was under a necessity of fighting him, to return to *Turin*. 'Twas then that Mons. *de Bachevillers* was detach'd to set fire to *la Venerie*, a palace of the Duke's, and some other places, by way of reprizal, for the burning of *Gap*, and the ravage of the country near *Pignerol*. O&ob. 2.

The two armies were very near each other on the 3d day of the month, at *Marsaille*, and the next day put themselves in order of battle. After the cannon had made several discharges, Mons. *de Catinat*, having plac'd himself at the head of his right wing, set forward, and the whole army march'd at the same time against the enemy, and broke them in almost every part. They had intermix'd squadrons between their battallions in all the front of their army; and our battallions, who were opposite to them, attack'd them with their bayonets at the end of their fuses, and overthrew them. Our right, falling upon the flank of their left, made them give way, and the whole line charg'd them at the same time in front, and put them to the rout; the right of the enemy made also our left to give back, but the Duke of *Vendosme* very soon recover'd them, and having repuls'd the enemy, he then fell upon the right of their foot, and made a great slaughter. This motion decided the affair. The battle lasted near four hours. The enemy's foot was almost entirely cut to pieces; for the horse, a great part did not keep their ground, and those, who stood firm, were wholly defeated. The enemy left 8000 men upon the place; two thousand were made prisoners, 34 pieces of cannon, and 110 colours and standards were taken. The French had near 3000 men kill'd and wound'd. Among the enemy's dead, wounded, and pris'ners were a great many

many persons of quality, as well *Germans*, as *Spaniards* and *Italians*.

The *French* lost there *Monf. de la Hoguette*, Lieutenant-General, who commanded the center, some Colonels, several officers of the guesdarmery; and there were also several among the wounded.

Octob. 6. The Duke of *Savoy* had block'd up *Casal* some time before, but upon the news of the battle of *Marsaille*, the blockade was immediately rais'd. The Marquis *de Crenan*, Governor of the place, sent after them a regiment of dragoons, and five companies of grenadiers, who charg'd them briskly, at the same time that they quitted several castles, which they had made themselves masters of. In these castles there was found a prodigious booty, which they had got together by their pillage, and among other things they seiz'd upon two mules laden with gold and silver, not to mention a very great quantity of ammunition and provision, with which the Marquis *de Crenan* very largely revictuall'd *Casal*.

April. 5. By sea, the *English* went to make themselves masters of *Martinique* with 60 sail, 17 of which were men of war, six frigates, and three fire-ships, with 4200 men on board; they made a descent in two places, and landed in each 2000 men. Mr. *Gabaret*, who commanded in the isle, Mr. *Augier* the King's Lieutenant, and *Monf. de Blenac* Lieutenant-General of *America*, kill'd upon these two occasions 300 of their men, wounded 400, and oblig'd them to imbarque with precipitation, without having done any other damage than the burning of certain sugar-works.

The *English* and *Dutch* suffering every day great losses from the *French* privateers, and especially those of *St. Malo*, and being desirous to preserve their *Smyrna* fleet from their depredations, they put it under a guard of 22 men of war. His Majesty, upon information, sent orders to the Marechal *de Tourville* to sail towards the coasts of *Portugal* with 60 vessels, which had been arm'd in the ports of the ocean, and there to wait for the coming up of the *Smyrna* fleet. It was perceiv'd some few days after by the scout-ships; but as the enemy had put to sea with a fleet

of 90 men of war, which were seen to cruise upon the coast of *France*, the Mareschal, who was not yet join'd by the 30 ships the Count d'*Erries* was bringing from *Toulon*, thought it convenient to reconnoitre the fleet with twenty of his best sailers, who had orders to attack them, unless they were much more numerous than themselves, whilst he would sustain them with the body of his army. They executed their orders, and at first took two men of war from the enemy, and afterwards burnt, or sunk, or run aground upon the coast above sixty merchant-ships; twenty seven were taken, and the rest, which could not escape into *England*, took shelter at *St. Lucar*, *Cadiz*, and *Gibraltar*. The Marquis de *Coetlogon*, Chief of a Squadron, burnt four very richly laden at *Gibraltar*, tho' defended by the batteries of the place, and an estacade, and carried off thirteen. If a greater number of his Majesty's ships had taken by night the same course with the Sieurs de *Bellisle-Errard*, de *Chalard*, and d'*Hevri*, the enemy would have sustain'd a far greater loss, tho' what they did was very considerable, and, by the account of the Captains of the vessels which were taken, amounted to upwards of twenty millions.

The month after, three of the King's frigates, join'd by a privateer of *St. Malo*, took eight and thirty *Dutch* vessels, as they were fishing for whale; and the Mareschal de *Tourville*, as he was sailing, took still six more of the enemy's ships before *Malaga*.

The losses, the enemy continually sustain'd from the privateers of *St. Malo*, made them take a resolution to destroy the town. They appear'd before it on the 26th of *November*, with 25 men of war, several bomb-ships, and other vessels. In this fleet there was one of those machines, that are call'd *Infernales*, made after the model of those which the Engineer *Fambelli* contriv'd to blow up the bridge which *Alexander* of *Parma* had made over the *Escaut*, at the siege of *Antwerp*, in 1585. The description of that of *St. Malo* may be seen in the *Sieur de St. Remi's* treatise of artillery, or in the *Histoire de la Milice Françoise*, lately publish'd,

Nov. 26.
And the days
following.

Tom. i. p. 590. The effect of this machine, when it play'd, was to break all the glafs of the houses, to carry off the files, and sometimes to overturn the houses themselves. The Engineer was lost, and several others with him, for want of having time to retire. This was all the detriment *St. Malo* received, which by no means equall'd the expence of the armament.

Private affairs.

April 5.

The death of *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, daughter to *Gaston Duke of Orleans*, and niece to *Lewis XIII.* in the 67th year of her age.

March 27.

The creation of seven *Mareschals of France*, namely, *Messieurs de Choiseul, Villeroy, Joyeuse, Tourville, Noailles, Boufflers, Catinat.*

May 10.

The institution of the military orders of *St. Lewis*.

A° 1694.

Affairs of state and war.
May 27.

IN *Catalonia*, the *Mareschal de Noailles* passes the river *Ter*, which is very broad, in sight of the *Spaniards*, intrench'd upon its banks, and defeats their army. They lost 3000 men, 2200 prisoners, and several colours. The victory cost the conquerors no more than 500 men. The Count *de Bourg Mareschal de Camp*, and *Monf. de la Sale* Brigadier of dragoons, were slain; the Counts *de Druijs, Bauduman* and *Sibourg* were wounded. *Messieurs de Chaseron, Quinsson*, and *St. Sylvestre*, Lieutenants-General in the army, contributed much to the victory.

June 7.

After the victory of *Ter*, they march'd to *Palamos*; on the 8th day after they had open'd their trenches, they carried the cover'd-way, and at the same time a demi-lune; from whence they pursued the enemy with the sword in their backs, and enter'd the town with them without any order, and carried it sword in hand. Such of the garrison as escap'd threw themselves into the castle. The *Mareschal de Noailles* was wounded in his lodgings, with a piece of a beam which was broken by a cannon-ball.

10th.

The castle, being attack'd by the army on the land-side, and from the sea by *Monf. de Tourville*, who had approach'd with the fleet, surrender'd within three days after at discretion, with the garrison consisting of 2000 men.

The consternation, in which the *Mareschal de Noailles*

Noailles saw the *Spaniards* after the passage and battle of *Ter*, made him undertake the siege of *Gironne*, notwithstanding the force of the place, and the numbers of its garrison. This siege was manag'd with great courage and prudence, and the place surrender'd by capitulation after five days of open trenches. *Monf. de Montuc*, Colonel and Marquis of the guard, was wounded.

June 28.

They next march'd to *Ostalic*, and the town surrender'd without any resistance. 'Twas requisite to attack the castle, which was accessible only on one side, where the *Spaniards* had made seven intrenchments one after another, which were abandon'd, or carried. The enemy only kept their ground behind a palisade, where they were storm'd. The assailants press'd them so close, that they enter'd with them into the castle. The garrison then laid down their arms, and demanded quarter, which accordingly was granted them.

July 20.

The Mareschal gave rest to his troops during the whole month of *August*, and in the beginning of *September* he besieg'd *Castelfollit*. He took it in three days of open trenches, and the garrison, which consisted of a 1000 men, were made prisoners of war.

Sept. 8.

The Duke d' *Escalone*, General of the *Spanish* troops, observing the Mareschal de Noailles to be wholly employ'd in the siege of *Castelfollit*, sat down before *Ostalic*, which was defended by the *Sieur de la Reinterie*. Being much press'd, he beat the chame, and rais'd several difficulties upon the articles of capitulation, in order to gain time. The business succeeded, and he received information, that succour was drawing nigh. The Duke d' *Escalone*, receiving the same advice, did not judge proper to wait their coming up, and rais'd the siege.

11th.

In the *Low-Countries*, the Dauphin commanding the army, and having under him the Mareschal de *Luxembourg*, and being inform'd of the design of the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke of *Bavaria*, to surprize the *French* troops, which were at the port d' *Espieres*, and make themselves masters of their lines, and put themselves in a condition to lay siege

August 22,
23, 24, &c

to *Dunkirk*, prevented them by the most extraordinary march that was ever made. The army set out from the camp of *Vignamont*, and came in six days to the pont d' *Espieres*. The enemy had only twenty leagues to make from their camp of *Merbaix*, and march'd two days without any impediment of narrow passes. The march of the *French* troops was double to theirs, and embarrass'd with five rivers. Notwithstanding, they came up soon enough to prevent their designs. The disposition of their march was manag'd with so much order, that all things necessary for the subsistence of the troops were found, at the time appointed, in the places they were to pass through. The detachments, the Dauphin had sent before, arriv'd soon enough to make head upon the *Escaut*, and give time for the rest of the army to come up. The Prince of *Orange*, who had not expected so great diligence, was as much surpriz'd as perplex'd, when he learnt that the detachments, he had sent to throw up bridges over the *Escaut*, were attack'd, and unable to execute their commission. This news, follow'd by that of the arrival of all our lines, made him immediately resolve to withdraw his pontons. Instances of this kind give us an idea of a General's superior genius, which can equally foresee the enemy's designs, and oppose them with success.

Sept. 28. The Prince of *Orange*, finding all his projects to be disconcerted, made no other use of his numerous army, during the rest of the campaign, than to lay siege to *Huy*. *Mons. de Reignac*, who commanded there, quitted the town, and retir'd into the castle with his garrison, and into some small forts. They play'd upon him with 75 pieces of cannon, and 38 mortars, which were all employ'd against that pitiful place; and the castle, being open'd on all sides, surrender'd by an honourable capitulation, after ten days of open trenches, and with not above 350 men within it.

June 18. By sea, the enemy again made divers attempts, and for the most part without any success, or honour, and very often with great detriment to themselves. The first and greatest effort was against *Brest*. My Lord *Berkley* entred the Bay of *Camaret*, with 56 men

men of war, bomb-vessels, and other ships. General *Talmash* made a descent at the head of a batallion of grenadiers, and between eight and nine hundred men, which were landed by a great number of shalloops. There was a brisk fire, both from the *English*, and the land-batteries, and the intrenchments. The *Sieur de Benoise*, Captain of a *French* company of marines, observing some disorder among the troops that were landed, sallied out sword in hand at the head of 60 men, being sustain'd by another company. He overthrew the enemy, kill'd abundance of their men, and pursued them to their shalloops, into which they threw themselves, and in such numbers, that they were not able to get off. Then the Count *de Servon*, *Mareschal de Camp*, the *Sieurs de Vaise*, Brigadier of foot, and *du Pleffis* Brigadier of horse, march'd with a squadron of the *Sieur du Pleffis's* regiment up to the shore, which oblig'd the stranded vessels to demand quarter. The others, who had not yet made their descent, retir'd, by means of the cannon of their ships. A *Dutch* vessel, which approach'd too near, run aground, and was oblig'd to surrender. The enemy lost 400 men in this descent, amongst whom, was General *Talmash*; forty officers were made prisoners with five soldiers. A great many others were drowned; and a bomb having fallen into a bomb-vessel full of soldiers, they were all blown up. This enterprize cost them 2000 men; they burnt by night one of their vessels, and another of 60 pieces of cannon was run aground. On the *French* side, there were slain only five and forty men.

Monf. de Vauban, who commanded at *Brest*, had taken all his precautions admirably well, both with regard to the batteries, and to the intrenchments, where the *Marquis de Langeron* commanded a batallion of marines, and some other soldiers. This ill success cur'd the allies of their inclination, to make descents upon the coasts of *France*.

The same month, Captain *John Bart*, a famous man at sea in those times, had orders to go with six vessels and two pinks to meet a great convoy of corn, which was coming from the north, under a guard of two men of war, one of them a *Danish*, and the other

June 19.

other a *Swedish* vessel, the famine being this year very sore in the kingdom. He discover'd, from off the *Texel*, near 200 sail, which were the *French* convoy, taken by eight *Dutch* men of war, who were conveying them along. Though he had only six vessels, and all of them far less than the eight *Dutch*, he went straight up to them. He stood their fire without any return, and did not give them his broadsides, till he came up very near to them. He then boarded them, and applying himself to the Commander, consisting of 54 guns, he made himself master of it. *Monf. de S. Paul* boarded another of 56 guns, and carried it. A third was also taken by - - - - - , the five others had recourse to flight, and the vessels of the convoy gain'd the ports of *Dunkirk*, *Havre*, and *Dieppe*. Near all the officers, and above half of the attendants of the taken vessels, were kill'd, and the Rear-admiral was dangerously wounded. The *French* lost the *Sieur de Fricambaut* Lieutenant of a ship, and the *Sieur de Gabaret* an Ensign was wounded.

July 22, 23.

The bombardment of *Dieppe*. The *English* made use of an infernal machine without any success, as at *St. Malo*. But the houses being all of wood, the town was very near entirely laid in ashes by the bombs; but it was soon rebuilt of brick, and with regular streets, by his Majesty's liberality.

24 and 31.

The same fleet bombards *Havre de Grace*, but such precaution was taken, that no more than 20 houses were burnt.

Sept. 15.
And the days
following.

Another attempt was made to bombard *Dunkirk*, but without any success; there were too infernal machines in this expedition, one of which play'd without any effect, and the other was lost with all that were in it, the fire having caught hold of it, either from our cannon, or by some other accident.

In *Germany* and *Italy*, nothing pass'd very remarkable between the armies, during this campaign.

Private affairs.

Feb. 4.

The death of *John-Lewis-Charles* of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*, who died in the 49th year of his age. In him ended the great and illustrious house of *Longueville*.

The death of the Mareſchal Duke d' *Humieres*, Governor of *Flanders*, and the conquer'd countries, Grand-maſter of the artillery, &c. His Maſteſty conſerr'd the government of *Flanders* upon the Marquis de *Boufflers*, and the office of Grand-maſter of the artillery on the Duke of *Maine*.

The Abbé de *Seulx* was conſecrated at *Montpellier* firſt Biſhop of *Alais*.

The death of the Mareſchal de *Belleſons*.

Decemb. 5.

THE eſta bliſhment of a general capitation-tax for the ſupport of the war. No perſon was exempt from it, not even the Princes. It was to end ſix months after the peace ſhould be concluded, which accordingly was executed.

A° 1695.

Affairs of

ſtate and war.

Jan. 18.

In the *Low-Countries*, new lines were form'd between the *Lis* and the *Eſcaut*. The Duke of *Bavaria* came up with 24000 men to prevent it; but Mareſchal *Boufflers*, who cover'd the workmen with an army, diverted him from his deſign.

April 15.

An unſucceſſful attempt of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* againſt the fort of *la Knoque*, and the paſſage of the canal defended by Count de *la Mothe*. The enemy had above a thouſand men kill'd in the attack; the *French* loſt only fourſcore. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* retir'd the night before the 27th of *June*.

June 19. &c.

Mareſchal *Villeroy*, who commanded the army in *Flanders*, falls upon the rear-guard of the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and cuts in pieces four of his batallions. Five hundred men were killed upon the ſpot, beſides ſeveral who were drown'd in the *Watregans*. Notwithſtanding this, the Prince of *Vaudemont*'s retreat was look'd upon as a maſter-piece in the art of war.

July 14.

Monſ. de *Montal* takes *Dixmude* in ſix and thirty hours, and makes 6000 priſoners of war, among whom were 250 officers. There were found a 1000 horſes, which were diſtributed among the ſoldiers. The Prince of *Orange* order'd General *Hellimberg*, a *Dane*, who commanded at *Dixmude*, to be be-headed.

June 28.

Deinſe ſurrender'd the next day with 2400 men, who were made priſoners of war. Theſe two places were diſmantled.

29th.

In

In the mean time, the Prince of *Orange*, whose troops were far superior to those of *France*, laid siege to *Namure*. He had taken his measures so well, and made his intrenchments so strong and inaccessible; that 'twas impossible to attack him in his lines. The place was invested on the first day of *July*. On the 11th the trenches were open'd before the town. But, before it was entirely invested, *Mareschal Boufflers* found an opportunity of throwing himself into the town, to defend it with the Count *de Guiscard*, who was Governor of it. A more terrible attack, or a more vigorous defence, was never seen. Above 200 cannons and mortars were employ'd in the battery of the town and castle, and made a continual fire, even sometimes by night. The assaults were given, both to the place, and the out-works, with twelve or fifteen thousand men. The principal out-works were taken and recover'd several times. The enemy lost between three and four thousand men. The sallies were numerous and frequent. The town defended itself till the 4th of *August*, and would have held out longer, if *Mareschal Boufflers* had not paid a regard to the great number of wounded officers and soldiers, which were there, and could not be transported into the castle, and, by the capitulation of the town, were to be convey'd by water to *Dinant*.

During the attack of the town, they play'd their batteries also on the castle, where they made a most dreadful slaughter. The last assault was given to the place, and they fought with an obstinacy, without example. The enemy were repuls'd, and had 9000 of their men kill'd and wounded, and the besieg'd 3000. At last, the breaches were so wide, as to give room for a batallion to mount abreast. After the last assaults, there remain'd no more than two thousand three hundred men in a condition to fight; which determin'd the *Mareschal* and the Governor to capitulate. The capitulation was as honourable, as the defence of this brave garrison had been courageous. But 'twas broke by the Prince of *Orange*, who took prisoner, and detain'd the *Mareschal de*
 September 5. *Boufflers*. The place was surrender'd on the 5th of *September*, after 67 days from the beginning of the siege.

siege. This affair cost the allies 20000 men, and put them to an infinite expence.

The French lost there the Marquis de Vieuxbourg, the Counts de Maulevrier-Colbert, de Morstein and Quelus, Messieurs de Moulinneuf Lieutenant of the castle for his Majesty; des Barreaux Colonel of dragoons, and de Vinoc Lieutenant-Colonel, were also slain. Messieurs de Reignac, Bragelonne, Prince, and Count d'Albert Colonel of dragoons were wounded. Mons^r de Megrigny an Engineer did very signal service, which his Majesty recompenc'd by making him a Lieutenant-General. As to Marechal Boufflers, he was honour'd with the title of Duke, and several officers were rewarded in proportion.

Whilst the allies were besieging Namure, Marechal de Villeroy had orders to advance to Bruxelles and bombard it. He executed his orders, notwithstanding the army of the Prince of Vaudemont, which was upon the walls. They cast 3000 bombs into the place, which entirely ruin'd the town. There were 3820 houses either burnt or broke down, and several of these were palaces, either belonging to the publick, or to certain great men, with several churches. The Duke of Bavaria might have prevented this havock. For first, Mons^r Villeroy was so obliging as not to fire upon that quarter, where Madame the Electress had her residence. And secondly, he gave notice to the Prince of Bergues, Governor of the town, that though all was prepar'd for the bombardment, he had orders from his Majesty not to proceed, in case the allies would forbear to bombard the French maritime towns; but the delays they affected, in giving a precise and decisive answer, drew this misfortune upon the capital of the Low-Countries, which is reported to have suffer'd a loss amounting to upwards of twenty millions. The Marquis de Montpesat, Captain of the guards, Messieurs le Feron Aide-Major, and du Fay Deputy-Lieutenant were wounded in this expedition, and the Chevalier de Mongon Captain of Carbines was kill'd in the French army, with a cannon-ball, as he was standing behind the Duke of Maine.

August 13,
14, and 15.

In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy*, having an army stronger by above one half than Marechal *Catinat*, undertakes the siege of *Casal*. The Marquis de *Crenan*, Governor of the place, beat the chamade on the July 11. 13th day after the trenches were open'd, and the capitulation was, that the walls and fortifications of the town should be demolish'd, upon condition that neither party should rebuild them, and that the garrison should not quit the place, till this article was entirely executed. The King had sent orders to the Marquis de *Crenan*, not to suffer himself to be press'd to the last extremity, that he might make this treaty, the place being to be restor'd to the Duke of *Manrua*.

Aug. 25. In *Catalonia*, the Marquis de *Castanaga*, Commander of the *Spanish* army, sat down before *Palamos*. The Duke of *Vendosme*, who commanded the *French* army, after having drawn the troops out of some places he had taken, and which he demolish'd, to encrease his army, which was much weaker than that of *Spain*, oblig'd the Marquis of *Castanaga* to raise the siege.

January. By sea, we learnt the news of the expedition of *Jamaica*, which lost the *English* several millions:

July 15, 16. The *English* return'd to bombard *St. Malo* with 70 sail, of which 25 were bomb-vessels, and three fire-ships. They cast 900 bombs into the town, which burnt only 10 or 12 houses, and damag'd some others; Mons. de *Polastron*, who commanded there, having taken all necessary precaution against a new bombardment. The *English* advanc'd their fire-ships against the Fort de la *Conchee* to destroy it, which were spent without doing any mischief, and then they retir'd.

August 8. From *St. Malo*, they went to bombard *Dunkirk*, where they succeeded still worse, and again spent two of their fire-ships to no purpose. There was not so much as one bomb fell into the town.

Fifteen days after, they again cast their bombs into *Calais*, without any great effect. Insomuch that the damage, sustain'd by all the towns they bombard-ed, did not amount to a thousandth part of the expence they were at. Mons. de *Relingue* signaliz'd himself very much by his valour at *Dunkirk* and *Calais*,

Calais, and by his dexterity in preventing all their efforts.

The Marquis *de Nesmond*, Commander of one of the King's squadrons, attack'd the *English* fleet, as it was returning from the *East-Indies*, with a treasure worth several millions; he made himself master of the two men of war, who guarded them, and of the whole fleet. Sept. 10.

The death of *Francis* of *Montmorency*, Duke of *Luxembourg*. France had a considerable loss by being depriv'd of so great a General. Private affairs. Jan. 4.

Lewis Antoine de Noailles, who succeeded to *Francis de Harley* Archbishop of *Paris*, took possession of his see on the 10th of *November*. Nov. 10.

GREAT projects were form'd on both sides from the beginning of this year. The *English* and *Dutch* design'd to ruin the maritime places of *France* by their bombardments, in hopes of succeeding better than they had hitherto done; for, except *Dieppe*, all their attempts had come to nothing, and the great expences they had been at were render'd useless by the precautions his Majesty had taken, and by the activity, vigilance, and address of his officers. A° 1696. Affairs of state and war.

His Majesty had other views, which were worthy himself, and these were, to send back King *James* into *England*, with a fleet and army. He had put himself to great expence upon this account, and taken very just measures, and as secretly as was possible. King *James* had form'd a considerable party in *England*, that were ready to receive him upon his landing with the *French* army; but he was betray'd by some of his friends, or at least, who pretended to be so. The Prince of *Orange* had early notice of what was doing, and guarded against it, with so much expedition, and was so well seconded by the *Dutch*, that he broke the blow, and the King was oblig'd to give over the enterprize, tho' King *James* was already come as far as *Calais*, where he arriv'd on the 1st of *March*. March 1.

The *French* troops this year made no considerable expeditions, and were contented for the most part with living at the expence of the enemy. What was

most important to both parties, was the hopes of an approaching peace, towards which, several dispositions were made, which did not prove unsuccessful.

By sea, news was brought that *Monf. de Genes*, Captain of a ship, and Commander of a squadron, had attack'd a fort of the *English*, in the isle of *Gambie* near *Cap Vert*, and had taken it by capitulation. He found there above an hundred pieces of cannon, and the most of them upon their stocks, abundance of tools and ammunition, and great store of merchandize, with which he charg'd his squadron, and raz'd the Fort.

March 31. The *Marquis de Nesmond*, Commander of a squadron, carried off eight *Ostend* vessels, loaden with merchandize, amounting to several millions.

May 13. *Calais* bombarded afresh by the enemy to very little purpose.

June 28. The *Chevalier Bart*, with 7 vessels, attacks the *Dutch* fleet, as it was coming from the *Baltick*, and within sight of the ports of *Holland*. He boarded five frigates, which were guarding it, and took 45 of the vessels.

August 15, 16, &c. The bombardment of the Fort of *St. Martin*, in the isle of *Re*, without much damage. The enemy burnt several houses of the peasants in the isle; but were repuls'd from *Belle-isle*.

This was all that was done by a fleet of fourscore and ten ships.

News was again brought in the month of *November*, that the *Sieur du Brouillan*, Governor of *Plaisance* in *Terre-Neuve*, in conjunction with five privateers of *St. Malo*, had entirely laid waste the habitations of the *English*, in the *Oriental* coasts, ruin'd their forts, taken abundance of cannon, and thirty of their ships, with a large booty.

May. 19. Four considerable armies, which his Majesty had in the field, enter'd the enemy's country, at one and the same time; that of the *Low-Countries*, under the command of *Mareschal Villeroy*; of *Germany*, under *Mareschal Choiseul*, who had no other business than to be upon the defensive, to secure that frontier against the Imperial army, which was conducted by *Prince Lewis of Baden*; the army of *Italy*, under
Mareschal

Mareschal *Catinat*, and that of *Catalonia*, under the Duke of *Vendosme*. These four armies subsisted a long time at the expence of the enemy.

There pass'd no considerable action, except that at *Rio d' Arenas*, the Duke of *Vendosme* defeated a body of horse, of between four and five thousand men, commanded by the *Landgrave* of *Hesse d' Armstadt*. The enemy lost between seven and eight hundred men, among whom, was the Count *de Tilly*, Commissary General of the *Walloon* horse. *Monf. de Vendosme* had no more than 150 men kill'd and wounded. The Count *de Longueval* was slain; the Count *de Coigny* had his horse kill'd under him, and the Count *de Mailly* was wounded with the stroke of a broad sword.

June 1.

In the *Loze-Countries*, the *Sieur de la Croix*, Colonel of foot, and leader of a considerable party, burns the country in the neighbourhood of *Cologne*, which refus'd to pay contribution. He then pass'd the *Meuse* with a free company of an hundred men, and a company of horse, which he commanded, plunders and burns the *Fauxbourg* of *St. Leonard de Liege*, surprizes the town of *Huy*, puts the garrison to the sword, and carries off four of the principal townsmen by way of security for the contribution.

August 8.

In *Germany*, Mareschal *Choiseul* hinders Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* from laying siege to *Philisbourg*, as he had design'd, and for which the Emperor and the Princes of the empire had made great preparations, and assessments.

Octob. 2.

In *Italy*, Mareschal *Catinat* acted less the part of a General of an army, than a man of business, as being equally capacitated to discharge both offices. His Majesty had long since endeavour'd to draw off the Duke of *Savoy* from the league. *Monf. de Catinat* engag'd him to a truce for a month, and, during that interval, the Duke treated with the allies, to consent to a neutrality for *Italy*.

This affair was carried on very secretly, and in the mean time the armies took the field. The affair was concluded at *Lorretto*, whither the Duke came, under a pretence of devotion. The truce was publish'd at *Turin* in the month of *July*, to last till the end of

July 12.

August, and it was continued till the 15th of *September*. As the allies persisted in refusing the Duke their consent, for the neutrality of *Italy*, he join'd his troops to the forces of *France*, and they went together to lay siege to *Valence*, a town of the *Milaneze*. The siege was carried on with vigour, and the place was upon the point of being taken, when the Marquis of *St. Thomas* brought word that the allies had consented to the neutrality of *Italy*, which caus'd them to cease their hostilities, and raise the siege.

Sept. 24.

The Duke of *Savoy* now no longer made a secret of the peace he had concluded with *France*, one of the articles of which was the marriage of the Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, his eldest daughter, with the Duke of *Burgundy*. The Princess was not long before she set forward upon her journey, and his Majesty went to receive her at *Montargis*.

Nov. 5.

The institution of the annuities, call'd *de la Tontine*.

Private affairs.

The death of the Lord *William Herbert*, Duke of *Portis*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *James II* of *Great Britain*, and Knight of the Garter; he died at *St. Germain's en Laye* on the 12th of *July*, a nobleman, no less distinguish'd for his piety and birth, than his inviolable fidelity to his Prince.

A^o 1697.
Affairs of
state and war.

THIS year produc'd the blessed effects of peace, which all *Europe* stood so much in need of, and which all people sigh'd after. His Majesty being assur'd that the *Dutch* and all the Princes that were at war with him, except the Emperor and *Spain*, were desirous of entering into a treaty, and that they had agreed upon *Reswick* in *Holland* as the place of the conference, nominated for Plenipotentiaries, Messieurs *de Harlay*, *de Crecy*, and *de Caillieres*; these gentlemen came to *Delf*, where the Plenipotentiaries of the allies arriv'd at the same time. Notwithstanding these dispositions towards a peace, the military expeditions were continued both by sea and land.

March 18.

April 25.

The *Sieur du Guay Trouin* carried off the *Dutch* fleet which came from *Bilboa*, after having boarded three men of war, which were employ'd to guard it.

The conquest of *Carthagena*, in south *America*, over the *Spaniards*, by *Monf. de Pointis*, Commander of a squadron of men of war, which was strengthen'd by the accession of several other vessels, and especially by several buccaneers. This place, which serv'd as a magazine and staple to the fleets of *Spain* which come from the west-*Indies*, being well fortified, and having in it a large garrison, and ammunition for six months, was taken with all its forts in less than three weeks after the arrival of the *French* fleet. The principal article of the capitulation was, that all the inhabitants and merchants, which were in the town, to prevent being ranfack'd in their own houses, should bring in themselves all their gold, silver, and precious stones; which accordingly was executed. *Monf. de Pointis* caus'd it all to be brought into his ships, with 80 pieces of brass cannon, and after having ruin'd all the fortifications and walls of the town and forts, he set out the 28th of *May*, and arriv'd at *Brest* on the 29th of *August*, after having escap'd the rencounter of 24 *English* vessels, which way-laid him upon his return, and having beaten one of seven. His whole voyage and expedition was perform'd in seven months and nine days. The riches, he brought back in his fleet, amounted to about ten millions.

May 5.

August 29.

The *Marquis de Nesmond*, Commander of a squadron of six men of war, carried off three *English* vessels, which were returning from the isles, laden with riches of the value of several millions.

Aug. 29.

Monf. d'Yberville, having receiv'd orders to reconquer the fort of *Nelson* in new *France*, set sail thither with four vessels, took two *English* ships, sunk a third, and recover'd the fort.

Sept. 5.

In the *Low-Countries*, *Mareschal Catinat* lays siege to *Ath*, with an army of 40000 men. This place, which was one of the strongest and most regularly fortified in all the *Low-Countries*, capitulated on the 14th day after the trenches were open'd.

June 5.

In *Catalonia*, his Majesty being desirous to oblige the King of *Spain* to accept of the peace, which was negotiating at *Reswick*, gave orders to the Duke of *Vendôme* to lay siege to *Barcelona*. This was an enterprize very difficult to be put in execution. Be-

sides

sides the strength of the place, there were 10000 men in the garrison, without comprehending 4000 townsmen, that were enregillred, and 1500 horse of regular troops: The large compass of the walls and the fort of *Montjoy* prevented its being entirely invested, and the garrison might still be furnish'd with provision from that place. The Prince of *Armstat* commanded this numerous garrison, and the Count *de Velasco* Viceroy of *Catalonia* was retir'd two leagues from thence, with a body of troops, and was join'd there by the militia of the country. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, as soon as the Count *d' Etries*, with the squadron he commanded, and the *Bailly de Noailles* with thirty gallies, were arriv'd; the Duke of *Vendosme* sat down before the town, and open'd his trenches; and being inform'd, the Viceroy design'd to attack his camp, at the same time, that almost all the garrison were to sally out upon him on the other side, he resolv'd to prevent him. He took a detachment of his army, and march'd to *St. Felieu*, where the Viceroy was posted, surpriz'd and defeated him without almost any resistance. The *Spaniards* lost near 3000 of their men; whilst only fourscore were wanting to Mr. *Vendosme*. But he had not the same good fortune at the siege; the taking of the cover'd way cost him abundance of his soldiers and officers. The besieg'd defended themselves still more vigorously at the bastions, when the mines had wrought their effect, having good intrenchments behind them. There were seven engagements at that plac'd on the left hand of the attack, before they had perfectly got any footing there. At last, the Prince of *Armstat* submitted to a capitulation, and surrender'd the place after fifty two days of open trenches. This siege cost *France* near 9000 men, who were kill'd and wounded, or died of the distempers of the camp, or deserted. The *Sieurs d' Andigné* Commander of the artillery, *Lapara* principal Engineer, *Chelleberg* and *Massais* Brigadiers, and *d' Imecourt* Major-General, were wounded. The command of the place was given to *Monf. de Cognies*.

August 10.

In

In Germany, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* made himself master of *Ebernbourg* by capitulation, after 11 days open trenches. Sept. 27.

The peace sign'd at *Reswick*, by the mediation of the King of *Sweden*, between *France* on one hand, and *Spain*, *England*, and *Holland* on the other, and a suspension of arms granted to the Emperor and the Empire till the first of *November*, for their acceptance of the conditions, which had been offer'd by the King. 20th, 21st.

The peace with the Emperor and Empire was sign'd the evening of the 30th of the next month, by the mediation of the said King of *Sweden*. Oct. 30, 31.

The ceremony of the Duke of *Burgundy's* marriage with the Princess of *Savoy*. Decemb. 7.

The death of the most eminent *Adrian de Vignacourt*, Grand-master of the order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, a *Frenchman* by nation. He was nephew to the Grand-master *Alof de Vignacourt*, whose memory is held in high veneration by the order. Private affairs. Feb. 4.

Monf. de Coistin, Bishop of *Orleans*, nominated by the Pope to the Cardinalate.

L'Abbe Bertier consecrated first Bishop of *Blois*.

His Majesty sets out for the camp at *Compeigne*, where 54 batallions and 132 squadrons, under the command of *Mareschal Boufflers*, were to represent in presence of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Anjou*, and *Berry*, all the motions of the troops, which could be made during a campaign; a siege, a battle, the march of an army, a forage, &c. All this was accordingly executed the beginning of the next month. A finer army, or more beautiful troops, were never seen together. King *William* and the *Dutch* were highly disturb'd at it, when they saw it march towards the *Low-Countries*. A^o 1698. Affairs of state and war. August 30.

His Majesty orders new *Brisac* to be built in *Alsatia*. 'Tis a finish'd piece of military architecture. September.

As the King of *Spain's* uncertain health did not promise him a long life, the other powers of *Europe* apprehending, lest the war should be rekindled upon this occasion: King *William*, to whom the majority refer'd the affair, form'd a scheme for the dividing this [October.

this monarchy, which was to be executed upon the King of *Spain's* death. This scheme was sign'd at the *Hague*. According to this partition, the Prince Electoral of *Bavaria* was design'd King of *Spain*, as being next heir; the Dauphin was to have the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the places dependent on the *Spanish* monarchy on the coasts of *Italy*. The Duchy of *Milan* was granted to the Archduke *Charles* of *Austria*, and upon the frontiers of *Spain*, the towns of *Fontarabie*, *St. Sebastian*, and the port *du Passage*.

Private affairs.

October 13.

The celebration of the marriage of the Princess *Elizabeth Charlotte d'Orleans*, the daughter of Monsieur, his Majesty's only brother, and of Madame Palatine of *Bavaria*, with *Leopold Charles VI.* Duke of *Lorraine*.

A° 1699.

Affairs of

state and war.

February 6.

THE Prince Electoral of *Bavaria*, at the age of six years and some few months, died at *Bruxelles*, which render'd the partition-treaty above-mentioned of the monarchy of *Spain*, useless.

Nov. 25.

The Duke of *Lorraine* does homage to the King for the Duchy of *Bar*, and the other domains he held of the crown. His Majesty was plac'd in a chair of state, with his head covered. The Duke made three very low bows in his approach towards him, who neither rose from his seat, nor uncover'd his head. Then the Duke gave up his sword, his hat, and his gloves. He threw himself upon his knees on a stool plac'd at his Majesty's feet, and his Majesty held his hands join'd in his own, whilst the oath was read by the Chancellor of *France*, and the Duke promis'd to observe it. Then the King rose, uncover'd himself, and immediately was cover'd again, and caus'd the Duke of *Lorraine* to be cover'd too.

Private affairs.

Sept. 2.

5th.

The death of the Chancellor *Boucherat* in his 84th year.

His Majesty conferr'd on Mr. *Pontchartrain* the first office of the gown; he was already Minister and Secretary of State, and Comptroller-General of the Finances; but this last office was given to Mr. *Chamillart*.

THE death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* chang'd the project of the partition of the *Spanish* monarchy. Another was drawn up, from whence it appear'd, the chief view was to keep an even balance between the houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*, who pretended to that succession, in exclusion of all others. According to this new scheme, the Archduke, the Emperor's second son, was to have the kingdom of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the *Low-Countries*. The Dauphin was to have the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the places dependent upon the monarchy of *Spain* on the coast of *Tuscany*, the Marquisate of *Final* and the Duchy of *Milan*, the province of *Guipuscon*, and particularly the towns of *Fontarabie*, *St. Sebastian*, and the port *du Passage*. The dominions of the Duke of *Lorraine* were to be granted to him according to the terms of the treaty of *Reswick*, and the Duchy of *Milan* was to be given in exchange to the Duke by the Dauphin, for him and his successors; but the Emperor refus'd to come into this project.

A° 1700.
Affairs of
State and war.
March 13.

In the mean time, the King of *Spain* made his will, and declar'd Prince *Philip* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou* and second son to the Dauphin, the heir of the whole *Spanish* monarchy.

Octob. 2.

Charles II. King of *Spain* died in the 40th year of his age.

Nov. 1.

The King of *France*, after having thoroughly examin'd into this important affair in his council, and with the consent of the Dauphin, accepts the will of King *Charles II.* in behalf of his grandson, the Duke of *Anjou*.

6th.

The young Prince is saluted King of *Spain* by all the court, and by the Embassador of *Spain*, and was from that time treated by the King his grand-father as such.

19th.

He is proclaim'd King at *Madrid*.

24th.

Preparations were very soon made for his departure, and he set out in company with his two brothers, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, who did not leave him till he was upon the frontiers of *Spain*, where the *Spanish* Lords came to receive him.

Decemb. 4.

Monf.

Private af-
fairs.

Monf. *de Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, nominated by the Pope to the Cardinalship.

June 21.

The Cardinal of *Coislin* made Grand Almoner of *France*, by his Majesty, in the place of the Cardinal of *Bouillon*.

His Majesty receives the news of Pope *Innocent XII*'s death, which happen'd on the 27th of *September* in the evening.

The King had notice of the promotion of Cardinal *Albani* to the Popedom, who was elected on the 23d of *November*.

A^o 1701.

Affairs of
and state war.

Jan. 22.

The King of *Spain* arrives upon the frontiers, and the two Princes his brothers return to *France*. The *Dutch* acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* as King of *Spain*, congratulate him upon his accession to the throne by letter, and write another to the King of *France* upon the same subject.

April 4.

The King of *Spain* makes his entry into *Madrid*, with much magnificence, and all imaginable expressions of joy on the part of the *grandees* and people.

June.

At *Lisbon*, the alliance of the King of *Portugal* is proclaim'd with *France* and *Spain*.

The Emperor was not long without declaring against the will of the late King of *Spain*, and without shewing his pretensions, sword in hand, to the succession of that monarchy. He sent an army of 30000 men into *Italy*, under the command of Prince *Eugene*. His Majesty had already sent his forces thither, under the conduct of *Mareschal Catinat*, which was to be commanded by the Duke of *Savoy*, who had been nam'd *Generalissimo* by the two Kings, pursuant to an article of the treaty this Prince had made with them. The Count *de Tessé*, his Majesty's Envoy in several courts of *Italy*, had engag'd the Duke of *Mantua* in the King's party, and to receive his Majesty's troops into the capital of his dominions, and the *Venetians* had promis'd him to continue neutrals.

Prince *Eugene* arriv'd in the *Trentine*. 'Twas mov'd, to hinder his passage over the river *Adige*, which thing was very difficult, or rather impossible to Mr. *Catinat*, by reason of the vast extent of ground
to

to be guarded, and besides, that 'twas very easy for Prince *Eugene* to surprize a passage. The troops of the two parties therefore spread themselves along the banks of the river on the two opposite sides.

The first action pass'd at the port of *Carpi*, where Mr. *Catinat* expected Prince *Eugene* would make his first effort, and order'd it to be seiz'd on by Monsi. *de St. Fremont*, with some regiments of dragoons. After several skirmishes for some days, which lasted till the 8th of *July*, Prince *Eugene* being inform'd that Monsi. *de St. Fremont* had with him only seven regiments of horse and dragoons, and 300 foot, order'd half his army to pass the *Canal blanc*, with some pieces of cannon, and to attack the village of *Castagnaro*, where the 300 *French* foot lay. This post was carried and recover'd. The *French* foot, horse, and dragoons did wonders. But Monsi. *de St. Fremont*, being overpower'd by numbers, was oblig'd to retire to *Carpi*, and made his retreat in very good order. The Count *de Tessé* arriv'd in the mean while with some troops of horse, and then they charg'd again several times with vigour; but the enemy's army still encreasing, the Count *de Tessé* made a fine retreat to the camp at *San Pietro*, where the rest of the troops lay. The Count *d'Albert* was slain with seven Captains of his regiment. The Marquis *de Cambout* was also wounded to death. We lost there 300 men, and 50 officers. The enemy did not fall short of us. They had two general officers slain, and several Colonels. Prince *Eugene* and Count *Palsi* were wounded.

July 9.

Five weeks after was fought the battle of *Chiari*, where the Duke of *Savoy* commanded in person, and under him the Mareschals *de Villeroy* and *Catinat*. 'Twas determin'd to march up to the enemy, and give them battle; they had before them the little town of *Chiari*, which they had fill'd with foot, that were sustain'd by their whole army, besides three intrenchments which 'twas necessary to force before they could come at the town. The *French* troops march'd to the attack with a good grace, and, with great firmness and resolution, stood the fire of 24 batallions, and 50 pieces of cannon charg'd à cartouche.

Sept. 1.

The

The Generals behav'd with a prodigious courage, the Duke of *Savoy* and the two Mareschals having always been in the midst of the fire; but their prudence in this affair was not so mightily commended, for after several fruitless efforts, the Duke of *Savoy* founded a retreat. The *French* alone had between fourteen and fifteen hundred men kill'd or wounded. The Duke had a horse kill'd under him, and his cloaths shot through by several balls. Mareschal *Catinat* was also wounded, and General *Schulembourg*, who was in the service of the Duke of *Savoy*. The Marquis *de Druijs* and the Count *d'Estein* Lieutenant-Generals, the Duke of *Lefdiguières*, Colonel of the regiments of *Sault*, the Count *d'Esterre*, Colonel of *Normandy*, the Marquis *de Dreux*, Colonel of *Burgundy*, and the Count *de Solre*, a Colonel, were wounded. Among the slain, were *Monf. de Chassagne*, Brigadier of foot, the *Sieur de Boude* and the Count *de Chatelus* reform'd Colonels, and two *Irish* Colonels. There were at that time, in the court of *France*, several parties in reference to the command of the troops in *Italy*, and the disaster of *Chiari* gave place to several conjectures concerning the intentions of the Duke of *Savoy*.

Septemb. 7.

The league of the Emperor, King *William*, and the *Dutch* against *France* and *Spain*. The principal articles of the treaty were, to hinder the kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united under one and the same King; that the allies should not lay down their arms, but by common consent, and not till they had obtain'd satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, the security of King *William's* dominions, of the republick of *Holland*, and of trade; that they should use their utmost efforts to conquer the *Spanish Low-Countries*, in order to make them a barrier for the republick of *Holland* against *France*; that the Duchy of *Milan*, the kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the isles of the *Mediterranean*, the towns depending upon *Spain*, on the coasts of *Italy*, and the maritime towns of *Spain*, should be reduc'd to the Emperor's obedience; that the *English* and *Dutch* might make war upon the countries possess'd by the *Spaniards* in the *Indies*, and that whatever either party should get
from

from them, should belong to them; that they should prevent the *French* from being concern'd in trade, or from seizing upon any country or places in the *Indies* belonging to the *Spaniards*.

The Prince of *Carignan* espouses at *Turin*, in the Septemb. 11. name of the King of *Spain*, the Princess *Mary-Louisa-Gabrielle* of *Savoy*, the Duke's 2d daughter.

In the mean while, died at *St. Germain* *James Stuart*, the 11d of the name, King of *England*, in the 69th year of his age. After his death, his Majesty recogniz'd his son as King of *Great Britain*, under the title of *James III*.

The death of the Marquis *de Barbesieux*, Minister and Secretary of war, a person of great capacity, for the management of that important employment. The King gave his place to *Monf. de Chamillart*, who was already Comptroller of the Finances.

The Abbé *de Soubise*, at present Cardinal of *Rohan*, was unanimously elected, by the chapter, coadjutor to the Bishop of *Strasbourg*.

The decease of Monsieur *Philip* of *France*, the King's only brother, in the 61st year of his age.

The death of the Count *de Tourville*, Vice-admiral and Marechal of *France*.

THE surprize of *Cremona* by Prince *Eugene*, who was driven thence, after he had got into possession. This adventure was one of the most extraordinary actions of the present war. The Prince had held intelligence with the town, and had found means to introduce 300 grenadiers by a drain, who were conceal'd in the house of a person concern'd in the plot. The chief of these grenadiers had open'd a gate, which had been wall'd up, by which the Prince enter'd himself with a great number of his troops. He presently seiz'd on the Marechal *de Villeroy*, who was arriv'd there the day before; the Marquis *de Crenan* and *Monf. de Mongon* Lieutenants-General were taken the same moment, and the former mortally wounded. The Imperialists were masters of almost all the principal posts; notwithstanding the officers and soldiers of the garrison, several of which were in their shirts, oppos'd the enemy in troops, and acted

Private affairs.

Jan. 5.

June 9.

April 27.

Ao 1702.
Affairs of
state and war.
February 1.

acted with such bravery as to drive them out of the town, and recover the place. The enemy had near two thousand men kill'd, or wounded, or taken prisoners. Among the slain, were the Barons *de Linange* and *Freiberg*. And among the wounded, were the Counts *Mercy*, *Couffstein*, and *Diecstein*, and several other officers of distinction. The *French* had about 600 men kill'd, or wounded, and near 400 were taken prisoners in the first assaults. We lost the Marquis of *Crenan*, who died of the wound he first receiv'd, the Chevalier *d'Entragues*, Colonel of the regiment *des Vaisseaux*, who was one of the first that put a stop to the fury of the enemy, and *Monf. de Prelle*, Colonel of *Cambresis*. Among the wounded, were *Dom Diego de Conckée*, Governor of the place, *Monf. d'Arennes*, Commander of foot, the Marquis *de Montendre*, Colonel; the Chevalier *de Crœy* was made prisoner.

Besides those we have nam'd, the officers, who contributed most to the preservation of the town, were Messieurs *Fimarcon*, *Courlaudon*, *Langey*, *Cailus*, *la Chetardie*, *Mahoni*, *Bourq*, *Beaulieu*, and *Vacop*. His Majesty rewarded the Count *de Revel* with the blue ribband, who, upon the wounding of the Marquis *de Crenan*, was the most antient Lieutenant-General to command, and gave him the government of *Condé*, vacant by the Marquis *de Crenan*'s death; he made the Marquis *de Praslin* Lieutenant-General, who, by breaking down the bridge over the *Pô*, prevented a body of 8000, which were on the other side, from coming up to the assistance of Prince *Eugene*. *Monf. d'Arennes* was made *Mareschal de Camp*, and Messieurs *de Fimarcon*, *Beaulieu*, and *Massellin*, were made Brigadiers. Colonels commissions were also given to the Sieurs *Mahoni*, *Vacop*, and *Lennok*. The Marquis *de Montendre* had the regiment *des Vaisseaux*. And several other officers had pensions and rewards.

March 19. The death of *William*, King of *England*, the life of the league, in the 52d year of his age. *Anne Stuart*, his Queen's sister, and daughter to King *James II.* was immediately proclaim'd Queen of *Great-Britain*.

The

The states of *Holland* declare war upon the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. May 3.

And the Queen of *England* in like manner. 15th.

The Emperor, as Archduke of *Austria*, declares war also upon the two Kings, at the same time. July 3.

His Majesty, in return, declares war in form against the Emperor, *England*, and *Holland*.

The King of *Spain* having resolv'd to go into *Italy*, and place himself at the head of the armies of the two crowns, passes over to *Naples* with a squadron commanded by the Count *d'Erries*. He was receiv'd with much magnificence, and came to the army on the third of *July*. They form'd themselves into two bodies, one of which was commanded by the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* under him; and the other by the Prince of *Vaudemont*, intrench'd over against the enemy, to keep them in awe.

The King of *Spain* made a detachment, which was commanded by the Duke of *Vendosme*, to attack General *Hannibal Visconti*, who was encamped at *Sancta Victoria*, beyond *du Crostolo*, and set forward with another detachment to sustain him.

General *Visconti* was defeated. He had 600 men kill'd, besides several others, who were drown'd in the *Tessoni*. Four hundred were made prisoners. They took from them 12 standards, 3 pair of kettle-drums, between 1000 and 1200 horse, the camp and all their baggage. The *French* had 120 men kill'd or wounded. *Monf. Skelton*, an *Irishman*, *Mareschal de Camp*, *Monf. de Wartigni* Colonel of dragoons, and *Monf. de St. Aurin* Chief of a brigade of carbines, were among the wounded. The King of *Spain* could not come up 'till towards the close of the battle, tho' he had march'd before the army with 400 horse. 26th.

Monf. Albergetti was detach'd after the fight to attack *Regio*, which surrender'd upon the first summons. *Monf. d'Imecourt* was left to command there. 29th.

From thence *Monf. Albergetti* went to *Medena*, which was deliver'd to him, upon the King of *Spain's* threatening otherwise to pillage the whole principality. 10th.

August 1. The Duke of *Vendosme*, after all these advantages, obliged Prince *Eugene* to raise the blockade he had laid before *Mantua*, which the Count *de Tefse* had defended with much valour and prudence.

August 15. The battle of *Lusara*, where almost only the foot were engaged, by reason of the disposition of the ground. 'Twas Prince *Eugene*, who attack'd the army of the two crowns. The Prince of *Commerci*, at the head of the enemy's right, made three very vigorous assaults upon our left, where the Count *de Tefse* waited for him 'till he came within pistol-shot, without suffering any one person to discharge his musquet, and repulsed the Imperialists. They came upon him a fourth time, and gain'd a little ground over the *Irish*, and the regiments of *Perche* and *Sault*; but *Monf. de Besons* having advanced with the regiment, Colonel General, and three others, repulsed them. The like happen'd to the right of our army, upon which our enemy's left fell. The battle lasted four hours, and even till one o'clock in the morning; then Prince *Eugene*, finding all his efforts to be in vain, put an end to the attack, and determin'd to intrench himself in his camp. He claim'd the victory notwithstanding, but without any other reason, than that his army was not put to flight.

The King of *Spain* was present at the head of a company of gendarmery, with ten companies of grenadiers about his person. He was frequently in the hottest of the battle, to encourage the troops by his presence. The enemy had 5 or 6000 men kill'd, or wounded, and several persons of consideration, among whom was the Prince of *Commerci*, which was a great loss to prince *Eugene*. On the *French* side, there were between two and three thousand kill'd and wounded. One of the most distinguish'd, for his capacity in war, was the Marquis *de Crequi*, Lieutenant-General, who dy'd of his wounds. The Marquis *de Montendre* Colonel of the regiment *des Vaisseaux*, the count *de Renel*, the *Sieur Vandeuil*, and the *Sieur des Arenes* brother to the Major General, had the same fate. The Duke *de Lesdiguieres*, the Marquises of *Mingon*, *Sesanne*, *Grancey*, *Montperoux*, *Lignerac*,
and

and Count *Marcin* were among the wounded. Count *d'Estrades*, at the head of a regiment of dragoons, took a standard, and the dragoons of *Dauphiné*, *Lautrec* and *Languedoc*, gain'd two pieces of cannon. The next day they made themselves masters of the castle of *Luzara*, where they found abundance of ammunition of all sorts. 'Twas thought, that Prince *Eugene's* design, in attacking the *French* army, was to save them, and farther, to hinder the King of *Spain* from approaching an island, which would give his Majesty an opportunity of making a bridge of communication with the body of the Prince of *Vaudemoni's* army, which they wrought at the next day without any impediment.

August 16,

The town of *Guaftalla* surrenders by composition to the King of *Spain*, on the sixth day after he had open'd his trenches.

Sept. 9:

In the *Low-Countries*, the battle of *Nimeguen*, where the Duke of *Burgundy* beat the enemy's horse within sight of the town. The allies lost between 1000 and 1200 men, and a great part of their equipage: The *French* had only 150 men kill'd. They took a booty of 500000 crowns in the neighbourhood of *Nimeguen*, and carry'd off above 200000 horned beasts.

June 16,

Venlo in *Guelderland* taken from the allies 25 days, after it had been invested, and on the 14th of open trenches. This wretched place was defended by *Monf. de Varo*, Governor of the town for the King of *Spain*, and by *Monf. de Labadie*, Brigadier in the troops of *France*, with a mean garrison; nor would they have surrender'd, but that the townsmen, observing a great breach in the wall, were upon the point of revolting.

Sept. 31

The enemy also took the town of *Ruremond* by composition.

Octob. 7

The citadel of *Liege* carry'd by assault by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *Sieur Violaine* Commander of the place, the Count *de Charroft*, and some other officers, were taken upon the breach.

23d

In *Germany*, the siege of *Keiservert*. 'Tis a small place, which has but one street, situate on the banks of the *Rhine*. It cost 59 days of open trenches, before it could be taken, and the enemy lost more of their

their men than they would have done in a great battle, having between 7 and 8000 slain. The Marquis *de Blainville* commanded in the town, and made such frequent and vigorous sallies, that he several times overthrew the labours of their trenches, nail'd up their cannon, and obliged them to change their attacks. At last, the town being no more than a heap of ruin, he quitted it by an honourable capitulation. He was wounded in person, as was *Chevalier de Croissy*, and the Marquis of *St. Sulpice*, who dy'd of his wounds. The King made the Marquis *de Blainville* Lieutenant-General.

June 15.

Septemb. 8.

The town of *Ulme*, the capital of *Suabia* upon the *Danube*, is surpriz'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was in the interest of the two crowns. This affair was very well managed by *Monf. Pekman*, Lieutenant-Colonel. He was wounded in the expedition, and dy'd of his wounds some time after. This place was very strong: And as soon as the Duke was master of it, and fixed himself well in it, he openly declar'd for *France*. He afterwards secur'd *Ausbourg*, and the other wall'd towns and castles of *Suabia*.

11th.

Landau surrender'd to the King of the *Romans* and the Marquis of *Baden*, who commanded the Imperial army, in about five months after the place was invested, and near four months after the trenches were open'd. 'Twas vigorously defended by *Monf. de Melac*. The Imperialists lost abundance of their men. The Prince of *Bareit* and the Count of *Soissons* were slain. Prince *Leopold* of *Dietrichstein*, the Prince of *Dourlack*, and Count *Coninksee* were wounded. The Governor was frequently successful in his mines and fougades; and he only surrender'd for want of money, and medicines for the sick and wounded, and for lack of ammunition.

Octob. 14.

The battle of *Friedelingen*, where the Marquis *de Villars* defeated the Imperial army commanded by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who left 3000 dead upon the place. Nine hundred were taken prisoners, besides eleven pieces of cannon, thirty-five standards or colours, four pair of kettle-drums, and five hundred waggons laden with ammunition. Among the prisoners

soners were the Counts of *Cominksec* and *Hookenloo*, and two Colonels. Among the dead, were the Count of *Furtemberg*, and General *Erfa*. And among the wounded, were the Prince of *Baden*, the Count of *Henzelern*, and the Prince of *Anspach*.

The *French* lost *Messieurs des Bordes* Lieutenant-General, and *St. Maurice* *Mareschal de Camp*, whose death was caused by a disorder in the foot. The *Chevalier de Chamilli*, and *Monf. de Tavannes*, Brigadiers, dy'd of their wounds. The number of the dead was between 1000 and 1100 men. *Monf. de Magnac* *Mareschal de Camp*, who commanded the first line of the horse, had a great share in the victory. The *Marquis de Villars* was made *Mareschal of France* by his Majesty eight days after.

Rhimberg besieged by Prince *Frederick of Brandebourg*, and defended by the *Marquis of Grammont* *Mareschal de Camp*, upon whom the *Electer of Cologne*, after he had declared for *France*, had conferr'd the command. He defended it so well, that the Prince was oblig'd to raise the siege, after nine days of open trenches. Octob. 30.

The conquest of the town and castle of *Traerbach* by Count *Tallard*. Nov. 6.

The *French* troops enter *Nancy*, which the *Imperialists* pretended to make themselves masters of, after they had taken *Landau*, and to enter *France* on that side. The *Duke of Lorraine* did not find himself in any condition to resist, and, being desirous to preserve a neutrality, retir'd to *Luneville*. Decemb. 1.

By sea, the *Fleets of England and Holland* attempt to get possession of *Cadiz*, and are repuls'd with a considerable loss, after a very great expence they had been at in furnishing out the expedition. The *Marquis de Villadarias* behav'd on this occasion with great valour and judgment. He was well seconded by some of the *French* gallies, in the defence of the fort of *Matagorda*, where Count *Hernand Nunez* Captain General, and Commander of the Gallies of *France and Spain*, did also his duty perfectly well. The enemy were oblig'd to quit their enterprise, having lost near 2000 of their men in this attack. Septemb. 15, & 16.

Octob. 22.

But they were more successful at *Vigo* upon the coasts of *Spain*. The Count of *Château-Renaud* had been sent with a squadron to guard the *Spanish* gallions, which were coming from *Mexico* very richly laden, and to conduct them to *Cadiz*; but being arriv'd within sight of the port, he found the fleets of *England* and *Holland* a bar to his passage. He propos'd to the *Spanish* officers to convey them into some of the ports of *France*, but they would by no means consent to it, insomuch that he was constrain'd to land in the port of *Vigo*. He took all possible measures to defend himself in this bad post, and transported a great part of the gold and silver from the gallions to *Lago* within land. Admiral *Rook* appear'd some few days after, and landed 2000 men, who attack'd the fort, and the batteries which defended the port; they took the fort after some resistance, and seiz'd upon a battery, whilst the vessels broke down and forc'd the estacade, which had been rais'd before the haven. The Count of *Château-Renaud*, finding all hopes gone, gave orders to the Captains of the ships and gallions to set fire to them, as soon as they had drawn out their men, and in the mean time he threw a sufficient number of troops into the town and castle to defend them. They had time only to burn seven vessels, and to run four a ground. Fifteen gallions were also burnt, and four run a ground, and as many frigates. The enemy took five men of war, and as many gallions.

They had 900 men kill'd, or wounded, in this expedition. They took the *Spanish* Admiral, *Monf. d'Aligre* Chief of a squadron, the *Marquis de la Galissonniere*, *Messieurs de Menbault* and *la Maisonsfort* Ship-Captains. The *French* lost *Monf. de la Rade* and *de l'Escalette* Lieutenants, *de Pont de Vese* an Ensign, *Fricambaut* Captain of a ship, and *Monf. du Plessis-Liencourt*. Among the wounded, were *Messieurs de Camilli*, *Pimont*, *la Tour Landry*, *la Valette*, *Marigny*, *Lambourg*, *Chastelet*, the *Chevalier Begon*, the *Sieurs de St. Victor* and *Hardi*. The enemy, in vain, attempted to make themselves masters of *Vigo*, and were repulsed by the *Prince de*
Barban-

Barbançon, Governor of the province of *Gallicia*, and by *Mr. Renaud*.

The insurrection of the *Cevennes* began this year, and lasted a long time, as this revolt was supported from *England*, which supplied them with money and arms.

The Marquis *de Villars* declar'd by his Majesty *Private Affairs* Mareschal of *France*, in reward for his services, and, *Octob. 21.* in particular, for the victory gained at *Fridelingen*.

The next day died the Mareschal *de Lorges* in the 73d year of his age.

THIS year will be as much diversified with good and ill success as the foregoing. However, we may say, that, all things compar'd, *France* had the honour of it, by the several victories gain'd by itself, or its allies, by the important places which were carried from the enemy, and by the excellent defence made by the *French*, whenever they were attack'd. *Ao 1701. Affairs of State and war.*

In *Germany*, the Marquis *de Grammont* having caus'd the enemy to raise the siege of *Rhimberg*, by the vigorous defence he made, they block'd him up, during the winter, so that he was not able, nor indeed would his distance from *France* allow him, to receive any succour, insomuch that the garrison was reduc'd to the last extremity. He was oblig'd to capitulate, and had an honourable capitulation granted him; and his Majesty was so well satisfied with his constancy and resolution, that he made him Lieutenant-General. *Feb. 9.*

Mareschal *Tallard*, after a long defence, caus'd the enemy to raise the siege of *Traerbac*. The *Sieur Buravi*, who commanded there, sustain'd it till the arrival of succours. *25th.*

The winter-campaign of Mareschal *Villars*. This active General, having taken all proper measures, speedily pass'd the *Rhine* with his army, and fell upon the quarters of the Imperialists, who quitted *Offenbourg*, *Gengembac*, *Zell*, and *Vilster*, leaving behind them a great deal of cannon, other arms, and a large quantity of forage, provisions, and ammunition. He made himself master of the redoubts the enemy had made over the *Quinche*, from which part of the

March 10. soldiers fled, and the rest were taken. He pass'd that river, and sat down before the fort of *Kiell*, which was his principal design. The trench was open'd the evening before the 26th of *February*. This strong place, in which there was a numerous garrison, was taken after twelve days of open trenches. The Marechal lost only fourscore and ten men, and had but 360 wounded. Among the last, was *Monf. de Marivaux Marechal de Camp*.

11th. The victory of the Duke of *Bavaria* over the Imperialists, near *Passau*. There were left above 3000 men upon the spot, a thousand were taken prisoners, among whom were several officers of distinction, and, in particular, General *Pless*, a *Saxon*. There were taken 16 standards, a thousand horses, and three pieces of cannon. The Elector lost no more than 150 of his men, and had only 300 wounded.

May 12. Marechal *Villars* join'd by the Duke of *Bavaria* at *Dutlingen*.

The siege of *Bonn*, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who attack'd it with fourscore pieces of cannon, fourscore and ten mortars, and 500 other smaller pieces of a new invention. The Marquis d' *Alegre* commanded there for the Elector of *Cologne*, and defended himself with extraordinary courage and conduct, till on the twelfth day of open trenches, the town and all the defences being demolish'd, by the dreadful artillery of the enemy, the whole circumference was nothing more than one continued breach. He beat the chamade, and surrender'd by an honourable capitulation. *Monf. de Polastron*, Colonel of foot, was wounded.

15th. The design of the Duke of *Bavaria*, in joining the army of *France*, was to seize upon *Tirol*, whilst the Duke of *Vendosme* enter'd the *Trentin*, to join himself with him, and by that means cut off, from the Imperial army in *Lombardy*, all communication with *Germany*. The Duke advanc'd far in his project; for having left the Marechal near *Dilinguen* to watch over the Prince of *Baden*, he enter'd upon his march, and storm'd the town and castle of *Cusstein*, where the garrison was partly put to the sword, and partly made prisoners; they found there abundance of ammunition.

June 20.

munition and provision, and the soldiers carried off a great booty.

Innsbruck, the capital of *Tirol*, durst not venture to oppose him, and therefore they brought him their keys. He defeated several bodies of the Imperialists troops, and found himself in nine or ten days master of almost all *Tirol*, and within eighteen leagues of the town of *Trent*. He farther took the castles of *Erneberg* and *Reute*, where he found 40 pieces of cannon, and 14 mortars, a great quantity of ammunition, and 16000 sacks of corn. But he receiv'd a blow at *Frietersmunt*, where the inhabitants stopp'd his progress, in a very straight passage, and cut off near 400 of his men; there was also another affair which hindred him from pursuing his enterprize, which was the news he receiv'd, that the Duke of *Savoy* had renounc'd the alliance of the two crowns, and taken part with the Emperor; insomuch, that the Duke of *Vendosme* was oblig'd to recall the large detachment he had sent to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and which was already advanc'd as far as *Trent*. He was therefore oblig'd to return back, and quit all his conquests, except *Cusstein*. June 26.

Mareschal *Villars* in the mean while kept the Prince of *Baden* at bay, in his camp, between *Dillinguen* and *Lavinguen*, and principally watch'd to prevent his surprizing *Ausbourg*, where he knew he had practis'd intelligences. The Prince had made a detachment of 5000 horse, under the command of Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, and the Count of *la Tour*, who were encamp'd near *Munderkinguen*, within five leagues of *Ulme*. The Mareschal had some days before detach'd Mr. *Legall* Mareschal de Camp, with 12 squadrons, to go and encamp under *Ulme*. He hop'd to surprize the Emperor's detachment, and charg'd Mr. *Legall* with this expedition, where he caus'd him to be join'd by Mons. *du Heron*, who was encamp'd at *Lutzinguen* with the Brigade of foot of *Poitou*, and six companies of dragoons, which were join'd by 500 foot of the garrison of *Ulme*, who rode behind on the same horses with the Cavaliers.

Mr.

July 30.

Mr. *Legall*, contrary to his expectation, found the enemy were inform'd of his march, and engag'd them in battle, not far from *Munderkinguen*. They were stronger than he, by 1500 horse; they fell upon him, and made his left wing give way; but his foot, whom he had posted in a hollow way, came with their bayonets at the end of their fusées, and marching with an extraordinary resolution, fell upon their squadrons, without discharging a single piece, and stopp'd their progress. This gave time to the *French* horse to rally, who, being seconded by the foot, gave so brisk a charge, and in so good order, that they quite overthrew the enemy, who fled in troops towards *Munderkinguen*, and were pursued with the sword in their backs. Four squadrons threw themselves into the *Danube*, where several were drown'd. *Monf. de Rosmadec*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Choiseul*, pass'd the *Danube* at a ford, and follow'd hard after them.

Fourteen hundred of their horse were slain, and, among the rest, Duke *Christian* of *Lunenbourg*. Eleven standards were taken, and several officers. *Monf. de Legall* had between four and five hundred men kill'd, or wounded, and 40 officers. *Monf. du Heron*, Brigadier of dragoons, and *Monf. de la Perouse*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Forsat*, were among the dead. The Marquis *d'Aubusson*, a Colonel of horse, and Messieurs *de la Serre* and *Brossard*, Lieutenant-Colonels, were wounded. *Monf. de Mont-Gaillard*, a Colonel, who commanded the detachment of foot, *Monf. de Font-Boisard*, Colonel of dragoons, Messieurs *de Merinville* and *Ecrsat*, Colonels of horse, distinguish'd themselves very signally in the battle. His Majesty made *Monf. de Legall* Lieutenant-General.

Sept. 5.

The inhabitants of *Ausbourg* break the neutrality, and receive the troops of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*.

7th.

The Duke of *Burgundy*, being arriv'd at the army of the *Rhine*, commanded by *Mareschal Tollard*, after having rais'd a jealousy in the lines of *Stolopke* at *Landau*, and *Fribourg*, sat down before *Brisac*, where there was a garrison of 4000 men, and carried it in 13 days open trenches. This expeditious surrender was owing to the dexterity of *Monf. de Vauban*, who

who caus'd the isle to be seiz'd on by the *Cadets*, and fix'd there a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, and twelve mortars, which made a breach in a bastion, that was upon the corner of the upper *Rhine*, on the first day the trenches were open'd, and so, that on the 13th day a batallion might mount in front. The Duke of *Burgundy* went every day to the trenches, and made himself belov'd by the soldiers for his liberality, and esteem'd for his intrepidity, during this siege.

The battle of *Hochster*, where the Duke of *Bavaria* and Mareschal *Villars* defeated the Imperial army, commanded by the Count of *Stirum*. The treachery of the inhabitants of *Ausbourg* to the Duke of *Bavaria*, in receiving the Prince of *Baden's* troops, had oblig'd the Mareschal to quit his camp at *Dillinguen*; he only left there 19 batallions, and 15 squadrons, under the command of Mons. *d'Usson*, Lieutenant-General, to watch the motions of the Count de *Stirum*, who had an army of 25000 men; the Duke and Mareschal, having join'd their troops, form'd the design of attacking his army, which had begun its march with a view to descend along the *Danube*. They had agreed with Mons. *d'Usson* to march on his side, but that he should not move to engage in the attack, till after he had heard the discharge of three cannon, which was the signal, to express the time the Elector should be in a condition to charge the enemy; but one of those accidents, which sometimes arrive in war, prevented the total defeat of the Imperial army.

Sept. 20.

The Count of *Stirum*, having been inform'd that the Duke was coming up to him, caus'd his troops to cross a brook, and put themselves in order of battle upon the rising ground of *Hochster*. He discharg'd three cannon, to give notice to the foragers to return. Mons. *d'Usson* took this discharge of the three cannon to be the signal, which had been given him, and put himself upon his march towards the enemy. The Count of *Stirum*, who had not yet the Elector to engage with, came upon him. He was receiv'd by Mons. *d'Usson* with great resolution, who observing, nevertheless, that he had to do with a whole army,
above,

above four times as strong as his troop, retir'd into his intrenchments in good order after some loss.

An hour after he was retired, the Duke of *Bavaria* appear'd, and put himself in order of battle upon the brook *Quemen*. And the Count *de Stirum* was on the other side. The Duke and the Marechal cross'd the brook with their troops, and as soon as they were rightly dispos'd, they begun the charge. The right wing of the enemy was broken, at the first assault. The Elector took this time to fall on, on all sides. Their infantry gave way, and retir'd by the plain, towards the wood. The horse of their left wing was charg'd immediately after, and was not broken till after the third charge. The enemy was pursued into the wood, and the Count *de Stirum* retreated with the scatter'd remains of his army to *Nuremberg*. They had between three and four thousand men kill'd upon the place, and almost as many wounded. There were 4500 taken prisoners, with 18 standards, and 4 colours, 33 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. The *French* lost only 200 men, and three Lieutenant-Colonels. *Monf. de Lée*, Marechal *de Camp*, was wounded in five or six places.

Nov. 16.

The siege of *Landau*, by Marechal *Tallard*. The trench was open'd the evening before the 18th of *October*, and the town surrender'd a month after; but it was requisite before to gain a battle, which was fought the preceding day, and was call'd the battle of *Spire*, because it was fought near that place. Mr. *Tallard* began it very opportunely, the moment the enemy were upon a motion to make some change in the order of their battle. Our gendarmery and the dragoons of the right wing march'd against the guards of the Prince of *Hesse*, the General of the Imperialists army. These two bodies broke through one another, and, after a bloody charge, return'd to their lines.

Both parties mov'd. The horse of the enemy's right and left wing were broke, upon the first onset, whilst the foot of the two armies march'd one against the other, with great courage and resolution. When they were within pistol-shot, the *French* stood the fire of the enemy without any discharge. They then let off

off their pieces, and the fire being ended, the regiment of *Navarre*, the King's regiment, and the rest, with the bayonets at the end of their fuzées, enter'd their enemy's batallions, and made a horrible slaughter without receding, and the most part of the soldiers were slain in their ranks, and particularly the grenadiers of the Prince of *Hesse*, who did not stir a step. After this first assault, the rest of the troops retir'd in disorder, Their foot was entirely defeated, but their horse came off better, as having retreated sooner.

They had above 5000 men kill'd upon the field of battle, and, among the rest, several Princes, Generals, and officers of note. Above 4000 were made prisoners, among whom were abundance of persons and officers of distinction. They lost all their cannon, 28 colours, and 33 standards.

In the King's army there were 800 slain; and among the rest the Marquis of *Pracental* Lieutenant-General, Messieurs *d'Auriac*, a brigadier who commanded the horse, *Gaetano* a Brigadier of the *Spanish* troops, *de Calvo* a Brigadier, the Prince of *Croy*, the Marquis of *Meuse* a Colonel, *de Barat* Lieutenant Colonel, and the Marquis of *Beaumanoir*. The wounded were about 1000, and, among the rest, the Marquis *de Puyguyon*, whose son and nephew were slain, and the *Sieur de Fienne* a Brigadier also. The evening after this defeat of the Imperialists, the Governor of *Landau* beat the chamade.

Count *Marcin* went to take the place of the *Mareschal de Villars*, and was agreeably surpriz'd, when the Elector told him, that his Majesty in his letters declar'd him *Mareschal of France*. He first discharged his office at the siege of *Ausbourg*, which the Elector had undertaken. The trenches were open'd on the 8th of *December*, and he let the Governor of the town know, that if in three days he did not surrender, he would hang up the six hostages the Magistrates had put into his hands, when they engag'd to observe a neutrality. This menace succeed-
Decemb. 14.
 ed, and the Governor beat the chamade, before the time specified. He was allow'd the accustomed honours, but the townsmen were not comprehended in the
 the

the capitulation. He threw into the town 12 batallions, and 15 squadrons, which were to be maintain'd at the expence of the citizens, and this was the only punishment he exacted of them. There was found an arsenal well furnish'd with arms and ammunition, which prov'd not unuseful to the conquerors.

May 10. In the *Low-Countries*, Mareschal *Villeroy* takes *Tengres*, and makes three batallions prisoners of war.

June 26. The Duke of *Marlborough* lays siege to *Huy*, by a detachment and a numerous artillery. It was surrender'd to him by Mons. *Milon*, who commanded in the town, after eight days open trenches, and after two assaults sustained by Count *Lisle*, Colonel of the regiment of *Barois*.

30th. The battle of *Ekeren*, where Mareschal *Boufflers* and the Marquis *de Bedmar* defeated the army of General *Opdam*, who attempted to make himself master of the lines, which had been made on the side of *Antwerp*. As their army was encamp'd in a very advantageous place, cut with canals, banks, and hedges, there were several battles one after another, to drive the enemy from post to post. The *French* troops shew'd an extraordinary valour and constancy, being oblig'd to force banks and other obstacles at every step. This way of fighting, from post to post, lasted till midnight. The enemy would have been all entirely lost, tho' they had only one mole in obstacle to their retreat, which the *French* and *Spaniards* were masters of; but General *Staremberg* having represented to them, that they must all perish, or force that mole, they carry'd their point, after an obstinate engagement, where they lost abundance of their men. They were pursued in their retreat till eleven at night, and retir'd in confusion under the forr of *Lillo*. The Governor of the fort *St. Philippe* sallied out upon them with his garrison, took 300 of them prisoners, and carry'd off 300 waggons laden with ammunition and provision.

The enemy, by their own confession, had 1200 soldiers kill'd, or wounded, 8 Colonels, as many Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 37 Captains, and 166 subalterns; seven hundred were made prisoners,
6 pieces

8 pieces of cannon taken from them, 2 large mortars, 40 small ones, all their tents, and abundance of military furniture.

The *French* had 500 men slain. Among the rest was *Monf. de Seguiran* Colonel of the regiment of *Maine*, a regiment which perform'd wonders, and lost 30 of its officers in the action. Eight hundred and forty were wounded, and in this number were the Duke of *Mortemar* a Colonel, the *Sieurs Briffart* and *Duret*, the *Chevalier de Sourches*, *Marfillac* an exempt of the guard *de Corps*, and the *Sieur de Courvillia*, a reform'd Colonel in the regiment of *Maine*, was made prisoner. All the general officers shew'd a great deal of courage and ability. These were the Count *de Guiscard*, the Duke of *Villeroy*, the *Marquises of Gassion* and *Bay* Lieutenants-General, the Duke of *Guiche*, the Prince *d'Espinox*, and the Count *de Horn* *Mareschals de Camp*, and *Messieurs de Labadie* and *Grimaldi* Brigadiers.

The conquest of *Limbourg* by the Duke of *Marborough*. *Monf. de Reignac* commanded there with 700 men. He had orders from the King to quit the town, to demolish the walls, and blow up the castle, because the place was of little value; but the enemy came upon him too soon for the execution of these orders, and therefore he stood upon his defence. He held out from the 13th of the month till the 19th: And then he was obliged to surrender himself prisoner of war, upon condition that the officers and soldiers should carry off all that belong'd to them.

Sept. 27.

The surrender of the town of *Gueltres* to the enemy after a bombardment, and a long blockade of 14 months; the town and garrison were in a pitiful condition, and without hopes of a supply, as being at a great distance in the enemy's country. *Monf. de Berbis*, who commanded there, left the town, by capitulation, with all the honours that were due to his constancy and courage.

Decemb. 17.

In *Italy*, the surrender of the town of *Bersello* to the Duke of *Vendisme*. This place was very strong by its situation, and the works they had made in it; and for this reason, Prince *Eugene* had made it one of

of his principal magazines. Mr. *Vendosme*, after having bombarded it without any great effect, block'd it up very close, and 2000 *German* horse, having attempted to throw themselves into the town, were beaten by the Marquis *de Vaubecourt*, who commanded the blockade. The garrison finding themselves reduc'd to 1100 fighting men, and that the distempers had carried off great numbers of them, surrender'd themselves prisoners. There were found very large quantities of ammunition.

July 27.

Aug. 14.

Mr. *Vendosme* marches into the *Trentin*, to join the Duke of *Bavaria* in *Tirol*, beats some troops of the enemy by the way, and makes himself master of divers posts; but was oblig'd to return back, upon advice that the Duke of *Savoy* had declar'd for the Emperor. In this expedition, Mons. *d'Andigné* Marechal *de Camp* was kill'd, and the Chevalier *de Bennele* was wounded.

19th.

1752

His Majesty disarms the troops of the Duke of *Savoy*, which were join'd with his own, and makes them prisoners of war. These orders were executed by the Duke of *Vendosme*, after having assembled the *Savoyard* officers, and laid before them the just reasons for so doing, which now began to become publick.

Octob. 26.

The camifade of *San-Sebastiano*, in the *Plaisantin*, by the Duke of *Vendosme*, where, of 3000 horse commanded by Mr. *Visconti*, there escap'd not above 500. The Duke of *Vendosme* lost only the *Sieur de Rien*, Lieutenant of grenadiers, and four or five grenadiers. The Count of *Clemereaut* was wounded. There were taken 800 horse, or mules, some of which were loaden with Mr. *Visconti*'s household plate.

May 18.

The descent of the *English* upon *Gardeloupe*, where they were repuls'd with loss by the *Sieur Auger*, Governor of the island.

22d.

The Marquis of *Coethgen*, being at sea with five men of war, meets the *English* and *Dutch* fleet, consisting of near 100 sail, standing off from *Lisbon*, and guarded by five men of war. He first applied himself to these, and, after a very obstinate engagement of several hours, he boarded four of them, and sunk the fifth. The merchant fleet made their advantage

of

of the length of the battle, and escap'd into the ports of *Portugal*, which had also deserted the alliance of *France*, and there were but a few of them taken.

Admiral *Rook*, who commanded the great fleet of *England*, appear'd before *Belle-ille* with 7000 men, where he landed his troops, and invested the fort; but they found so sharp a resistance, that he was oblig'd to reimbarque them. He attempted at the same time a descent upon the island of *Groazais*, which his shalloops could not execute, the troops and militia having vigorously repuls'd them. He still made several other fruitless attempts, and after having cruised a considerable time along the coasts of *France*, he return'd into *England*, without effecting any thing; only this advantage the enemy had by these armaments, that they oblig'd his Majesty to have his troops dispers'd into all parts, and by consequence they weaken'd his armies.

June 6th

The Chevalier *de St. Pol* attacks a *Dutch* fleet of 200 sail, guarded by four men of war; three of the four were boarded, and thirty one of the other ships were burnt, or taken. *Monf. de St. Pol* was seconded in this action by the Count *de la Luzerne*, and by Messieurs *de Camilly*, *Beaujeu*, *Requesseville*, and *Langetot*.

August 10th

In the *Cevennes*, the Marechal *de Montrevel*, who commanded in *Languedoc*, having in vain tried all the expedients of gentleness and negotiation, to reduce the rebels, and receiving certain bodies of regular troops, he began to employ force against them. They were call'd *Camisards*, because in the first cruelties, which they exercis'd, they dress'd themselves in shirts and drawers, that they might not be known. Several detachments the Marechal made against them, cut off great numbers of them. *Monf. de Planque*, a Brigadier, put 400 of them to the sword, having surpriz'd them in a farm near *Alais*. *Monf. de Gevaudan* defeated a great number of them upon another occasion. *Monf. de Vergetot*, Colonel of the *Royal*, kill'd upwards of 200 near *Uzès*. And the Marquis of *Fimarcon* defeated a large body on the side of *Nijnes*. There was cause to hope, that all these defeats would have dispers'd and discourag'd them,

them, but the *English* supplied them with arms and money, and they became more furious than ever, when they learnt that the Duke of *Savoy* had declar'd war against *France*, as he was much more within reach of assisting them than any other of the allies.

Private af-
fairs.

Jan. 14.

The King made ten Mareschals of *France* on the 14th of *January*, viz. the Marquis de *Chamilli*, the Count de *Rosen*, the Marquis d'*Uxelles*, Count *Tallard*, the Duke of *Harcourt*, the Count de *Château-Renaud*, the Count d'*Erries*, Mr. *Vauban*, the Count de *Tessé*, and the Marquis of *Montrevel*. His Majesty added to this number the Count *Marcin*, when he sent him to command in *Bavaria*, in the place of the Mareschal de *Villars*.

July 11.

The death of the Cardinal de *Bonzi*.

A° 1704.
Affairs of
and state war.

IN *Italy*, the Duke de la *Feuillade* subdued all *Savoy* and the whole territory belonging to the Duke on this side the *Alps*.

January.

The Imperialists, that they might not suffer him to be entirely ruin'd, make up a body of 8500 foot, and 4500 horse, which they send to his assistance, under the command of Count *Staremburg*. The Duke of *Vendosme* follow'd him, and in the different attacks he made upon his rear-guard, he kill'd him a third part of his army, and carried off a quantity of his baggage; but notwithstanding this, Count *Staremburg*'s march was look'd upon as the action of a great General, and procur'd him a considerable reputation. In this expedition, he lost the Count of *Liechtenstein*, and General *Solari*, and besides the dead had a great many taken prisoners, and lost a deal of his baggage. We had two hundred men kill'd and wounded. Monsf. de *St. Fremont*, *St. Pater*, de *Moranges*, de *Goebriant*, and de *Goas* were wounded. But the Count arriv'd at last, and join'd the Duke of *Savoy* upon the *Tarano*, not far from *Albe*.

15th.

March.
April.

There then pass'd several very vigorous actions, at the taking of several posts by Monsf. de *St. Fremont*, the Count d'*Estein*, and the Grand Prior of *France*.

May. 7.

The Duke of *Vendosme* attacks the rear-guard of the enemy at some leagues from *Turin*, kills four hundred

hundred of their men, takes several prisoners, and General *Vaubonne* among the rest.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* makes himself master of the town and castle of *Suze*. June 12.

He reduces also to the King's obedience the vallies of the *Vaudois*, *St. Martin*, *Perouse*, *St. Germain*, and *Angrogne*. 30th

The Duke of *Vendosme* having open'd his trenches before *Vercel*, on the 14th of *June* at night, he took it by capitulation on the 21st of *July*; 'twas vigorously attack'd, and warmly defended. The garrison went out by the breach, with their drums beating, their matches lighted, and their ensigns display'd, but upon condition that they should be disarm'd, as soon as they were arriv'd at the foot of the glacis, that the officers should be led into the *Milaneze*, where there were towns prepar'd to receive them as prisoners upon parole, and the soldiers were to be put under the usual guard. As this place was the most considerable after *Turin*, nothing was wanting there for its defence. Seventy two pieces of cannon were found in the town, six mortars, and a large quantity of ammunition. The cavalry, consisting of 400 horse, was dismounted, and the horses distributed among the troops. Messieurs *Menestrel* and *Desmarets* were slain at this siege, and the Marquis of *Dreux* wounded. The Duke of *Vendosme* demolish'd the fortifications, after he had taken the place.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* enters the vale of *Aouste*, forces the post of *la Tuille*, makes himself master of the town of *Aouste*, sends his troops into good quarters, cuts off all communication between *Piedmont* and *Switzerland*, and puts himself in a condition to join the Duke of *Vendosme*, whenever he should judge it convenient. September

The Duke of *Vendosme* open'd his trenches before *Yvræ*, on the 2d of *September*. On the 17th the enemy quitted the town, as they were upon the point of being attack'd, and retired into the castle, and on the 30th the castle surrender'd, and the garrison was made prisoners of war. 30th,

The Duke of *Savoy* forms a project of surprizing *Ast*, and fails of his design. October 3.

- October 4. The Duke of *Vendosme* begins to make his preparations for the attack of *Verue*; the siege lasted a long time.
- Jan. 9. In *Germany*, the Duke of *Bavaria* lays siege to *Passau*, and makes himself master of it in four days. The conquest of this place made a great noise at *Vienna*, and over all the empire.
- March. The Duke of *Bavaria* causes the fortifications of *Ausbourg* to be demolish'd, that he might draw out the garrison thence, in case there was occasion.
- May 18. Mareschal *Tallard* passes into *Bavaria* with an army of between 12 and 13000 men, to reinforce the army of Mareschal *Marcin*, notwithstanding all the application, vigilance, and precaution of the enemy, the difficulty of the way, and the other obstacles which were thought insurmountable.
- July 2. The Duke of *Marlbrough* attacks the intrenchments of *Schulemberg* near *Donavert*, and was repuls'd after several attacks by Mareschal *d'Arco* the Duke of *Bavaria's* General: But Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being arriv'd with his army, and the Governor of *Donavert* having failed to execute the orders of Mareschal *d'Arco*, in the placing certain troops, which were to have sustain'd the left of the intrenchments, he was forc'd on that side. He made his retreat with a great deal of resolution, but lost abundance of his men. Mons. *Lee* Mareschal *de Camp*, who commanded the right, retir'd without any loss in his retreat. The regiments of *Bearne* and *Nivernois*, finding themselves encompass'd, made their way thro' the enemy with their bayonets at the end of their fusées.
- The Mareschal *d'Arco* lost 1000 men in this action, with the Count *d'Arco* his son. The Marquis of *Nettancourt* dy'd of his wounds. The Marquis of *Lystenay*, whose regiment did wonders, and the Count of *Beaufremont* his brother, were wounded with certain *German* Lords. The enemy lost 6000 men in their attacks; there were still a greater number wounded, and some of their regiments were almost entirely cut off. Several of their Generals were kill'd, or wounded; among the rest the Count *de Stirum* dy'd of the wounds he receiv'd.

About five or six weeks after, follow'd the fatal battle of *Hocster*, where there was a dreadful slaughter on both sides. The *French* and *Bavarians* had between 5 and 6000 men kill'd, and between 7 and 8000 wounded. *Mareschal Tallard* was wounded and taken. The enemy acknowledg'd, there were 8000 kill'd on their side, and a greater number wounded. The greatest loss on the side of the *French* and *Bavarians* was, of 27 batallions, and 4 regiments of dragoons, which were inclos'd in the village of *Plintheim*, and oblig'd to surrender. The *Mareschal de Marcin*, who commanded the right, and had constantly the advantage over the enemy, made his retreat in good order, and went back into *France* with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was oblig'd to take these measures upon account of the enemy's great superiority after their victory.

The consequence of this victory of the allies was, Septemb. 10. the taking of *Ulme*, and the submission of several other places, which were surrender'd to the Duke of *Bavaria*, or had accepted the neutrality.

Prince *Eugene* attempts to surprize the old *Brisac*, Novemb. 10. and had laid his scheme extremely well. The impatience of a Lieutenant-Colonel, disguis'd as a peasant, made the plot miscarry: For having receiv'd some blows with a cane from a man, who was neither of the guard nor a soldier, his passion rose high, and taking a musquet out of a load of hay, which was full of conceal'd arms and soldiers, to kill the man who had struck him, he discover'd the secret. The *Cerps de Garde* have recourse to their arms; the Governor of the place runs to the gate, and ordering the horses, that drew the waggon, to be ham-string'd, he repuls'd the enemy with much courage and presence of mind; in the mean while, the garrison flocks together on all sides, some upon the wall to fire at them, and others at the gate to fall upon them; and thus were the *Germans* repulsed.

Traerbac, commanded by Mons. *de Reignac*, taken by capitulation after five weeks attack, and several assaults, where the *Germans* lost near 2000 of their men.

Not. 26.

In the mean time the Imperialists laid siege to *Landau*, where the King of the *Romans* was present. *Monf. de Laubanie* defended the place with valour and conduct, which his enemies could not but commend. He sustained the siege above two months after the trenches were open'd, nor did he quit the town, till he learnt that the breaches were so great, that it lay, in a manner, open to the enemy, and was ready to be carry'd by assault : I say, till after he had learnt it ; for, some days before, a bomb having fallen at a small distance from him, it so cover'd him with stones and dust, that he lost his sight, and was oblig'd to be carry'd off. He made a very honourable capitulation. The Imperialists had near 10000 men kill'd, or wounded, and their army very much lessen'd by a great number of deserters. The *French* lost the Duke of *Monfort*, not indeed in the town, but as he was returning from thence to the *French* army, having convey'd into the town a supply of money from the camp ; as he was going back, he was attack'd by a large body of horse, and was wounded to death. *Monf. de Beaufemé*, a Colonel, was also slain.

As the most part of the troops were either in *Germany*, or *Italy*, there pass'd nothing very considerable in the *Low-Countries*, but the war was kindled between the King of *Spain* and the King of *Portugal*, who had taken part with the Emperor against *France*.

In *Spain*, the Emperor, having caus'd the Archduke *Charles* to take upon him the title of King of *Spain*, the young Prince pass'd into *England*, where he embark'd on board a fleet of 40 men of war, part *English* and part *Dutch*, with 200 other ships, which carried 9000 men under the command of Duke of *Schomberg*, and arrived at *Lisbon*.

March 9.

May 28.

The Prince of *Darmstat*, having gone on board the fleet of Admiral *Rook* with his troops, presents himself before *Barcelona*, summons it to submit to the Archduke, and lands 3000 men. There was a conspiracy in the town in the Archduke's favour ; but this being discover'd, the Prince of *Darmstat* imbarqu'd

barqu'd his troops, bombarded the town two several times, and retir'd.

The King of *Spain* having declar'd war upon the King of *Portugal*, went to join his army in *Estremadura*, having the Duke of *Berwick* under his command, and enters *Portugal*. He made himself master of eleven or twelve places upon the frontiers of that kingdom. The garrisons were, for the most part, taken at discretion, or made prisoners of war. *Tanbelua* was carry'd by assault, as also *Monte Sancto*, a place of considerable strength; and the castle surrender'd some time after. There were found in *Castelbranco*, which was also taken, abundance of arms brought from *England*, a great quantity of baggage, with the tents of the King of *Portugal* and the Archduke. In this attack was slain Monsr. *Robert*, a Brigadier in the *French* army, and chief Engineer. General *Fagel*, who commanded four *German* battallions, was defeated by the Marquis de *Tboy*, who took from him 600 prisoners, and among them a considerable number of officers. The equipages of these troops, which were in five ships upon the *Tage*, were also taken. His Majesty then set down before *Port-à-Legre*, where he arriv'd on the 2d of *June*.

May.

On the 7th day of the month, the trenches were open'd. On the 8th, a ball of the besiegers, having set fire to a magazine of powder, blew it up with several soldiers, which oblig'd the Governor to surrender at discretion. The townsmen were sentenced to pay 15000 crowns to redeem their plunder. Eight pieces of cannon were found in the place. And after the conquest of this town, the whole neighbouring country submitted to the King of *Spain*.

June 8.

Next follow'd the siege of *Castel-David*, which was taken at discretion in three days. The garrison was compos'd of a battallion of *English*, and two battallions of *Portuguese*.

26th.

The joy for this success was allay'd by the conquest of *Gibraltar*, which was attack'd by Admiral *Rook* and the Prince of *Darmstat*, and surrender'd by capitulation. 'Twas a surprizing piece of negligence in the *Spaniards*, that they had no greater garrison

than a body of 100 men in a place of such importance.

By sea, besides the taking of *Gibraltar*, and the bombardment of *Barcelona* by Admiral *Rook* and the Prince of *Darmstat*, there was a sea-fight over-against *Malaga*. The Count of *Toulouse* Admiral of *France*, being come to *Brest*, set sail on the 6th of *May*, with 33 men of war, and the Mareschal d'*Estrées* on board to command under him. He learnt, in his rout, that the fleet of the enemy, consisting of 50 sail, was set out for the *Streights*, with a view to join the other vessels. Notwithstanding this, he resolv'd to pass the *Streights*, as it was a matter of great importance to join the ships of *Toulon*. As he was upon his way to the *Streights*, he was strengthen'd by the accession of six ships, and pass'd them without meeting with the enemy. He made his approaches to the coasts of *France*, and was join'd by the rest of the fleet. He came to the islands of *Hieres*, and being inform'd that the enemy's army were seen off from *Malaga*, he bent his course thither.

Admiral *Rook*, having the wind on his side, began the attack upon the fleet of *France*. His *Corps de Bataille* opposed ours, where the Count de *Toulouse* was, which stood his fire with a great deal of bravery, and made him give way. They presented their broadsides, from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening. The enemy then retired, and were pursued, and left us masters of the field of battle by their retreat. They had between 16 and 1700 men kill'd, and a greater number wounded. The *Dutch* Admiral's ship was so much damaged, that he was oblig'd to go aboard another. The *French* army had 1500 men kill'd, or wounded. Among the dead were the Bailly of *Lorraine*, Mons. de *Relingue* Lieutenant-General, who dy'd of his wounds, Mons. de *Belle-Isle*, the Chevalier de *Phelipeaux*, and the Count of *Chateau-Renaud*. The Count de *Toulouse* was slightly wounded, as were also the Chevalier de *Comminges*, Mons. de *Valincourt* Secretary of the Admiralty, the Marquis de *Villet*, Messieurs de *St. Maur*, *Gabaret*, *Casse*, *la Roche Allart*, *Sommeri*, *Tierceville*, and *Herbaut*, Intendant of the army, who dy'd

dy'd some days after at *Malaga*. Four of the Count *de Toulouse's* pages were kill'd, or wounded, near his person. All the officers did their duty perfectly well.

In the *Cevennes*, the revolt, instead of being ended by the extermination of such a great number of the *Camisards* as had been made the last year, was become more obstinate than before. The Marechal *de Montrevel*, whom the King had appointed to command in *Guyenne*, was desirous to finish the affair before he went thither. The officers under his command made a great slaughter of those unhappy wretches upon several occasions. Notwithstanding this, they had a considerable advantage over a troop of five or six hundred catholicks, and kill'd a great number of them. *Cavalier*, an inn-keeper's son, but a young man of resolution and courage, commanded this body of *Camisards*. The Marechal, upon the point of setting out for *Guyenne*, made still very great excursions, and among others, the *Camisards*, being got together to the number of 12 or 1300 men, were so entirely defeated, that very few of them escaped. Notwithstanding this defeat, *Cavalier* and *Rolland* appear'd continually in the field, and their troops increased from day to day.

March 12

Such was the condition of the *Cevennes*, when Marechal *Villars* arriv'd to put an end to these disorders. He began by mild and gentle methods, and publish'd an act of indemnity upon such conditions, as there was reason to believe they would accept of. They came to a suspension of arms, but before it was publish'd, *Rolland* fell upon a batallion of *Tournon*, and defeated them.

April 12

The Marechal *de Villars* condescended so far as to have an interview with *Cavalier* in the *Fauxbourg* of *Nismes*, and to give him hostages for his security. *Monf. de Bosville* assisted at the conference. The Marechal also conferr'd with *Rolland*. There was farther a second interview with *Cavalier*, in which it was agreed, that his Majesty should grant an indemnity; that four regiments should be form'd of the revolters, of which *Cavalier* and the other Chiefs should be Colonels, with free liberty to exercise their

their religion. This accommodation was retard-
ed by certain emissaries from *Holland*, who fed
them with fine promises, and assur'd them amongst
other things, that the Duke of *Savoy* had design'd
to enter *Dauphiny* with eight or nine thousand men,
in order to pass from thence into the *Vivarez*.

A soldier, who had deserted from the army, nam'd
Ravenet, had join'd the *Camisards*, that he might
have part in their plunder. The *Dutch* emissaries,
I have mention'd, made their address to him, and
promis'd to make him acknowledg'd as Chief, by all
the *Camisards*, since *Cavalier*, and *Rolland* were
slacken'd in their zeal. In reality, he was join'd by
a considerable number of them, who compell'd *Cava-*
lier to send back his hostages to *Mareschal Villars*,
and thus the revolt was renew'd. In the mean time,
Cavalier, who appears to have always acted with
sincerity, kept his word with the *Mareschal*, and
made his peace, as did also several others, after his
example. He had a Colonel's commission given him,
and was carried with a guard to *Brisac*; but when
he came near *Besançon*, he became dissatisfied, made
his escape, pass'd into *Switzerland*, and from thence
into *Piedmont*, and enter'd himself in the Duke of
Savoy's service.

The *Mareschal*, finding there was no longer any
hopes of peace, took the field with his troops. *Roll-*
land was surpriz'd with five or six of his principal of-
ficers in the castle of *Castelnau*. They endeavour'd
to make their escape, but were overtaken about five
hundred yards from the castle, where a dragoon kill'd
Rolland with a blow of his musquet.

The *Mareschal* publish'd a new indemnity, which
brought back a great number of *Camisards*. There
remain'd only three troops, which altogether did not
make above five or six hundred men. Mr. *Villars*
made strict search after *Ravenet*, and hearing that
he was in the forest of *Bozenet*, he sent after him
two detachments, under the command of Mr. *Cour-*
ten, Brigadier, who found him out, and fell upon
him near *Massane*; he kill'd two hundred of the
three hundred, that were with him, but the rest
escap'd. This defeat discourag'd the *Camisards*;
their

their Yubaltern Chiefs came one after another, and surrender'd with their troops, on condition they might transport them to *Geneva*, which was granted them. *Ravenet*, and some of their preachers implor'd also the King's clemency, and had their passports for *Geneva*. Thus was peace restor'd to the country, from whence the *Mareschal de Villars* then withdrew eight batallions, which were sent into *Italy*. The remaining troops were sufficient to prevent any new insurrections; and such was the prudence, vigilance, and activity of *Monf. de Baviile*, that the kingdom's enemies no longer hop'd to gain any advantage from that quarter, by their money, or intrigues.

William Egon, Landgrave of *Furstemberg*, Cardinal, Bishop of *Strasbourg*, &c. died at *Paris* in his abbatial palace of *St. Germain des Prez*. Private affairs. April 10.

The Duke of *Mantua* arrives at *Paris incognito*, under the name of *Marquis de San-Salvador*. May 9.

He sets forward upon his return into his own dominions. Sept. 30.

The death of the *Mareschal Duke of Duras* at *Paris*, in the 79th year of his age. October 12.

IN *Italy*, the Grand Prior of *France* falls upon the enemy's quarters, along the lake *de Garde*, and the *Adige*, as they were guarding the transport of provisions to their other quarters, and carried them all off. A° 1705. Affairs of state and wars. Feb. 2. Five hundred men were kill'd upon the spot, and 500 taken prisoners, with 15 officers, among whom was the Baron *d'Elts*. All their baggage and equipages were taken, with six colours. He made himself master of all the posts they were possess'd of, and pursued them as far as the *Trentin*. This expedition was carried on with so much diligence, precaution, and success, that the Grand Prior had only twenty men kill'd, and wounded, the enemy having been surpriz'd.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* carries *Ville-Franche* by assault, but prevents its being expos'd to plunder, by obliging only the inhabitants to pay two hundred pistoles, which he distributed among the soldiers. He then attack'd *Sospello*, and carried it sword in hand. 7th.

The

The garrison of *Ville-Franche* having retir'd with-
in the castle, the Duke *de la Feuillade* gives orders
to attack the counterscarp; it was carried without
much loss, and the castle surrender'd by capitulation.

April 3. This conquest was of great importance, as it render'd
the King master of a port on that side. The Duke
next made himself master of the forts *St. Ospizio* and
Montalban.

9th. The town of *Nice* surrender'd to the Duke *de la
Feuillade*, and the castle block'd up. The surrendry
of this place took all hopes from the Duke of *Savoy*
of receiving any succour by sea.

10th. The taking of *Verue*, and of the garrison, at dis-
cretion. This place had been besieg'd ever since the
22d of *October*, in the preceding year. The strength of
the place, the communication it had with the Duke
of *Savoy's* army, the valour of the garrison, and the
rigour of the season, which was extremely severe,
made it apprehended, that this siege would be at-
tended with ill success; but the constancy of the
Duke of *Vendosme*, the courage and patience of the
troops, who suffered much, overcame all these diffi-
culties, which were necessary to be surmounted, to
make themselves masters of a place of such conse-
quence, and one of the strongest in all the territories
of the Duke of *Savoy*.

May 11. The taking of *Mirandola*, after a very long resi-
stance. The *Sieur de Lapara*, Engineer and Lieute-
nant-General, had the management of this siege. The
place surrender'd at discretion, after 22 days of open
trenches.

July 28. The conquest of *Chivas* by the Duke *de la Feuil-
lade*. The precaution, the Duke of *Savoy* had taken
to preserve a communication between his camp and
this town, was of no other use to him than as it serv'd
him for the retreat of his troops, as the *French* were
preparing to give the attack.

The battle of *Cassano*. For some months after
Prince *Eugene* was arriv'd at his army in *Italy*, there
pass'd nothing but a series of pretended encampments,
attacks of castles, small engagements of parties, and
little skirmishes between him and the Duke of *Ven-
dosme*, in which they put in practice all the strata-
gems

gems of war. At last, they came to a battle, near *Cassano*. The foot on both sides fought obstinately for four hours, from two in the afternoon till six at night. Our left was immediately broke; but the regiments of dragoons of *du Heron* and *de Verac*, and the regiment of *Dillon* march'd with so much bravery against those who had broke them, that they overthrew them, and the forwardest of them were almost all cut off. The left wing being thus restor'd, the enemy fell both upon that, and the center at the same time. They were receiv'd with equal valour, which made them think of retiring, by quitting the field of battle, and leaving behind a great number of the wounded. Eighteen hundred were made prisoners, and there were counted seven thousand slain, besides those which were drown'd in the *Naviglio*; insomuch, that their loss amounted to 12000, slain, taken, or wounded. Besides, the Count of *Linange*, who was kill'd upon the field of battle, Prince *Joseph* of *Lorraine*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and General *Bibrac* died afterwards of their wounds. Prince *Eugene* was also wounded.

So obstinate a fight, where both sides in some places engag'd within a pike's length of each other, must have cost the conquerors a dear victory. They had two thousand five hundred men, either kill'd, or wounded. The Duke of *Vendosme*, who was always in the midst of the fire, had his horse kill'd under him. The regiments of *Dillon*, my Lord *Galmoy*, and the other *Irish* officers sustain'd the greatest efforts of the enemy with a prodigious courage. Messieurs *de Lautrec*, *Verac*, and *du Heron* at the head of their regiments, the Brigade of marines, the Marquis *de Grancey*, the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and Count *Albergotti* were very instrumental in procuring the victory. Mons. *de Vaudray*, Lieutenant-General, was wounded, and died of his wounds. The Sieurs *de Chaumont*, and *Moria*, and the Chevalier *de Fourbin* were slain. The Marquis *de Praslin* died some time after at *Milan* of the wounds he had receiv'd in this battle.

The

- Decemb. 11. The strong town of *Montmelian*, after a very long blockade, capitulates with the Chevalier *de la Fare*, who commanded there, and surrenders.
- April. In *Germany*, Mareschal *Villars* beats up the enemy's quarters, which they were possess'd of on the side of *Deux-Ponts*; puts them to flight, and totally routs them.
- May 5. The death of the Emperor *Leopold*, in the 67th year of his age, at *Vienna*.
- July 27. The decampment of the Duke of *Marlborough* from before the camp of *Sirk*, where Mareschal *Villars* was intrench'd in such manner, that the enemy durst not venture to attack him, nor make any attempt on that side. Desertion, famine, and sickness, carried off at least 5000 of their men.
- July 4. Mareschal *Villars*, in conjunction with Mareschal *Marcin*, makes himself master of *Weissembourg*, and the lines the enemy had made on that side.
- 26th. *Hombourg* taken by the Marquis *de Refuge*, Lieutenant-General.
- Octob. 6. The Count of *Thungen* lays siege to *Haguenau*, which was defended by Monsi. *de Peri*, Mareschal *de Camp*, during seven days of open trenches; but observing the enemy were preparing for the assault, which he was not in a condition to sustain; he beat a parley, and demanded an honourable capitulation, which was refus'd him. This made him resolve to attempt his escape with the garrison. Which hazardous resolution he executed with so much diligence and address, that he arriv'd with his troop at *Saverne*, without losing ten men in his retreat. He had lost very few in the siege of *Haguenau*, where he kill'd, or wounded, 1500 of the enemy. His Majesty, for this brave action, made him a Lieutenant-General.
- June 11. In the *Low-Countries*, the Elector of *Bavaria* takes *Huy*, after eleven days open trenches. The garrison surrender'd themselves prisoners of war.
- July 12. The allies recover this place. And the garrison in the same manner were made prisoners of war.
- 17th. The enemy force the lines of *Brabant*. The engagement was very warm. The Duke of *Bavaria* lost several considerable officers, and was beaten in his retreat. Monsi. *de Caraman* observing him at the point

point of being entirely ruin'd by sixty batallions, which were falling upon him, form'd a batallion square of two brigades of foot: He was several times attack'd by the *English* horse, but could not be broken, and gain'd a narrow passage, where they ceas'd to pursue him.

The allies carry the town of *Leuve*, and make the September 4.
garrison prisoners of war.

Diest taken by the Elector of *Bavaria*. A very Nov. 23.
strong garrison, of above 1500 men, surrender themselves prisoners of war.

In *Spain*, the beginning of the campaign was in no wise favourable to his Catholick Majesty. His forces had sat down before *Gibraltar* for near six months, which the *English* had got into their possession the year before. The weather was extremely bad, both by sea and land, and the garrison constantly supplied by *English* or *Dutch* vessels. The King of *France* sent thither a very considerable squadron to prevent their reinforcement, under the command of Monsi. *de Pointis*. Eight of these vessels could not keep their road, nor stand the force of the tempest, which separated them from the rest. In this conjuncture, came up a fleet of the enemy, consisting of twenty men of war. Monsi. *de Pointis*, who had only five, cut his cables, and run aground, being pursued very near, so that he set fire to his own ship, and another which went along with it. The three others stood a very sharp engagement, and, after a stout resistance, were all taken. The *English* threw fresh troops into the place, and the *Spaniards*, finding the ill weather to continue, rais'd the siege.

April 23.

In the mean time, the *Spaniards*, even such of them as were rebels to their Prince, were extremely chagrin'd at the ravages made in their country by foreign troops, and especially at the sacrilege committed by the Protestant forces, in reference to the churches; but the loss of *Barcelona* was a severe trial of the fidelity of the loyal *Spaniards* to their King.

The Archduke takes *Barcelona*, by composition; Octob. 9.
this was a grievous blow to the King of *Spain*, not only by the loss of this important place, but farther, because

because the revoltors were already mightily encreas'd, since the arrival of the Archduke with his troops, and the conquest of this capital city of *Catalonia* had very much augmented their number.

Octob. 16. However, after the taking of this place, the Marechal *de Tessé* obliges the enemy to raise the siege of *Badajoz*. My Lord *Galloway* had his arm shot off with a cannon-ball, during this siege.

December. The rebels surprize *Denia* and *Valence*.

By sea, besides the affair of *Gibraltar*, of which mention has been made already, with reference to the siege the *Spaniards* had laid before it, the Chevalier *de St. Paul*, as he was sailing along the road of *Dunkirk* with three vessels, discovers a fleet, coming with the wind, and guarded by two *Dutch* men of war. He detach'd one of his three vessels to enter among the merchant ships, and gain what prizes they could. He went with the two others to engage the two *Dutchmen*; he took one of them which he was oblig'd to burn, as it was no longer in a condition to hold out at sea; and besides, he took six merchant-ships richly laden.

May 19. The same Chevalier *de St. Paul*, commanding a squadron of four of his Majesty's vessels, perceiv'd the *English* fleet coming from the *Baltick*, consisting of twelve ships, and guarded by three men of war. He order'd Mr. *Bart* to secure the merchant-ships, which he did with the assistance of five privateers, who had join'd him. The Chevalier *de St. Paul* attack'd one of the *English* men of war, the *Sieur de Roquefueille* a second, and the *Sieur Hennequin* engag'd with the third. After a very obstinate fight, the three vessels of the enemy were boarded, and carried; but the Chevalier *de St. Paul* was kill'd with a musquet-ball, before the end of the action. This was a great loss to our sea-affairs, as he was distinguish'd by his courage and ability, in engagements at sea. The Count *d'Illiers* took the command in his stead, and finish'd the fight, and the victory. All the prizes, and the three *English* men of war were convey'd to *Dunkirk*, with eight other *English* vessels which had been taken the night before the battle.

The

The Duke of *Brittany* died at *Versailles*, on the 13th of *April*, at the age of nine months and nineteen days, being born on the 25th of *June*, the foregoing year. Private affairs. April 13.

His Majesty's letters patents, upon the Pope's Constitution, in form of a Bull, confirming, and explaining the Constitutions of Pope *Innocent X.* and *Alexander VII.* upon the subject of *Jansenism*, given at *Versailles*, on the last day of *August*, were registred in parliament, on the 4th of *September*, to be executed according to their form and tenor.

IN *Italy*, the castle of *Nice*, which the Duke of *Savoy* had so strongly fortified, that it pass'd for impregnable, and which had cost him in the new fortifications two millions of money, surrender'd by capitulation to *Mareschal Berwick*, after 55 days of open trenches. An hundred and ten pieces of cannon were found in the place. The *Mareschal* lost no more than between seven or eight hundred men. *Monf. Filey*, *Mareschal de Camp*, and chief Engineer, and a *Brigadier* of the Engineers were slain. *Count de Laval*, a Colonel of *Bourbon*, was dangerously wounded. A° 1706. Affairs of state and war. Jan. 4.

The battle of *Calcinato*, where the Duke of *Vendosme* cut in pieces the enemy's army. The design of attacking them, in this place, had been form'd by this General, before his departure out of *Italy* to the court. He entrusted only the *Count de Medavi* with the secret, with whom he concerted divers stratagems to surprize the *Count of Reventlau*, a *Danish* General, who had the command of the troops, which were posted in those quarters, till the return of *Prince Eugene*. The sudden march of the Duke, and his vigorous attack upon their intrenchments, surpriz'd them, and, after some resistance, they were put to the rout. They had 3000 men kill'd in the field of battle, and 8000 were taken prisoners in their flight; for *Mr. Vendosme*, having foreseen which way they would retire, had sent out detachments to cut them off. There were taken from them a thousand horse, six pieces of cannon, 26 colours, 12 standards, and almost all their furniture. April 19.

ture. Messieurs *de Medavi*, *Albergotti*, *Montgon*, *Murce* and *de Bissy*, Lieutenants-General, Messieurs *de Maulevrier*, *Dillon*, *du Bourg*, the Chevalier *de Broglio*, the Count *d'Estrades*, *de Forsat*, and my Lord *Galmoy*, *Mareschals de Camp*, Messieurs *Fitzgerald*, *Grancey*, *Touches*, *Capy*, and *Château-morand*, Brigadiers, seconded Mr. *Vendosme* perfectly well, by their courage and conduct in this battle, who had not above seven or eight hundred men kill'd, or wounded.

September 7. The raising of the siege of *Turin*. The Duke *de la Feuillade* had open'd his trenches before this strong place, on the 2d or 3d of *June*, in the evening. The Count of *Taun*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* had employ'd in its defence, the Marquis *de Caraille*, Governor of the town, and Mons. *de la Roche d'Annessy*, who commanded in the citadel, defended themselves in a wonderful manner, till the 7th of *September*, when the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, at the head of their armies, reliev'd them, after a very dreadful and bloody battle.

During the siege, the Duke of *Orleans* came to take the place of the Duke of *Vendosme*, who was sent into the *Low-Countries* to command there. When the succour drew nigh, the Duke of *Orleans* propos'd in council to quit the lines, to meet the enemy, and fight them. This seem'd the most likely expedient of success, but Mareschal *Marcin*, who had private orders from court, oppos'd it, and his advice was follow'd, which was to defend the lines and intrenchments. The lines were forc'd, and all the cannon taken, with their whole stores of ammunition, and provision. The enemy took a great number of prisoners, both soldiers and officers, and a great many were kill'd, and wounded. The Duke of *Orleans*, who was always present, where there was the most danger, received two considerable wounds; and Mareschal *Marcin* was mortally wounded, so that he died the next day of his wounds. Upon a false information, concerning the situation of the enemy, they took another very wrong step, and retir'd towards *Pignerol*. This lost the King all *Italy*, whereas, they should have shelter'd themselves under

under *Casal*, in order to have taken measures for preserving the *Milaneze*, and the country of *Mantua*. 'Tis said, the enemy had between seven and eight thousand men kill'd, or wounded in the attack of the lines, and in forcing the intrenchments, which were at first very well defended.

Two days after this unfortunate battle, the Count *de Medavi*, who commanded a body of the army, and was watching the motions of the Prince of *Hesse*, whose forces were stronger than his own, gain'd a considerable victory over him, and which would have been attended with infinite advantage, had it not been for the unhappy defeat of *Turin*, which was then not known by that part of the army. The battle was fought near *Castiglione*, which the Prince of *Hesse* had taken, and was then besieging the castle. The Prince, being advis'd that the Count was coming up to him to raise the siege, set forward to meet him, in the plain of *Solfaria*. They came to an engagement, and the battle was begun in all parts at the same time. The Prince of *Hesse* was defeated. The Count of *Medavi* sent *Monf. de Sebret*, a Colonel, with a detachment to *Castiglione*, which he storm'd, and took all the troops which were before the castle, at discretion. The Prince of *Hesse* had seven thousand five hundred men kill'd, wounded, or taken prisoners in these two actions. He lost all his ammunition, which he had laid up for the siege of the castle. *Monf. de Grancey*, who commanded our right in the battle, *Messieurs de Sebret*, *Dillon*, and *St. Pater* had a great share in the victory. *Monf. de Grancey*, who brought the news of it to his Majesty, was made *Mareschal de Camp*; and *Monf. de Sebret*, Brigadier. The Count *de Medavi* was honour'd with the blue ribband. The French lost few of their men, and no person of distinction. After this defeat, the enemy quitted all their posts upon the *Mincio*; and the scatter'd remains of their troops took the rout of the *Pô*, in order to join Prince *Eugene* in the *Milaneze*.

Prince *Eugene* makes himself master of *Milan*, which the Prince *de Vaudemont* thought impossible to be defended, and blockades the castle. He then

takes *Novarre, Crescentin, Pavia*, and some other places.

Octob. 27. The Duke of *Savoy*, on his side, lays siege to *Pignatone*, and carries it on by the Prince of *Hesse*. The town defended itself for three weeks, and surrender'd by capitulation. In the mean time, the Duke of *Savoy* makes himself master of *Alexandria*.

Novemb. 21. Prince *Eugene* lays siege to *Tortone*. The town is taken by his troops, under the command of General *Iselbak*, on the 15th of *October*, and the castle, on the 21st of *November*.

Casal taken by the Duke of *Savoy*. The trenches were open'd on the 23d of *November* in the evening. The next day the townsmen capitulated. The Governor retir'd into the citadel with his garrison. He made a good defence; but every thing being prepar'd for the assault, he surrender'd himself, with his troops, prisoners of war.

May 23. In the *Low-Countries*, the battle of *Ramillies*, where our troops were defeated. The two armies join'd on *Whitsunday*; they cannonaded each other from eleven in the morning till two in the afternoon, when my Lord *Marlborough*, who commanded the enemy's army, began the fight. He saw well, that his right could not be attack'd, by reason of a morass, which divided them from the left wing of the *French*. For which reason he took fifty squadrons from thence to fortify his left, of which he made four lines, besides one column compos'd of his *Corps de reserve*. Thus the whole weight of the battle fell upon the right wing of the *French*, where were plac'd the troops of his Majesty's household. This body, which had hitherto been invincible, enter'd the enemy's troops, and overthrew the three first lines, but finding a fourth, and the column I have mention'd besides, which was moving to fall upon them in flank, they were oblig'd to give way, and retire to rally behind the troops, which follow'd them, and who, instead of sustaining them, retreated without coming to the battle. Matters being in this bad situation, the left wing of the *French*, which had not been able to engage, by reason of the morass, which lay between

between them and the enemy, drew up in order upon a rising ground, as was well-judg'd by the Marquis de *Mesieres* Lieutenant-General, and stopp'd the progress of the enemy's horse, which press'd the household troops very closely, and by this means gave them an opportunity to rally, and make their retreat in good order. The most part of the troops disbanded themselves before the retreat, and this caused the disorders which follow'd ; for we had not above three or four thousand men slain in the battle. In this number were the Marquis de *Gouffier*, Mons. de *Bernieres* Brigadier and Major of the *French* guards, Messieurs de *Bousole*, *la Garde*, and *Maigremont* Captains of the guards, my Lord *Clare* Mareschal de *Camp*, the Marquis de *Bar* Brigadier, Mons. de *Zurlaube* Brigadier and Captain of *Swiss* guards, Mons. d'*Aubigni* Colonel of dragoons, and the Marquis de *Courcelles*.

Among the wounded, were the Duke of *Guicke* Colonel of the *French* guards, the Prince de *Soubise* Captain-Lieutenant of the *Gendarmes* of the guard, the Marquis of *Coetensao* Deputy-Lieutenant of the light horse of the guard, the Marquis de *Janson*, and the Count of *Canillac* Deputy-Lieutenants of the King's Musqueteers, Count d'*Egmond*, Count de *Horn* Lieutenant-General, the Baron de *Palavicin* Mareschal de *Camp*, the Mareschal de *Courcillon*, and Count *Hill* Brigadiers, the Marquis de *la Luzerne* Ensign of the musqueteers, the Marquisses de *Sommeri* and *Pourpri*, and Messieurs d'*Arifax*, *Trebens*, and *la Surriere* Cornets of the King's Musqueteers. The consequences of this battle were, the loss of *Bruxelles*, *Louvain*, *Bruges*, *Ghent*, and several other places, from whence the garrisons were drawn out, to be thrown into *Antwerp*, and some other places, which were more capable of a longer defence.

The town of *Antwerp* taken by the enemy ; the citadel was not attack'd.

Ostend taken by the allies, after twelve days of open trenches. 'Twas well defended by the Count de *la Mothe* ; but above 10000 bombs, with which it was ruin'd, the menaces of the inhabitants to revolt,

June 4:

the misunderstanding of the *French* and *Spanish* gar-
risons, and the want of arms for the soldiers, oblig'd
the Count *de la Motte* to capitulate.

August 16. The battle near *Tournay*, upon account of a ravage
committed by the enemy, where the Chevalier *du*
Rossel kill'd 400 of their men. There were 500
wounded, and near 400 taken prisoners.

The allies laid siege to *Menire*, with a provision of the
most terrible artillery they had ever yet made use of.
Mons. *de Caraman*, Lieutenant-General, command-
ed in the place; he made several sallies, which were
so well carry'd on, that the enemy constantly lost a
considerable number of their men. They attack'd
the cover'd way, which was very well defended by
Messieurs *Foubert* his Majesty's Lieutenant, and Co-
lonel *Boufflers*, till at last being overpower'd by the
great number of troops, which sustain'd the assai-
lants, they were oblig'd to retire, after having lost
1500 men. At last the enemy, after having ruin'd
all their defences, and made a dreadful fire with
their large artillery, beat down the whole front of
the attack, which made a breach of an immense ex-
tent. Mons. *de Caraman*, after having receiv'd or-
ders from Mons. *Vendosme*, not to wait till the last
extremity before he surrender'd, beat a parley, and
surrender'd, by an honourable capitulation, on the
18th day after the trenches were open'd.

Sept. 5. The taking of this town was follow'd with the
conquest of *Dendermonde*, after five days open trenches,
by the misunderstanding which fell out between the
French and *Spanish* Governors.

Octob. 4. Lastly, the enemy put an end to their conquest in
the *Low-Countries*, by taking of *Ath*. This place
was surrender'd to them after eleven days of open
trenches, the garrison being too weak to defend it
long.

In *Germany*. Our affairs succeeded better here
than in *Italy*, and in the *Low-Countries*, where the
enemy knew so well how to make their advantage of
the victories of *Turin* and *Ramillies*. Mareschal *Vil-
lars* having receiv'd orders from his Majesty to raise
the blockade of *Fort-Louis*, which the Prince of *Ba-
den* had form'd, and to drive the enemy from the
line

lines of *la Moutre*, to recover *Haguenau* and *Drusenheim*, which they had made themselves masters of, took his measures in concert with the Marechal *Marcin*, who was to command another body of troops upon the *Moselle*. Marechal *Marcin* pass'd the *Moutre*, after the Count *du Bourg*, who commanded his van-guard, had defeated 800 horse, which took upon them to dispute his passage.

May 1.

Marechal *Villars* march'd on his side to *Bishevillers*, which the Imperialists had very strongly fortify'd. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being inform'd, that the Marechal *de Marcin* had pass'd the *Moutre* to attack his troops in flank, whilst the Marechal *de Villars* was marching to attack them in front, resolv'd to retire to *Drusenheim*. Mons. *Villars* found *Bishevillers* abandon'd, and receiv'd advice, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was repassing the *Rhine* with his army, which consisted of 25000 men, and that he had left 5 batallions of *Saxons* at *Haguenau*, and a garrison also in *Drusenheim*. And thus the road to *Fort-Louis* lying open by the Prince of *Baden*'s retreat, he sent thither a new garrison, and drew out the old one, and furnish'd the place with ammunition and provision.

He detach'd the Marquis of *Vieuxpont*, who made himself master of *Drusenheim* without much resistance, the garrison being withdrawn. The Count *de Bourg* took the post of *Statmar* the same day, and made the garrison prisoners of war.

May 2.

Mons. *Villars* detach'd Mons. *de Peri*, Marechal *de Camp*, to lay siege to *Haguenau*, which he took; the garrison, consisting of 2500 men, were made prisoners of war. There was found a great quantity of ammunition and provision, which the Prince of *Baden* had laid up here, with a view to lay siege to *Phalsbourg*. This conquest cost no more than 500 men kill'd, or wounded.

11th.

After these expeditions, Marechal *Villars* went to encamp at *Spire*, and sent his horse to *la Rebur*, laid the whole country of the *Palatinate* under contribution, and subsisted his army, for two months, at the enemy's expence. In the mean time, he perform'd an important project for the security of *Fort-*

Loüis, but which could not be executed without difficulty.

July 20. This was to make himself master of the isle of the *Marquisate*, which lies over-against *Fort-Loüis*, and is divided from it by an arm of the *Rhine*. There were a thousand precautions to be taken, if one of which should fail, the whole design must have fallen to the ground. However, he succeeded by the sole valour of his troops, and especially the grenadiers, by the fire of the cannon of *Fort-Loüis*, and the army which *Messieurs de la Frezeliere* and *Quincy* conducted with a great deal of vivacity. We lost there *Monf. de Stref*, *Mareschal de Camp*, a Lieutenant, and about an hundred grenadiers. The enemy left 500 dead upon the spot. *Mr. Villars* pass'd no farther, and contented himself with repairing a piece of horn-work, which had been demolish'd by one of the articles of the treaty of *Reswick*, and the foundations of which were still found to remain entire. The success of this expedition gave occasion to another very important project of the *Mareschal's*, which was executed the year following.

April 26. In *Spain*. The conquest of *Alcantara* by the *Portugueze*, in conjunction with the *English*. The Governor made a bad defence, and it appear'd afterwards by the consequence, that he held intelligence with the enemy.

May 2. The *Marquis de las Minas*, General of the *Portugueze* army, takes *Salvaterra*, in *Estramadure* also by intelligence.

9th. *Valencia d'Alcantara* taken from the *Spaniards*, in six days of open trenches.

12th. *Barcelona* attack'd in vain by the King of *Spain* in person, after 37 days open trenches, which was attended with the loss of all *Catalonia*.

21st. *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, taken in five days assault, and afterwards *Albuquerque* by the *Portugueze*.

July 8. My Lord *Galloway* makes himself master of *Salamanca*, and marches to *Madrid*: The Queen of *Spain* leaves the town, to go to *Beslance*, a castle belonging to the Constable of *Castile*, within 24 leagues of that capital city. The King went to

Tourajou,

Tourajou, within four leagues of *Madrid*, to put himself at the head of *Mareschal Berwick's* troops.

My Lord *Galleway*, having entred *Madrid* without resistance, caus'd the Archduke to be proclaim'd King of *Spain*; some of the people crying out, Long live *Charles VIII.* and far the greater numbers, Long live *Philip V.* our lawful King, the soldiers not daring to force them to do otherwise.

July 28.

The King of *Spain* having received the troops, which were sent him from *France*, turn'd towards the enemy to fight them. But they always avoided the coming to a battle. The town of *Toledo*, and the other most considerable towns of *Castile*, furnish'd contributions for the subsistence of his Majesty's army. He drew near *Madrid*, and sent a letter to the *corps de la Ville*, which was carried by the *Marquis de Majorada*, guarded by 400 horse, which were commanded by *Dom Antonio della Valle*. At their entrance into the town, certain *Miquelets*, and some militia of the kingdom of *Valencia*, under the command of the Count *de las Amintas*, intrench'd at the arcade of the palace, and afterward at the treasury, where they came to a skirmish; but the Count being mortally wounded, they surrender'd to the number of 370 soldiers, among whom, were fourscore officers. The *Marquis de Majorada*, and *Dom Antonio della Valle* were receiv'd with great applause by the *corps de la Ville*, and the people, who burnt the standard and picture of the Archduke, and all the publick acts which had been made in his name, and the King of *Spain* continued to pursue the enemy, at the head of his army.

August 3.

The conquest of *Alicante*, by the enemy. *Monf. de Mahoni*, *Mareschal de Camp*, in the *French* troops, defended it vigorously for twenty seven days, and did not surrender till he wanted water and other necessaries for the garrison.

Sept. 6.

The King of *Spain* return'd to *Madrid*, where he was receiv'd with all the expressions of joy, that the zeal of his faithful people could inspire them with, in favour of their lawful Prince.

October 4.

The taking of *Cuenca*, by the *Marquis de Bissy*, whom the *Mareschal of Berwick* detach'd, to get possession

10th.

possession of the place. He carried it, and took the garrison prisoners of war. It consisted of 2300 men, among whom, there were 175 officers, some of whom, and particularly the Commander of the garrison, had left the service of the King of *Spain*. They surrender'd upon condition, of not being punish'd for their desertion.

At the same time, *Mons. de Geofreville* having join'd certain troops, which were headed by the Bishop of *Murcie*, carried *Orighuela* by assault, and abandon'd it to plunder, for twenty four hours. The Bishop disarm'd the inhabitants, and depriv'd them of their privileges.

October 18. The conquest of *Carthagena*, by *Mr. Berwick*, in three days of open trenches. The garrison, which was very numerous, surrender'd at discretion. There were found 75 pieces of cannon in the place, three mortars, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and provision. The *Mareschal* gave the command of it to *Mr. Mahoni*.

Decemb. 15. *Alcantara* recover'd by scalade, by the *Marquis de Bay*, who commanded the King of *Spain's* army in *Estramadure*. The *Portugueze* garrison, which was almost as numerous as the body which attack'd them, was in part put to the sword. Such was the situation of affairs in *Spain*, towards the end of this year; *Castile* was reconquer'd, and several other places, either of their own accord, or by force, return'd to their obedience.

By sea. The Count *de Chavagnac*, Captain of a vessel, and Commander of a squadron of his Majesty's ships, made a descent upon the isle of *St. Christopher*. He plunder'd and ravag'd the country, till the 2d of *March*. This expedition caus'd the *English* the loss of near three millions.

April 1. *Mons. d'Iberville*, being arriv'd at *Martinigo* with another squadron, joins *Mons. de Chavagnac*; they make a descent upon the isle of *Nieves*, drive the *English* from several posts, and the Fort of *la Pointe*, make themselves masters of 22 vessels, either men of war, or merchant-ships, and oblige them to capitulate. The soldiers and inhabitants were made prisoners of war, and agree to give up all their negroes,

To the number of 7000. These two Captains, in all these expeditions, had not 50 of their men slain.

The Chevalier *de Fourbin* attack'd the fleet of the *Baltick*, near the *Texel*, guarded by six men of war, which were much stronger than those of his squadron. He boarded the Admiral himself, which was burnt, the *Sieur de Lanquenot* another, and sunk it, the *Sieurs Henequin* and *Bart* boarded a third, with their frigats, and took it; and the three others escap'd by flight.

The death of the Cardinal *de Coislin*, Bishop of *Orleans*. Private affairs.

The Cardinal *de Janson* is made Grand Almoner of *France*, instead of the Cardinal *de Coislin*. February 2

The Duke of *Berwick* is made Marechal of *France*.

The Abbé *de la Trimouille* is nominated Cardinal by the King, in the promotion the Pope made on the 17th of *May*.

THE isle of *Minorca*, and the town of *Mahon*, A° 1707, retaken by the Count *de Villars*, Chief of a squadron. This expedition was carried on with much vigour, and reduc'd the whole island to the King of *Spain's* obedience. The Chevalier *de la Roche Albert*, *Monf. de la Jonquiere*, and the *Spanish* Governor of the fort, who had maintain'd himself in that post, had a great share in the victory. Affairs of state and war. January 6.

In *Spain*. The battle of *Almanza*, where Marechal *Berwick* gain'd a compleat victory over the army of the allies, commanded by my Lord *Galloway*, whose troops were well beaten. The action began at three in the afternoon, and the victory stood long doubtful. The regiment of *Maine* distinguish'd itself upon this occasion. Marechal *Berwick* shew'd a great presence of mind, and a vast capacity in the art of war, by providing remedies, wherever they were wanting, and guarding against all inconveniencies. The enemy was pursued above two leagues. Thirteen batallions were made prisoners in the pursuit, besides five others, which were taken in the field of battle. Six Marechals *de Camp*, ten Brigadiers, twenty Colonels, and eight hundred other officers were

were taken with all their artillery, and sixscore colours and standards. Near five thousand men were kill'd upon the spot, besides the wounded, which were very numerous, and, among the rest, my Lord *Galloway*, and the Marquis de *Las-Minas*, General of the *Portuguese*. The conquerors lost 2000 men, and, among others, the Marquis de *Sillery*, and Mons. de *Polastron*, Brigadiers; and among the wounded, were the Duke of *Salerno*, General of the *Spanish* guards, who receiv'd eleven wounds with a broad sword, the Marquises de *St. Clair* and de *Silly*, Marshals de *Camp*.

The Duke of *Orleans*, who was lately arriv'd from *France*, and was to have commanded the armies of the two crowns, tho' he made all possible haste, after he had heard the two armies were not far distant from each other, could not come up till the action was over.

May 3. The first fruit of this victory was the submission of *Requena*; the garrison surrender'd, at discretion, to the Duke of *Orleans*.

8th. *Valence*, the capital of the kingdom of *Valencia*, implor'd the King's clemency, and surrender'd to his Majesty.

24th. The Duke of *Orleans*, having enter'd *Aragon*, to join a part of the troops he was to command, summon'd *Sarragossa*, the capital of this kingdom to surrender, and, after some skirmishes, it submitted. He caus'd the inhabitants to be disarm'd, and tax'd them at 45000 pistoles, 2000 sacks of corn, and 2000 of oats.

26th. The Duke d'*Offone*, General of the troops of *Andalusia*, takes *Serpa*, a strong place in *Portugal*, in two days of open trenches, and makes the garrison prisoners of war. He then took *Moura* upon the same conditions, after a great ravage caus'd by the bombs.

June 10. Mons. de *Maboni* carries *Alcira*, in six days of open
July 7. trenches; but he rais'd the siege of *Denia*, not having troops sufficient to compass his design.

Mons. d'*Arennes*, detach'd by the Duke of *Orleans*, takes *Mequinença* the same day.

The Duke *de Noailles* makes himself master of *Puycerda*, and all *Cerdagne*, and builds a citadel at *Puycerda*, at the expence of the *Spanish Cerdagne*. Sept. 12.

The conquest of *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. The Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded the *Spanish* troops in *Estramadure*, got together a body of near 8000 regular troops and militia, and attack'd this place. The Governor waited for the assault upon the breach, which the artillery had made, after some days of open trenches. *Monf. de Miromesnil*, a Colonel, was order'd to make the assault with 400 grenadiers, and carried the breach, and was follow'd by some other troops. He advanc'd to cut off the Governor and the garrison, and to hinder them from coming into the castle ; however, the Governor enter'd with some of his soldiers, but was so closely pursu'd, that *Monf. de Miromesnil* threw himself in with him, and was follow'd by his grenadiers. Five hundred men of the garrison of the castle immediately laid down their arms, and had quarter granted them. The Governor, and the garrison of the town and castle, to the number of 1800 soldiers, and two hundred and fourscore officers were made prisoners of war. The town was sav'd from plunder, because the inhabitants had always refus'd to take an oath of fidelity to the king of *Portugal*. Octob. 4.

The siege of *Lerida*, by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Orleans*. This was one of the boldest enterprises which had yet been undertaken in all the *Spanish* war, and which the Duke resolv'd upon, in opposition to the judgments of almost all the general officers ; the strength both of the town and castle, to which the enemy had added several new works, since they had been masters of it, the difficulty of the ground, and its being situated upon a rock, the distances of the places from whence it would be requisite to fetch rubbish and earth for the gabions, the sudden inundations of the *Segre*, the advanced season, and bad weather, the strength of the garrison commanded by the Prince of *Darmstat*, and lastly, the numerous army the enemy was able to raise, and which in reality they did raise for the relief of this place, did not deter him from his resolution. He made
amends

amends for all, by the precautions he had taken, by his vigilance and activity, by his example in dangers and fatigues, and by his liberality towards the soldiers.

His Highness open'd his trenches before the town, on the 2d or 3d of *October* in the evening, and carried it, on the fourteenth of the same month. He gave it up to pillage, for eight hours; but even the plunder, as I may say, was perform'd in a very orderly manner, and two soldiers were charg'd with the execution of it, for every house.

The trench was open'd before the castle on that side towards the country, on the 16th at night, and the place surrender'd by capitulation, at the month's end. **Nov. 11.** One of the conditions was, that the fort of *Garden*, which had not yet been attack'd, and was as a second citadel to *Lerida*, should be surrender'd at the same time. It was observ'd upon this occasion, to the glory of his Royal Highness, that several great officers had miscarried before this place.

After the conquest of *Lerida*, the Duke of *Orleans* gave orders to *Monf. d' Arennes* to lay siege to *Morella*, in which there was a garrison of 1200 men. This siege would have lasted longer than it did, had it not been for an accident as fortunate to the besiegers, as it was fatal to the besieged. The Governor, the Major, and some of the officers discoursing by the fire-side, a bomb fell down the chimney, and kill'd them all. **Dec. 12.** The garrison, in confusion, demanded a capitulation, and agreed to restore the castle upon certain conditions, which were accepted.

In *Italy*. The Imperialists had so great a superiority in this country, ever since the affair of *Turin*, that they proceeded without much difficulty. They laid **Feb. 10.** siege to the citadel of *Modena*. *Monf. de Bar*, a Brigadier, commanded there, and had sustain'd a long blockade. He capitulated upon very advantageous and glorious conditions, and surrender'd the place.

March 20. The reduction of the castle of *Milan*, after a long blockade, and a siege, which the Marquis of *Florida*, who commanded there, sustain'd with much resolution. He refus'd to surrender the place, till he had had orders from his Majesty.

The

July 7.

The *Neapolitans*, solicited, menaced, and intimidated by the Imperialists, and not being able to be succour'd by the King of *Spain*, declare for the Emperor. The Duke *d'Escalone*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, not being able to hold out against both the people and the enemy, whose troops were approaching, retir'd to *Gayette*, after having thrown the few troops he had into the castles of *Naples*; but these surrender'd not long after, for want of ammunition.

The taking of *Gayette*, by the correspondence of the *Catalans* with the Imperialists. The Duke *d'Escalone* Vice-Roy of *Naples*, and some other *Spaniards* of quality, were made prisoners. Sept. 30.

Suze attack'd, and surrender'd to the Duke of *Savoy*, who made a part of the garrison prisoners of war. Octob. 3.

In *Germany*. The taking of the lines of *Bibel*, or *Stolophen*, by the Marechal *de Villars*, at the opening of the campaign on that side. These lines were look'd upon by the enemy, as the rampart of *Germany*. The design of attacking them had been form'd by the Marechal the year before, when he became master of the Isle of the Marquisate. The execution depended upon a strict secrecy, and a thousand measures, which were necessary to be taken to make it succeed. The General provided against all difficulties, whilst the enemy had not the least suspicion of his design; insomuch that these lines, which had been fortified, of a long time, were taken almost without a battle, and gave us a free entrance into *Germany*. Their troops retir'd in confusion, to save themselves in the mountains, whither they were pursued. There were taken 166 pieces of cannon, powder and ball in proportion, 45000 sacks of oats, 40000 sacks of corn and meal, and a vast heap of forage, an entire bridge of boats, with several vessels and pontons of copper. The soldiers made a prodigious booty, in the pillage of the tents and barracks. They destroy'd the lines and intrenchments, and especially the sluices, the most part of mason's work, and made to render these lines more inaccessible by inundations. May 21.

The officers, who had the greatest share in this action, were the Marquis *de Vivant*, the Count *de Breglie*,

Broglie, the *Sieurs de Pery*, *Lee*, and *Vieuxpont*. The consequence was not only an open passage into the heart of *Germany*, but also contributions of money and provisions, as far as *Ulm*, and even beyond the *Danube*, and in *Suabia* and *Franconia*, the dispersion of the enemy's troops, the desertion of the foldiers, and the general consternation spread over their army, and the whole country, besides the taking of several little places, which gave ease and liberty to the *French* troops, and freed them from the necessity of bringing every thing out of *Alsatia*.

June

There passed several small combates during the whole month of *June*, in which the enemy was always beaten, and in one of them General *Janus*, who commanded the troops of *Franconia*, was made a prisoner. The *French* took *Schorenendorf*, and seiz'd upon *Gemunde*, an important post, in case they should have any inclination to proceed farther. They made themselves masters of *Manheim*, and surpriz'd *Mariendal*.

July.

Sept. 24.

The Marquis *de Vivant* receiv'd a small defeat from the Duke of *Hanover*, who surpriz'd him by means of a mist, and kill'd 300 of his men.

In *Provence*. The Duke of *Savoy* having engag'd with the allies to lay siege to *Toulon*, and enter *France*, made, in conjunction with them, prodigious preparations for the execution of this design, which put them to an immense charge, both by sea and land. The Duke having receiv'd great supplies of troops from *Germany*, *England*, and *Italy*, enter'd *Provence* with a numerous army, whilst the *Dutch* and *English* fleet, consisting of 48 men of war, and abundance of open boats, came to join him, and attack *Toulon*, by sea. The Duke pass'd the *Var* on the 11th of *July*, and, after a very laborious march, arriv'd on the 23d at *Cuers*, within half a league of the place.

In the mean while, the Marechal *de Tessé*, who commanded all the troops in *Provence* and *Dauphiny*, made them march, for the most part, towards *Toulon*, encamp'd upon the rising ground of *St. Ann*, not far from the town, on the same side with the enemy, fortified his camp, and lin'd it with an hundred

hundred pieces of cannon. He made also two others on the sides of this camp, which had a communication with it. The left was upon the hill *St. Catharine*, standing out somewhat farther than that of *St. Anne*.

The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, finding there was no possibility of approaching *Toulon*, without making themselves masters of these hills, attack'd *S. Catharine's*, where the Marquis *de Tefse*, a Brigadier, commanded, and were vigorously repulsed. As the Hill of *St. Catharine* was commanded by some others, they planted their cannon there, and gave a fresh assault with the same troops, sustain'd by 3500 soldiers. Mons. *le Guerchois*, who had reliev'd the Marquis *de Tefse*, finding himself much incommoded by the enemy's cannon, and in danger of being surrounded by so great a number of troops, retir'd from thence, after he had nail'd up four cannon he could not carry off with him, and set fire to his intrenchments. The enemy intrench'd there in his stead, and planted upon the hill 20 pieces of large cannon, which were brought them from the fleet.

The Marechal *de Tefse* in the mean time being gone to *Marseilles* to provide for its defence, in case *Toulon* should be taken, return'd, and coming to visit the camp on the mount of *St. Anne*, resolv'd to drive the enemy from *St. Catharine's*. He made the requisite dispositions, and to this end gave orders for three attacks. The first was commanded by Mons. *Dillon*; the second by Mons. *de Goebriant*; and the third by the Count *de Monscreau*. They all three began their attack at the same time, with the Marechal at their head; and, after a very obstinate engagement, forc'd the enemy, and oblig'd them to quit their post, after having lost 1400 men, who were either kill'd, or wounded, among whom was the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*. They nail'd up all their iron cannon, and carried off two pieces of brass. The French had only 2 Captains and 100 soldiers slain, and 150 wounded. All the intrenchments the enemy had made upon this hill were destroy'd, and 'twas judg'd convenient to leave it without raising any new ones.

Octob. 30.

After the recovery of the Hill of *St. Catharine*, the enemy did not find themselves advanc'd one step farther than they were upon their first arrival. They held a council, and upon advice, that fresh troops were ready to march against them, under the command of the Duke of *Burgundy*; and that farther, the sickness was fore among their troops, and in their fleet; and that provisions and forage began to fail them, they concluded to raise the siege; but to cover their design, they bombarded the town, without doing any great mischief. On the 20th of *August* they began to embarque their heavy baggages, a part of their artillery, the sick and wounded; on the 21st, at night, they decamp'd, with as little noise as might be, without having been able to open their trenches. They left a great part of their tents behind, to make the enemy believe they had not decamp'd, and to gain as much time as possible from being pursued in their march. They return'd by the same way that they came, but with this difference, that, in their retreat, they travell'd as far in two days, as when they came they had in five, and the Marechal *de Tessé*, with all his diligence, was not able to come up with them. They lost above 10000 men in this expedition, including the slain, those who dy'd of sickness, and the deserters, who came over by troops, whilst they were before *Toulon*, besides the sick and the wounded, which were carried off by the fleet upon the raising of the siege, to the number of 4000.

The news of the raising of this siege was immediately sent to his Majesty by the Marechal *de Tessé*. The Marquis *de Tessé* carried the letter to the King, to whom his Majesty, after he had read it, did him the honour to say, that the Marechal, his father, had done him one of the greatest services a Subject could pay to the State and his Prince. In truth the Marechal, after having watched very narrowly all the motions of the Duke of *Savoy*, which could affect his army, or the country of *Savoy*, which was then in the hands of the *French*, or *Provence*, or *Dauphiny*, and so dispos'd his troops, that they might very readily be convey'd into the country
which

which should be attack'd, and taken all possible precautions, call'd them together, for a time, to the defence of *Toulon*, and form'd such a scheme for the defending it as was most convenient, and which could not have been attended with a better success. I have already mention'd the most part of the general officers, who assisted at this defence; but the Marquis de *Langeron* had withal a very great share in it. He commanded the Marines, and in the port, having under him 800 sea-officers, an 150 of the marine guards, and all the common-seamen; and farther, 400 cannoniers, and a great number of bombardiers, whom he made to act with all imaginable dexterity, insomuch that with two batteries which he had rais'd upon two ships, the *St. Philippe*, and the *Tonnerre*, which he always posted admirably well; 'twas he who caus'd the enemy the greatest loss in their intrenchments, and upon several other occasions, when he made his cannon play. And lastly, Mons. de *St. Pater*, who commanded in the town with 11 battallions, kept all in admirable order, and took such good measures to prevent all accidents which might arrive, and especially against the bombs, that he preserv'd the town from entire ruin.

By sea. The Chevalier de *Fourbin*, with eight frigates, attacks an *English* fleet coming out of the *Downs*, and guarded by three men of war, two of which carry'd 70 guns, and the third 74, and the lower batteries were of cannon of 36 pound balls, besides a frigate of 40 guns. The frigate, and one of the three vessels, escap'd, and Mons. *Fourbin* brought the two others, with 20 merchantships, to *Dunkirk*. His Majesty, by way of recompense for this brave action, and several others, made the Chevalier Chief of a Squadron, and the Chevalier de *Nangis*, who brought him the news, was made Captain of a vessel.

The same Chevalier de *Fourbin*, with a like number of frigates of between 40 and 50 guns, having advanc'd pretty far into the North, took forty vessels of two fleets, the one *English*, and the other *Dutch*. The latter was guarded by three men of war, which escap'd by flight. He fell upon their

May 13.

July:

best ships, took all their booty, rigging, cannons, and anchors, and burnt the rest, except four empty ones, which the *Dutch* ransom'd, and another he gave the merchants and the sea-men, with provisions for their return.

Octob. 21. The Chevalier *de Fourbin*, and *Monf. du Guay Trecin*, each at the head of their Squadron, met an *English* fleet near *Cape Lizard* of 140 sail, guarded by five men of war, three of which were of the first rate, and two of the second. The *Sieur de Guay* attack'd the *Cumberland*, which carried 85 guns, and was the Commander: He unmaisted it, and took it; *Monf. de Bearnois* set upon the *Royal Talbot* of 78 guns, but this vessel fled, and escap'd. *Monf. de Fourbin* took the *Chester* of 54 guns. The *Ruby* of 54 guns was taken, and boarded by *Messieurs de Courferat* and *Nesmond*. *Messieurs de Tourouvre* and *Bart* pursued the *Devonshire*, a ship of 86 guns, which was beaten as it fled. *Monf. de Tonrouvres*, being incommoded, could not follow; and the *Sieur Bart*, whose ship was the best sailer, approach'd the *Devonshire* to board it, but he retir'd very soon, as observing it had taken fire, and, indeed, they presently after saw it blown up with 900 men which were in it, of which only two could make their escape. The merchant-men, for the most part, got away during the fight.

This year the *Dutchess of Burgundy* was brought to bed of a Prince, on the 8th of *January*, whom his Majesty nam'd Duke of *Brittany*.

Private affairs.

Mareschal Vauban died at *Paris* in the 76th year of his age.

The death of Cardinal *Camus*.

April 30.

The death of the Cardinal *d'Arquien*, father to the Queen of *Poland*. 'Tis said, that he was an hundred and six years old.

Aug 1708.
Affairs of
State and war
March.

By sea, the first considerable affair of this year, was the attempt of the Chevalier *de St. George*, to make a descent in *Scotland*, whither he had been invited by several *Scots* Lords. The contrary winds, the readiness of the *English* and *Dutch* to put to sea with a powerful fleet, and some other ill accidents prevented.

prevented his success. Upon his arrival in the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*, where the descent was to be made, the signals were to be given, which were not answer'd by the *Scots*, thro' fear of the enemy's fleet, and the numerous body of troops which were there. The Chevalier *de Fourbin*, who commanded the *French* vessels, did not judge it convenient to expose the person of the Chevalier to so eminent danger, and thus the *French* troops and ships set sail, and, being pursued by the enemy, very prudently made a false course towards the north. But in the night they turn'd towards the coasts of *France*, and the fleet arriv'd at *Dunkirk*, in the beginning of *April*, having lost one vessel, nam'd the *Salisbury*, which, being a bad sailor, could not follow the rest. In this vessel, after a long engagement, were taken five companies of the regiments of *Bearn*, the Marquis *de Levi*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquis *de Meuse*, Colonel, my Lords *Griffin*, *Clermont*, and *Middleton*, and several other *English* and *Scots* officers, who had serv'd for a long time in the troops of *France*.

April 6.

There was another expedition by sea, which was the conquest of the isle of *Sardinia*, by the *English*. Admiral *Lake*, having a fleet of 60 sail in the *Mediterranean*, embarqu'd certain *Catalonian* troops on board this fleet, and with the Count *de Cifuentes*, whom the Archduke had nam'd Viceroy of *Sardinia*, arriv'd before *Cagliari*, the principal town of that island, and landed certain emissaries, who dispers'd a declaration of the Archduke's full of promises to the people, if they would submit, and of threatenings if they resisted. The Admiral summon'd the Viceroy, the Marquis *de Jamaïque*, to open his gates; and, upon his delaying to make any answer, he order'd to throw some bombs into the town. The Marquis having only 800 soldiers under him, and observing that the persons who held intelligence with the enemy, kept the people together, and that he was upon the point of ruin, retir'd into the castle with his soldiers, the Consul of *France*, and certain officers of *Castile*; and seeing no appearance of succour, he accepted of the offer made him by the Admiral, to transport him with his troops into some place upon the coasts of

August.

Spain. The Count *de Cifuentes* was proclaim'd Vice-roy, and all the other towns submitted.

Sept. 28.

The *English* attack *Port-Mahon*, and make themselves masters of it, by capitulation.

July 5.

In the *Low-Countries*. The Duke of *Burgundy*, having under him the Duke of *Vendosme*, commanded the *French* army in the *Low-Countries*. And my Lord *Marlborough* commanded the enemy's army. Monsr. *de la Faille*, a Brigadier, in the *Spanish* army, and formerly Grand Bailly of *Ghent*, took that town by surprize. The *Dutch* garrison, which retir'd into the castle, surrender'd the next day in the evening, by capitulation.

The Count *de la Mothe*, at the same time, drew near to *Bruges* with a flying camp which he commanded, and the town surrender'd without resistance.

The same Count *de la Mothe* next carried the fort of *Plassenda* sword in hand, which laid open a communication between *Bruges* and *Nieuport*. In this fort there were 700 men, who were all kill'd, or taken prisoners. They also took a frigate of ten pieces of cannon.

11th.

In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* came to join my Lord *Marlborough*. Being arriv'd at *Oudenarde* by long marches, they there pass'd the *Escaut* with their army, which they drew up in order. The *French* army arriving at the same time, in order of battle, gave the charge. The onset was furious, and lasted from four in the evening, till night came on, which put an end to the fight. The army of *France* retir'd towards *Ghent*; the left, which made the rear-guard, remain'd upon the field of battle till it was broad day, and then march'd off in good order, under the conduct of the Chevalier *du Rozel*, Lieutenant-General, the enemy, who attacked them, not being able to do them any mischief.

Some days after, a detachment of the *French* army carried the fort *Rouge* sword in hand, situate upon the land, which leads to the *Sas de Gand*. Two hundred men, which were there, were all kill'd, or taken.

General *Fagel* had caus'd lines to be made to cover the *Dutch* army in *Flanders*, and guarded them with

with 2000 men. The Chevalier *du Rôzel* having forc'd them towards the isle of *Cadzant*, put a great part of the country under contributions, and burnt several houses, by way of reprisal for the disorders; which the enemy had committed in *Artois*.

July 28.

Upon the advice they had, that they were about to besiege *Lisle*, Marechal *Boufflers* shut himself up there to defend it. And he did defend it with so much courage and ability, that he held the enemy near four months entire before it, which cost them the loss of a great part of their army. The place was invested on the 12th of *August*, by Prince *Eugene*. And my Lord *Marlborough* commanded the *armée d'observation*. The trenches were open'd on the 22d of *August* in the evening. Besides the wonders of valour which the besieg'd wrought every day, there pass'd several vigorous actions, during this siege, and upon this occasion, the principal of which are these that follow.

August,

12th.

22d.

When the Duke of *Burgundy* approach'd to attempt the relief of *Lisle*, two battallions of the enemy came to attack the castle of *Aigremont*, where the *Sieur Bequet*, Captain in the regiment of *Isenghien* had been posted with 200 men. He repuls'd them, and kill'd 150 of their men, among whom, was the general officer who commanded them.

Sept. 10.

The next day they drove the enemy from *Seclin*. Their other intrenchments were so strong, and the post they held so advantageous, that it was not judg'd convenient to push the attack farther; but they endeavour'd to prevent us as much as possible from receiving convoys, and throwing into *Lisle* new troops, with ammunition.

21st.

The Chevalier *de Luxembourg* was sent from *Dorway* in this view, with 2000 men, consisting of carbines, horse, and dragoons, who, besides their arms, carried each of them a fusée, and 60 pounds of powder. The *Sieur de Tournesart*, who came from the body of the army with certain chosen troops, join'd him by the way. They cross'd the enemy's camp, by pretending to be *Germans*, and enter'd the town, by the gate of *Notre-Dame*, to the number of 1800 men. The rest of the detachment having found the

28th.

barrier clos'd by the enemy, who at last discover'd them to be *Frenchmen*, return'd to *Dorway*.

The same day, between *Jeteghem* and *Kokelar*, within two leagues of *Dixmude*, a Convoy of between six and seven hundred waggons coming from *Ostend*, under a guard of 25000 men, was attack'd about 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the Count *de la Motte*, who had only 20000 men with him. The enemy's loss was twice as great as ours, nor could they carry along above 250 of their waggons; all the rest were forc'd to return to *Ostend*. The *Sieur Grimaldi*, Brigadier of dragoons, was kill'd upon this occasion.

October 19. The Duke of *Vendosme*, being very attentive to cut off the communication of the enemy with *Ostend*, attack'd the bridges of *Leffingue* and *Slipe*. The Count *de la Motte* made himself master of the redoubt, which cover'd the former, and the Chevalier *de Langeron* took the second.

In the mean time, the enemy press'd vigorously the siege of *Lisse*, and found themselves at last in a condition to give the assault. Marechal *Boufflers*, in consideration of the inhabitants, was unwilling to wait for it, and beat a parley. The terms of the capitulation were drawn up the next day; and whatever he demanded, was granted him. The principal conditions were, that religion should be preserv'd in the same state it then was, and that the inhabitants should enjoy their possessions, rights, and privileges. He then enter'd into the citadel with 4600 men.

The enemy, who had not ammunition enough to finish the siege, were in expectation, sooner or later, to have a sufficient quantity brought from *Ostend*, by the bridge of *Leffingue*, for which reason, they had strongly fortified the village. The Duke of *Vendosme* caus'd it to be attack'd on both sides, notwithstanding the inundation. The soldiers, marching up to their shoulders in the water, took it by storm in a very little time. There were 1500 taken prisoners, with six pieces of cannon, several small mortars, and a great quantity of powder.

The

The hostilities were renew'd, and the trench open'd before the citadel of *Lisle*, on the 6th day, after the surrender of the town. O⁸ob. 29.

The enemy still fought to open a passage towards the sea. The Count *de Mouroux*, *Mareschal de Camp*, having learnt that two regiments of foot, and one of horse, were advanc'd to *Hondschoote*, between *Furnes* and *Berg-Saint-Vinox*, march'd against them, and entirely defeated them. Of 1300 men, which were there, two hundred were slain, and a thousand taken prisoners. November, 14th.

The Elector of *Bavaria* being lately return'd from *Germany*, where he had commanded, and putting himself at the head of a considerable number of troops, drawn out of the *French* army, and the neighbouring garrisons, sat down before *Bruxelles*, and attack'd it so warmly, that on the 2d day of open trenches, in the evening, he gave the assault to the counterescarp. He was nevertheless oblig'd to retire towards *Mons*, the next day, having had advice that my Lord *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, having left only twenty four batallions in *Lisle*, were coming to pass the *Escaut* with their whole army; the Marquis *de Nangis*, who was at *Berkem*, upon the banks of that river, with nine batallions, went, notwithstanding the opposition of the enemy, to join the Marquis of *Hautesfort*, who was posted before *Oudenarde*; and who, having no other way to take than that of a retreat, march'd towards *Grammont*, with twenty three batallions, twenty squadrons, and twenty pieces of cannon. They receiv'd Prince *Eugene* so well, who came to attack them in the beginning of his march, with his horse, follow'd by his foot, that he was forc'd to suffer them to pursue their rout. The Marquis *d'Hautesfort* being arriv'd near *St. Ghislain*, which 400 men who made a sally from *Ash*, had taken by surprize, immediately besieg'd them. They surrender'd themselves prisoners of war, the next day, having been attack'd beyond the *Haisne* by the Marquis, and on this side, by Count *Alber-* 22d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th.

The passage of the *Escaut* having open'd the enemy a way for their convoys, they sent a great quantity Decemb.

Decemb. 8. tity of ammunition to *Lisse*, where the citadel surrender'd by an honourable capitulation.

30th.

The fort *Rouge* and *Ghent* retaken by the enemy,

In *Germany*. Nothing considerable pass'd here this year, the whole efforts of the war having been confin'd to the *Low-Countries*.

August 11.

Upon the frontiers of *Savoy*. The two towns of *Sezane* were storm'd by Marechal *de Villars*; he carried them in fight of the Duke of *Savoy*, who sustain'd, with a part of his army, the troops he had in those two towns, which were surrounded with walls well indented with battlements.

31st.

The fort of *Fenestrelles* taken by the Duke of *Savoy*,

January 9.

In *Spain*. Count *Makoni* takes *Alcoy*, after two assaults vigorously sustain'd. The neighbouring places submitted immediately to the obedience of the King of *Spain*; insomuch that the Archduke had nothing more left him in the kingdom of *Valencia*, than *Denia*, *Alicante*, and *Villa-Joyosa*.

June 2.

Twelve hundred of the enemy's foot, 400 horse, and 1200 miquelets were surpriz'd, and beaten at *Falsete*, in *Catalonia*, by the *Sieur Gaetano*, Lieutenant, General of the *Spanish* troops, whom the Duke of *Orleans* had detach'd upon this affair.

July 11.

The town and castle of *Tortosa* surrender'd, by capitulation, to the Duke of *Orleans*. He had sat down before it on the 12th of *June*, and had open'd his trenches on the 21st in the evening. After the trenches were open'd, he was almost continually there. His presence, which encourag'd his troops, and his activity in making all due provision, hasten'd the reduction of this place, which was one of the strongest and most important in all *Catalonia*. The castle of *Ares* near *Morella*, a place of great strength by situation, was comprehended in the capitulation. The fort of *S. John*, which commands the port *des Alfaques* on the right of the mouth of the *Ebro*, surrender'd also. There were found in *Tortosa*, after it was left by the enemy, sixty pieces of heavy cannon, 12 mortars, 30000 ball, and 150 weight of powder.

Nov. 12.

The town of *Denia*, in the kingdom of *Valencia*, was carried by assault, by the Chevalier *d'Asfeld*, after four days of open trenches. The castle, which
he

he afterwards attack'd, surrender'd on the 5th day after the taking of the town. The officers and soldiers of the garrison were made prisoners of war. In this castle were taken 50 pieces of cannon, 23 mortars, a thousand barrels of powder, and abundance of other ammunition.

The town of *Alicante*, in the same kingdom, was oblig'd to capitulate, after three days siege by the Chevalier d'*Asfeld*; it surrender'd with all the forts, except the castle. The horse, which were in the place, were dismounted, before they went out. December 3.

Villa-Joyosa, another town of the kingdom of *Valencia*, having had advice of the taking of *Alicante*, submits to the King of *Spain*. 4th.

Count *Guy* of *Staremburg*, who commanded the Archduke's army in *Catalonia*, attempted in vain to surprize *Tortosa*, the fortifications of which had not yet been entirely repair'd. Having made three attacks, he was repuls'd, on the side of the gate of *St. John*, by the first batallion of the regiment de *Blefois*, and, on the side of the temple gate, by the second batallion of the same regiment; but he made himself master of the *Fauxbourg*, near the gate of *Remolino*. Dom *Adrian de Betancour*, Governor of the place, made a sally at the head of a detachment of his garrison, to drive the enemy from this post, and charging them, sword in hand, was slain in the beginning of the action. The *Sieur de Longchamp*, his Majesty's Lieutenant, having taken his place, continued to drive the enemy before him, but they gain'd, in their retreat, the monastery of *S. John*, and there they fortified themselves. He drove them from this new post, by the fire of his artillery, insomuch, that they were forc'd to march off by night, with the loss of above 700 men. There were but sixty kill'd, or wounded, among all the troops of the garrison.

The Count de *Gasse*, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, who had distinguish'd himself upon several occasions, was made Mareschal of *France*, and took the title of Mareschal de *Marignen*. Private affairs. April.

The Mareschal de *Noailles*, Duke and Peer of *France*, and formerly Viceroy of *Catalonia*, where he had October 2.

had commanded the army with success, died in the 59th year of his age.

A^o 1709. *Affairs of*
State and war. IN the *Low-Countries*. The town of *Bruges* and
 Jan. 1, 2. the fort of *Plassendal* were evacuated by the *French*.
 July 4. The Count *d'Artagnan*, Lieutenant-General, forc'd
 sixteen hundred men of the enemy, who were in-
 trench'd in *Varneton* upon the *Lis*. Several were
 slain, and 800 surrender'd at discretion, with a Bri-
 gadier, and a great number of officers. We had only
 two soldiers kill'd in the action.

29th. *Tournay* was surrender'd, by capitulation. It had
 been invest'd on the 27th of *June* by Prince *Eugene*
 and my Lord *Marlborough*, who carried on the siege
 in conjunction. The trenches had been open'd on
 the 7th of *July*, at night. The Marquis *de Sur-*
ville, who commanded in the place, cut off abun-
 dance of the enemy's men, and defeated four of their
 battallions in a sally. He surrender'd the town, and
 enter'd, on the 31st, into the citadel, which began to
 be attack'd, the next day.

September 3. It surrender'd at last, for want of provisions, after
 a siege of above a month; the frequent mines which
 were sprung by the Marquis *de Megrigny*, who was
 Governor of it, caus'd great desolation among the
 enemy.

11th. The battle of *Malplaquet*, between *Mons* and
Bavay. The *French* army were possess'd of the
 woods of *Sart* and *Jansart*, and had an intrench-
 ment before it. The enemy were repuls'd in the
 three first attacks they made, from eight in the
 morning, till twelve at noon. On the 4th, they en-
 ter'd the intrenchments on the left, and were again
 repuls'd by Mareschal *Villars*, who made haste thi-
 ther. The wound he there receiv'd, having oblig'd
 him to retire from the battle, the left retreated in
 good order. In the mean time, the enemy pene-
 trated into the center. Mareschal *Boufflers* gave
 them six several charges by the household troops,
 and the other horse. Two or three of their lines
 were overthrown, and broken at every charge; and
 had it not been for their foot, by means of which
 they rallied, they would have been entirely defeated.

In

In the mean while, Marechal *Boufflers*, seeing they were masters of the wood of *Sart*, gave orders for the retreat. The *French* army retir'd in so good disposition, that the enemy gave over pursuing them, at the brook of *Tainier*, from whence they march'd quietly towards *Quesnoy*, with thirty two colours, or standards, they had taken. The field of battle cost the enemy 30000 men, kill'd, or wounded. The loss, the *French* army suffer'd, was not two thirds of that number.

The enemy making a great forage, beyond the *Haine*, between *Leuse*, *Perwels*, and *Belœil*, were beaten by the Count *di Broglie*, who, without any other loss, than of three Cavaliers, kill'd 800 of their men, took above 150, and a great number of horses. The Prince of *Lobkowitz*, who commanded the forage, fled towards *Ath*, and quitted all the bundles, which were carried off by the *French* troops.

Mons obtain'd an honourable capitulation, after having sustain'd a siege of twenty five days of open trenches. It was attack'd by the Prince of *Nassau*, Stadtholder of *Frize*. The Duke of *Croy*, Governor of the town, and the Marquis *Grimaldi*, Lieutenant-General, defended it. In most of the attacks, the enemy were several times repuls'd.

In *Germany*, the Count *du Bourg*, Lieutenant-General, defeated about 9000 men of the enemy, commanded by the Count *de Mercy*, near *Rumer-sheim*, a village in *Alsatia*. The Count *du Bourg* order'd all his troops, which consisted only of seven battallions, and eighteen squadrons, to charge, without letting off a piece. The enemy's foot made their discharge, at fifteen yards distance; the first rank, with their knee upon the ground, the second, in a bending posture, and the third, over the heads of the second. The *French* infantry charg'd them so suddenly with their bayonets at the end of their fusées, that they had hardly time to get up, and were immediately put to flight. Their Cuirassiers made also their discharge at the like distance, and were broke with the same facility. All their cannon was taken, with all their colours, and drums, and the most part of their standards. Count *Mercy*

was

was wounded in the shoulder, and retir'd to *Fribourg*, with only 300 horse. Between 15 and 1800 of his men were drown'd, and above 2500 taken prisoners. The *French* lost about 300 men. His Majesty gave the Count *du Bourg* the *blue string*, by way of reward for this victory.

July 29. Upon the frontiers of *Savoy*. The Marquis *de They* retiring from *Constans* to *Freterive*, by order of Marechal *Berwick*, repuls'd the enemy, who charg'd his rear-guard. There were about 400 men kill'd, or taken, on both sides in this action.

August. Lieutenant-General *Dillon*, who commanded on the side of *Briançon*, upon advice, that General *Rhebinder* advanc'd to attack him in his intrenchments, march'd to meet him towards the bridge of *la Vachette*, with two batallions, five companies of grenadiers, and five troops of horse. He charg'd him the next day, put him to flight, and pursu'd him as far as *Mont Genevre*, tho' far inferior in number, General *Rhebinder* having with him three thousand foot, and two hundred horse.

September. In the *Cevennes*. Five or six hundred fanaticks, who had taken arms in the *Vivarais*, were beaten, and dispers'd.
Towards the
close of the
month.

March 13. In *Spain*. Count *d'Estaing*, who commanded the troops in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, took the town of *Rode*, and the garrison prisoners of war. This place, which is situate upon a rock of difficult access, near *Isarena*, did not take him up five whole days. 'Twas the most important post of this frontier, on the side of the mountains.

April 7. The Prince of *Asturias* was recogniz'd, as presumptive heir of the monarchy of *Spain*, in the assembly of the States-General, held at *Madrid*.

17th. An *English* squadron, arriv'd before *Alicante*, attempted to relieve the castle, which had been blockaded ever since the month of *December* last, and was already much endamag'd by the mine, which the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* had sprung on the 6th of *March*. Dom *Francisco Gaetano* of *Arragon*, having hinder'd the descent of the *English*, Mr. *Stanhope*, who commanded them, demanded an honourable capitulation for the castle. This was granted, and the articles drawn

drawn up the next day. This was the only place, which remain'd to the enemy, in the kingdom of *Valencia*, the Chevalier d'*Asfeld* having recover'd all the other places they were possess'd of the last year. The King of *Spain*, by way of recompence, gave him leave to wear the arms of *Valencia* in his Escutcheon.

The Marquis de *Bay*, who commanded the army of *Spain*, upon the frontiers of *Portugal*, attack'd and defeated my Lord *Galloway*, General of the *Portuguese* army, who had thirteen batallions more than he. The fight began at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the country of *la Gudina*, between the *Gevoira* and the *Gaiz*. The enemy was pursued as far as *Campo Major*, and *Elvas*. All their artillery was taken, their pontons, seven colours, eight standards, two thousand three hundred prisoners, among whom, were three *English* batallions, with all their officers, and seventeen hundred slain, without any other loss than of 300 kill'd, or wounded.

May 7.

The Marquis de *Bay* took the castle of *Alchonchel* from the *Portuguese*, with three pieces of artillery which were within it, and made the garrison prisoners of war.

June 1.

Dom *Miguel Pons*, Marechal de *Camp*, with two batallions, and three regiments of horse, attack'd, and routed six regiments of the enemy, which were posted, at some distance from the bridge of *Montanara*, upon the frontiers of *Catalonia*. He kill'd 400 of their men, made 300 prisoners, took all their baggage, and six standards, and had only four soldiers kill'd in the action.

August 21

The Duke de *Noailles* having made a secret march into *Catalonia*, to surprize two regiments of the enemy, which were in *Figuieres*, found them, as they were going out of those quarters. He charg'd them with six squadrons, commanded by the Sieurs de *Fimarcon* and *Peyzac*, and routed them. They were all kill'd, or taken, with their baggages, except a small number of horse, which escap'd.

7th.

Eighteen hundred of the enemy's horse encamp'd between *Palau* and *Santa Eugenia*, within half cannon-shot of *Gironne*, were also surpriz'd by the Duke de *Noailles*; two hundred were kill'd, and several taken,

September 2.

with the General of the *Palatine* horſe ; the others eſcap'd under the fire of the muſqueteers of *Gironne*, and abandon'd their tents and baggage.

Jan. 1. In new *France*. The *Sieur de St. Ovide*, his Ma-
jeſty's Lieutenant at *Plaiſance*, in the iſle of *Newfoundland*, took the great fort of *St. John* by ſcalade, which the *Engliſh* were maſters of in the eaſtern coaſt of that iſland. The Governor was wounded, and taken priſoner, with all the gariſon, conſiſting of an hundred ſoldiers of regular troops. There were found there eighteen pieces of cannon, twenty four mortars, and magazines fill'd with proviſions for a ſix months ſiege. The *Sieurs de St. Eugene* and *Depenſens* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in the attack. The next day, the ſmall fort, ſituate at the entry of the port, upon a ſteep rock, ſtanding by itſelf, ſurrender'd with the gariſon, of 60 men. There were within it fifteen pieces of cannon, ſeven mortars, proviſions, and ammunition for a year. This enterpriſe was undertaken, purſuant to the project, and by the order of the *Sieur de Coſtebelle*, Governor of *Plaiſance*.

March 17. By ſea. The *Sieur du Gué-Trouin*, ſix days after he was ſet out from *Breſt*, met the fleet which was coming from *Virginia*, and was guarded by four men of war. He attack'd them, and purſued them, and took five ſhips of the fleet they were conducting.

29th. The *Sieur Caſſart*, Commander of the *Eclatant*, was met within a league of the coaſt of *Barbary*, by a ſquadron of fifteen *Engliſh* men of war. He defended himſelf againſt them the remaining part of the day, all the night, and the day following, till noon, that he retir'd, after having diſmaſted two of them, and very much damag'd ſeveral others. The *Moors*, who beheld the fight from their coaſts, ſaw one of them ſink.

July 2. Captain *Laigle*, Lieutenant of the Royal frigate, being Commander of the *Phoenix*, ſet out from *Malaga*, and diſcover'd the ſame day three of the enemy's ſhips, which he purſued. He came up with them about five in the evening. Tho' they were plac'd in a line to receive him, and fir'd terribly upon him, he attack'd them, and took them one after another ;
the

the first carried thirty cannons, the second and third two and twenty.

The *Sieur du Gué-Trouin* attack'd, and took an *English* man of war of two and sixty guns, and 450 men. Nov. 6.

Francis-Lewis of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, second son of *Armand de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, and grand-son of *Henry* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, died at *Paris* in the 45th year of his age. He had distinguish'd himself by his valour and ability in war upon several occasions, but especially at the battle of *Gran* in *Hungary*, and the battles of *Stenkerque* and *Nerwinde* in *Flanders*. Private affairs. Feb. 22.

Henry Julius of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, and first Prince of the blood of *France*, died at *Paris* in his 66th year, after a long illness, which he bore with a great resignation to the will of God. He shew'd by the campaigns he made, that he inherited the courage of *Lewis II.* of *Bourbon*, whose only son he was. April 1.

The Count of *Besons* made Marechal of *France*. June.

The Count *d'Artagnan* was also made Marechal of *France*. He took the name of Marechal *Montesquiou*. September.

THE birth of *Lewis* of *France*, to whom the King gave the title of Duke of *Anjou*, and who is at present *Lewis XV.* King of *France*. A° 1710. Affairs of State and war. Feb. 15.

In the *Low-Countries*. The *Sieur Mackinai*, a famous *Partisan* of *Namure*, came near *Liege* at four in the morning, seiz'd upon the gate of the bridge, enter'd the town, surpriz'd the great guard, which were posted before the gate of *Monf. de Rochebrune*, Commander of the place, plunder'd his house, and the house of Count *Wells*, the Emperor's Envoy, carried off the silver plate, horses, and best moveables; after which, he retir'd with the loss of three men only that were slain, and fifty, that were greedy of plunder, and delay'd to follow him, were taken prisoners. June 10.

Doway besieg'd by the allies, with an army of near 140000 men, 200 pieces of cannon, and twenty four mortars. The place was encompass'd on the

22d of *April*; and the trenches were open'd on the 4th of *May* at night. Prince *Eugene* and my Lord *Marlborough* commanded the army. Lieutenant-General *Albergotti* commanded in the town, having under him *Monf. de Pommereu*, who was Governor of it; the *Marquis de Dreux*, *Messieurs de Brandelay* and *Valeri* *Mareschals de Camp*, the Duke of *Mortemar*, the Count of *Lannion*, and *Monf. de Castlenay*, Brigadiers. *Monf. de Faucourt* commanded the artillery, having under him several officers of that body. The place was as vigorously defended, as it was bravely attack'd. The mines took off a great number of the enemy; the sallies were frequent, and generally successful, and well conducted. That which pass'd on the 7th of *May* at night, and was commanded by the Duke of *Mortemar*, was one of the boldest. He ruin'd a good part of the besiegers works, cut in pieces the *English* regiment of *Sutton*, and made his retreat in very good order. All the posts were constantly disputed with courage, and ordinarily quitted at the expence of the enemy, by the mines which were sprung on those occasions. *Mareschal Villars*, who commanded the *French* army, which was by far inferior to the *English*, attempted several times to relieve the place; but their intrenchments were so strong, and fill'd with so large a number of troops, that prudence forbade him to attack them. At last, Mr. *Albergotti*, seeing a great breach in the body of the place, beat a parley, after 52 days of open trenches. Mr. *Albergotti*, who shew'd a great deal of courage and skill, during the whole siege, was recompenc'd by the King, with the *blue string*, and the Government of *Sar-Louis*. *Messieurs de Dreux* and *Brandelay* were made Lieutenants-General, and the Duke of *Mortemar* *Mareschal de Camp*. And the other officers were rewarded in porportion.

June 25.

July 25.

The conferences of *Gertrudenberg* broken up. This town, which is situate upon the confines of *Dutch Brabant*, was pitch'd upon for a treaty of peace. *Mareschal d'Uxelles* and the *Abbé de Polignac*, his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, came thither in the month of *March*. They made several propositions, which were rejected by the allies with scorn; who

who, being elated with their success, propos'd such unreasonable conditions, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries withdrew by his Majesty's order. The allies had afterwards cause to repent of their haughtiness, and the not having accepted the conditions, which were then propos'd.

The taking of *Bethune* by the allies. 'Twas very well defended by Mr. *Dupuy-Vauban*, tho' he had but a mean garrison, and made up in a great measure of new-raisd regiments. He surrender'd it by an honourable capitulation, after thirty five days of open trenches. Aug. 26.

The defeat of a considerable body of the allies, Septemb. 19 and a great convoy they were conducting upon the *Lis*. This body consisted of above 2000 men, horse and foot. The vessels, which carried the convoy, were 46 Bilanders loaden with bombs, ball, carcasses, granadoes, powder, wine, brandy, and other ammunition. Mons. *de Ravignan*, Marechal de Camp, march'd out of *Ypres* to attack the enemy with 2000 men, and was join'd by the regiment of dragoons of *St. Chaumont*. Count *Arnone*, who commanded the convoy and the troops, having advice of Mons. *de Ravignan*'s march, intrench'd in a morass. Mons. *de Ravignan* made the attack with so much vigour, with the bayonets at the end of the fuses, that he was entirely defeated. Four or five hundred of the enemy were slain, three hundred were drown'd, and 900 taken prisoners, among whom, was Count *Arnone* himself, and this, without any other loss on the *French* side, than of five officers, and 40 soldiers kill'd, or wounded. All the vessels were burnt, and a prodigious quantity of powder which they had with them, the ball and bombs in the burning of the Bilanders sunk to the bottom of the river. The fire of the powder, which was communicated to the bombs, carcasses, and granadoes, made so dreadful a shock, that several villages in the neighbourhood were overturn'd, and the noise was heard as far as *Cambray* and *Namure*. The enemy detach'd several troops to fall upon the detachment of Mons. *de Ravignan*, as he return'd; and five squadrons came up with him at *Rouffelar*; but they were charg'd with

so much vigour by the dragoons of *St. Chaumont*, that they were defeated, and had above 150 men kill'd, or wounded; so that the detachment got safe to *Ypres*, about six in the evening.

Sept. 29.

The conquest of *St. Venant* by the allies. This place is properly no other than a fort of earth unlin'd. The enemy attempted to take it in the month *July*, and sent thither only four batallions; but *Monf. de Selur*, a Brigadier, who commanded there, put all things in so good disposition, that they deferred the attack, and came to besiege it in form, in the month of *September*. The place was not carried till after thirteen days of open trenches, and the enemy had 1500 of their men kill'd, or wounded. It sustain'd two assaults, but on the 3d they lodg'd upon the breach. One of their bombs, having fallen upon a magazine of powder, blew it up. Then *Monf. de Selur* thought proper to capitulate. The garrison went out with their arms and baggage, and was conducted to *Arras*; the Count *de Berenger* was slain in the defence of this place.

At the same time that the enemy laid siege to *St. Venant*, they were employ'd in the siege of *Aire*, a place of quite different consequence. The Marquis *de Goebriant* commanded there with a large garrison, having under his orders *Monf. le Jay*, Governor of the place, and abundance of other brave officers. The siege lasted 52 days of open trenches. The sallies were frequent, and always very bloody to the enemy. They hardly carried any post, till after redoubled assaults, which cost them abundance of their men. At last, having made a considerable breach in the body of the place, they there gave the assault, and lodg'd upon the breach. *Monf. de Goebriant* would have held out still some days longer, as he could have retir'd to the fort of *St. Francis*, and capitulated there; but at the request of the townsmen, who had always been very faithful to the King, and knowing that the enemy had promis'd their soldiers the plunder of the town, in case it was forc'd, he beat the chamade, and surrender'd by the most honourable capitulation imaginable. He was assisted in this brave defence by the Count *d'Estrade*, Marshal

Novemb. 8.

schal de Camp, the Marquis de Listenay, and Messieurs Grimald, Brigadier, de Cabestan, his Majesty's Lieutenant in the place, the Chevalier de Beuil, Messieurs de Greder, du Fort, and d'Audencourt, the Marquises de Lionne, de Mauviel, Brancas, and Belabre, Colonels; Monf. de Valiere commanded the artillery. The Marquises de Listenay, Rothelin, and Thiboutot, were slain. The Marquis de Goebriant was rewarded with the blue string, Count d'Estrades was made Lieutenant-General, Messieurs de Grimaldi and la Beuil Mareischals de Camp, &c. The enemy lost an infinite number of men in this siege, either by sickness, or by fire and sword.

In Spain. Dom Juan de Amesda carries the town and castle of Estadella in Arragon, for the King of Spain.

June 21

The Marquis de Bay, General of the Spanish army in Estramadure, takes the town of Mirando in Portugal, by scalade,

July 7.

The battle of Almenar, where the Spanish foot was routed by the rebels. The courage of Dom Joseph Valleio, and his regiment of dragoons, hinder'd their total defeat, by putting a stop to the progress of the enemy's horse. The loss was very near equal on both sides.

27th.

The battle of Panalva, where the enemy, having several times attack'd the rear-guard of the King of Spain, were repuls'd, with the loss of a thousand men kill'd, or wounded, of seven standards, and two pair of kettle-drums.

August 15.

The battle of Sarragossa, where the Spaniards at first were conquerers with great advantage, and afterwards beaten by Count Staremberg; Messieurs d'Amesda and Mahoni pursuing the left wing of the enemy, which they had defeated, too far: The Duke d'Avre was slain with a cannon-ball.

20th.

The court of Spain leaves Madrid, and retires to Valladolid.

Sept. 16.

The Arch-duke, after the battle of Sarragossa, advances as far as Madrid, and was there receiv'd in such a manner, as convinc'd him of the sincere attachment the Spaniards had for their lawful King Philip V. and their aversion to the German yoke.

28th.

Octob. 5. Monf. *de Louwigny*, Governor of *Lerida*, carries off a great convoy the Imperialists were leading to *Balaguier*. He then surpriz'd the town, took the garrison prisoners of war, razes the fortifications, and retires.

Nov. 19. The Imperialists quit *Toledo*.

Décember 3. The King of *Spain* returns to *Madrid* with the Duke of *Vendosme*, to the great satisfaction of the people, and three days after returns to his army to pursue the Imperialists, who had been forc'd to retire.

Dom *Jeseph Valleio* carries off three *Portuguese* squadrons in *Occana*, within three leagues of *Aran-guez*, without suffering either man or horse to escape.

5th. The conquest of *Brihuega*. The King of *Spain*, still pursuing the enemy, came up with a considerable body, commanded by my Lord *Stanhope* who had seiz'd upon the town, and lodg'd and intrench'd there, with 5000 men of the best troops of the army. Mr. *Vendosme*, taking a view of the place, found the mason-work of the towers and walls too strong to be carried by force, which nevertheless was necessary, in case of an attack, because the General was coming to its relief, with the rest of the army. They were therefore resolv'd to try what they could do, and form'd a mine in the night, whilst they made, or rather begun two other breaches, with their cannon. The mine having sprung, they mounted to the assault on that side, which was a real attack, and, at the same time, made a false attack at one of the breaches. The enemy defended themselves with a great deal of valour; but they were forc'd at last, and driven in the town, from intrenchment to intrenchment, till General *Stanhope*, finding it was to no purpose to resist, demanded a capitulation about six in the evening. The garrison were made prisoners of war. It consisted of seven battallions of *English*, one *Portuguese*, and eight *English* squadrons. The chief prisoners were the Generals *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, and *Wills*, two *Mareschals de Camp*, and two *Brigadiers*.

10th. The battle of *Villaviciosa*. In the mean while, the King had advice, that General *Staremberg* drew near
near
10.

near with his forces, and in the morning he order'd his foot to march upon the rising grounds, where the Duke of *Vendosme* had already posted the horse the day before. General *Staremburg* appear'd, and the King of *Spain* took his post in the right wing, with the Marquis de *Valdecanas*, to command under him. The Duke of *Vendosme* commanded the left, having under him the Count d'*Aguillar*; and the Count de *las Torres* was in the center.

The fight began, about three o'clock in the afternoon. The horse of the right wing, where the King of *Spain* commanded in person, broke the enemy's left, and overthrew three batallions, which guarded a battery the *Spaniards* made themselves masters of. The enemy's right held out much longer, and the victory stood long doubtful. At last, the Duke of *Vendosme* disorder'd their first line, and took them in flank; but, notwithstanding this, they kept their ground till night, and then retir'd without being pursued.

The enemy left their wounded upon the field of battle, with twenty pieces of cannon, two mortars, all their *galeres* ('tis a name they give in this country to their waggons and carriages,) all their baggage, and near 8000 musquets. Their dead amounted to 3000, and the conquerors lost about a thousand. Three thousand were taken prisoners, among whom, were two Lieutenant-Generals, *Belcastel*, and *St. Amand*. Dom *Joseph Valleio*, who was so posted, as to cut off the communication between *Arragon*, and the enemy's army, took afterwards above 2000 prisoners, and almost all of them horse. Insomuch, that if we add these to what had been taken at *Bribuega*, the number of prisoners was near nine thousand.

General *Staremburg* was left with 3000 men, who were summon'd to surrender by Mons. de *Maboni*, and almost all the officers consented to do so; but the General stily opposing it, he engag'd them to follow him. The King of *Spain* lost in the battle Dom *Pedro Ronquillo*, Marechal de *Camp*, and the Count de *Rupelmunde*, Brigadier of foot. The Marquis de *Torcy*, tho' wounded the day before the bat-

tle, did, notwithstanding, very signal service. The troops, which distinguish'd themselves above the rest, were the *Spanish* and *Walloon* guards. This victory was follow'd with the submission of several places, in divers parts of the kingdom of *Spain*, and his Catholic Majesty then made his entry into *Sarragossa*.

By sea. A fleet of the enemy's, consisting of 25 men of war, and several barques, were seen off from the port of *Cette*; they made their descent there, and got possession of the *Bourg* and the fort. The Duke of *Roquelaure*, who commanded in *Languedoc*, not being able to get together above three companies of horse, went to *Frontignan* by way of security, and sent orders to the most neighbouring troops to advance. He dispatch'd a courier to the Duke of *Noailles* in *Roussillon*, who took post immediately, and was follow'd by 900 horse, commanded by the Marquis de *Caylus*, *Marschal de Camp*, and 1000 grenadiers, under the command of *Brigadier de Planque*; other officers were also sent along with these troops, and 12 pieces of cannon. They made such haste, that they arriv'd in three days. They were suffer'd to rest only five hours, on the 29th of *June*, and then the Dukes of *Roquelaure* and *Noailles* led them against the enemy, who immediately departed from *Agde*, whither they were coming, and retir'd to *Cette*. A troop of 600 were perceiv'd upon the mountain of *St. Clare*, against whom, the dragoons were detach'd, and defeated them. The rest escap'd to the port of *Cette*. In the mean time, batteries were rais'd, which oblig'd the fleet to make off to a greater distance from shore, whilst several of those, which were landed, endeavour'd to escape in the barques. The grenadiers commanded by the *Sieur d'Anse*, a Captain in the regiment of *Artois*, and sustain'd by the *Sieur Planque*, presented the scale to the fort, which was carried without much resistance. The enemy lost between three and four hundred men in this expedition. An hundred were taken prisoners, and a great number drown'd in the re-imbarcation. This success was principally due to the diligence of the Duke of *Noailles*. The affair was of consequence, both with reference to the

Vivaraïs,

Vivarais and the *Cevennes*, and upon the account of other great inconveniencies, which would have follow'd, if they had been allow'd time to fortify themselves in the fort, where they might have receiv'd succour, by means of the port. Notwithstanding the continual fire of the fleet, we lost but one grenadier, and some horses.

The death of *Lewis*, Duke of *Bourbon*, Prince of the blood, Chief of the branch of *Bourbon-Condé*, in the 42d year of his age. *Private affairs.*
March 2.

The death of *Mareschal Joyeuse*, at the age of fourscore years. July 1.

The marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with *Mademoiselle*. 11th.

IN *Spain*. The taking of *Gironne* by the Duke of *Noailles*, after an assault. This town, which had several times been deliver'd from a siege, in a kind of miraculous manner, 'twas believ'd, would have escap'd again upon this occasion, by the assistance of heaven. There fell such extraordinary rains, that the camp of the besiegers was all under water. In-
somuch, that the Marquis *de Fiennes* found himself thus inclos'd, from the 8th of *January*, till the 12th, with 47 squadrons, and eight battallions, without either bread or forage; but the rains ceasing, the siege was renew'd, and the constancy of the General and the troops carried the point. A° 1711.
Affairs of state and war.
January 24.

Upon this, all *Arragon* submitted to the King of *Spain*, except the castle of *Venasque*, in the *Pyrenees*, by the diligence of the Marquis *de Valdecanas*, Dom *Jeseph Valleio*, Dom *Feliciano de Braquamente*, and some others of the principal, among the *French* and *Spanish* officers, who, in several places, took the gar-
risons prisoners of war.

The King of *Spain* compleats the conquest of *Ar-
ragon*, by taking the castle of *Venasque*. The Mar-
quis *d'Arpajou*, *Mareschal de Camp*, in the troops of
France, was charg'd with this siege. After having
convey'd his cannon, with much difficulty, to the
top of the neighbouring hills, he open'd his trenches
on the 11th of *September*, in the evening. On the
15th, he made a breach of about ten yards broad;
but he did not judge it convenient to make his attack
there,

there, because the place was too steep, and he was inform'd, that there was a very strong intrenchment behind. He resolv'd to try the experiment, of throwing red-hot cannon-ball into the place, and this succeeded, according to his wishes. The first ball set fire to the straw of the lodging-rooms, which caught hold of the wood-work. The flame was very great, and the heat of the fire melted the sides of the cistern. This oblig'd Dom *Emanuel de Sola*, Governor of the place, immediately to capitulate. The regular troops were made prisoners of war, and the miquelets were receiv'd but at discretion. The importance of this place consisted in this, that, by means of it, they had communication with the country of *Comminge*; and besides, a very small garrison, with all necessary provision, might stop a very strong army a considerable time.

October 25. General *Staremburg* makes an attempt upon *Tortosa*, from whence he is vigorously repuls'd by the *Chevalier de Glines*, who commanded there. One Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, twenty two Lieutenants, and eighteen Serjeants were taken prisoners, and between seven and eight hundred soldiers were slain.

Nov. 17. The conquest of the town of *Cardonne*. The Count *de Muret*, Lieutenant-General, having been detach'd by the Duke of *Vendosme*, upon this enterprize, batter'd the town with several pieces of cannon, in order to ruin its principal defences, and, immediately put himself in a disposition to attack the intrenchment, which cover'd it. The Marquis *d'Arpajou* commanded the center of the attack, the Count *de Melun* the left, and Count *d'Hercel* the right, having each about 400 men under them, for the most part grenadiers, or dragoons. The intrenchments were carried on all sides, sword in hand, and the enemy was so closely pursued, that the besiegers enter'd with them into the town, and got possession of it. They had above 250 of their men slain, a great many wounded, and very near as many prisoners. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Walloon* guards, and an aide Major of the same body, were kill'd on the side of the besiegers.

This

This action, which was one of the most vigorous that was ever seen, made the Count *de Muret* master of the town, but the castle was almost inaccessible; on the 20th of *November*, the attack began, and 'twas carried on with great difficulty. General *Staremberg* found an opportunity of throwing in a supply of ammunition, and the season becoming very inconvenient, by reason of the rains, which had broken the ways for the convoys, Count *Muret* was oblig'd to raise the siege. As there pass'd several very sharp engagements, whilst it lasted, he lost 1400 of his men. The greatest fell upon the *French* regiment, *de la Couronne*, which distinguish'd itself in a most extraordinary manner. The Count *de Melun*, Brigadier, and Mr. *Bonnet*, Commander of a battalion of the *Couronne*, were slain, and *Monf. d'Autrui*, Major of the same regiment, was dangerously wounded in three several places.

Decemb. 24.

In the *Low-Countries*. *Monf. de Permangle*, Commander at *Condé*, takes a large convoy of the enemy's, upon the river *Scarpe*, guarded by two regiments, and burns a great part of it. The fight was obstinate, for above an hour. Mr. *Chambrier*, who commanded the guard, was wounded, and taken with a Lieutenant-Colonel, and five other officers; four or five hundred soldiers were kill'd, wounded, or taken. *Monf. de Permangle* had fifteen officers, and 45 soldiers kill'd, or wounded. Of the three Colonels, who commanded under *Monf. de Permangle*, viz. *Messieurs d'Astout*, *Vergeille*, and *Herouville*, the first was dangerously wounded.

May 9.

The attack of the sluices at *Harlebeck*, upon the *Lis*, a little below *Courtray*. Count *Harling*, who had march'd from *Xpres*, with 800 grenadiers, by order of the Count *de Villars*, who follow'd him, with 600 fusiliers, and 300 dragoons, attack'd the redoubt, and fortified mill, which defended the sluices, early in the morning with his grenadiers. He carried them both, after a resistance of three quarters of an hour, and had only six soldiers slain. The Commander of the enemy was wounded, and taken with all his men. The miners were immediately set at work upon the sluices, the mill, and the redoubt, which were all blown up by seven o'clock

28th.

in

in the evening, and, an hour after, the *French* troops set forward upon their retreat. Four thousand horse, with two thousand grenadiers behind them, advanc'd towards *Rousselar* to cut them off; but they could not surprize the vigilance of the Count *de Villars*, who, advertis'd of their design, left *Rousselar* on the left, and arriv'd safe at *Ypres*, where he commanded. The destroying these sluices was an affair of great importance, towards hindring the enemy from receiving convoys by the *Lis*.

July 12.

The defeat of a considerable body of the enemy, by the Count *de Gassion*, between *Doway* and *Arleux*. Ever since the 15th of *June*, the two armies continu'd in their camps, which they had taken in *Artois*; and the *Scarpe* divided them. The enemy's army, commanded by my Lord *Marlborough*, was encamp'd on this side the *Lens*, the right at *Lievin*, and the left at *Henin-Lislar*. The *French* Army, under the command of the *Mareschal de Villars*, form'd a kind of circle on this side *Arras*, his right at *Monchi-Preu*, and his left at *Duisan*. Behind the right lay the *Sensee*, which falls into the *Escaut* at *Bouchain*, after having communicated a part of its waters to the *Scarpe*, by a canal drawn from *Arleux* to this river, a little above *Doway*. A mole rais'd near *Arleux*, breaking this communication, render'd the mills of *Doway* uselefs, and hinder'd the navigation of the *Scarpe*, and the canal of *Deule*, above that town. The enemy, who were by this means much incommoded, twice attempted, by the detachments they made, to carry a small castle, and a redoubt which cover'd the mole, and were repuls'd with loss. On the 6th of *July*, at break of day, they return'd a third time to the charge, with the choicest of their men, 5500 foot, 2500 horse, and four pieces of cannon. In both these posts, there were only 70 men, who made a stout resistance. In the mean time, the cannon having made a breach, they were carried by assault, and taken prisoners of war. The enemy, intending to fortify these posts, left 12 squadrons, and 10 batallions to cover the work-men, who encamp'd there, having their right towards *Arleux*. *Mareschal Villers* went, on the 9th, to take a view of their camp,
and

and form'd a design of carrying it. The Count *de Gassion* was sent upon this project, who marching on the 11th, with 30 squadrons, made a grand detour to conceal his march, repass'd the *Senjée*, between *Arleux* and *Bouchain*, which he had pass'd, upon leaving the *French* camp, and arriv'd at break of day, near the enemy, without being discover'd. He had rang'd his horse in four lines, the first of which having cut to pieces the standard-guard, fell upon the foldiers in the enemy's camp, and were follow'd by the three others, killing, on all sides, whomsoever they met with, in their tents, or out of them, without giving either foot, or horse, time to rally. They only stood the fire of some Pelotoons of foot, which they soon dispers'd, and pursu'd, with the rest, as far almost as *Dorway*. On the other side, *Mareschal Villars*, to make a diversion, and draw the whole attention upon the great body of the army, order'd the Count *de Broglie* to charge the advanc'd guards of their right towards *Lievin* and the brook of *Lens*, where they were attack'd by the *Hussars*, and several of them kill'd, and taken. The Count *de Gassion* remain'd an hour upon the field of battle, and then retired by the same way he came, without any to pursue him. In the mean time, because the enemy, if they had been advertis'd of his enterprize, might have suddenly dispatch'd their left against him, by marching them into *Dorway*, the *Mareschal de Villars*, to sustain him in his retreat, in case of need, had posted Count *Albergotti* and the Prince of *Isenghien*, with two thousand Grenadiers, at *Aubigni* upon the *Sensee*. The Marquis *de Coigny* Lieutenant-General, who had a great share in this action, had his horse wounded, as also the Marquis *de Baufremont*, who drove the enemy as far as the barriers of *Dorway*. The Baron *de Raski*, Colonel of the *Hussars*, who distinguish'd himself upon this occasion, was considerably wounded. The (Sieur *de Coetmen*, Colonel of dragoons, was slain, with some officers, and a very small number of horse or dragoons. There were slain, on the enemy's side, by their own confession, 950 men, and so many wounded, that 20 waggons, sent from *Dorway*, made 15 journies to carry them off. Their
twelve

twelve squadrons suffer'd most. All their kettle-drums and standards were taken.

July 23.

The taking of the Fort of *Arleux*, by the Marechal de *Montesquieu*. Tho' the Count de *Gassion* had entirely defeated the troops, which protected the enemy's work-men at *Arleux*, yet he was not able, that day, to attack the fort they were building. This fort, which they made haste to finish, as soon as he was retired, being encircled with three fosses, which cover'd three different works, that were strengthen'd with pointed stakes and palisadoes; Colonel *Sawari*, who commanded there, had 10 pieces of cannon to defend it, abundance of ammunition, a garrison of 500 men, and 150 soldiers, in a forty'd mill, that was not far off. As soon as the enemy's army were march'd to a distance, Marechal *Villars*, who waited only for this motion, to execute his project of attacking this post, dispatch'd the Count d'*Estain*, the Marquis de *Coigny*, and the Prince of *Isenghien*, with a large body of troops and cannon. The Marechal *Montesquieu*, who was desirous to be employ'd in this expedition, went to put himself at the head of the detachment, and march'd with so much secrecy and diligence, that the post of *Arleux* was invested by break of day, before the enemy had notice of his arrival. Notwithstanding the vigorous defence of the besieged, the mill and the fort were carry'd by assault by one o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison were made prisoners of war, and stripp'd; by way of reprisal, for the like usage, which the enemy had shewn to the 70 *French* soldiers they had taken, three weeks before, in the same post. In this attack, the officers and soldiers pass'd the fosses with a surprizing valour, having the water up to their middle. The *Sieur du Thil*, Brigadier, had his leg broke, and *Monf. de la Fond*, a Colonel, was dangerously wounded; however, the loss amounted to no more than 15 or 20 soldiers, and there were above 150 kill'd on the enemy's side.

August 11.

Bouchain encompass'd by the enemy. During this siege, the garrison made frequent sallies, which very much incommoded the besiegers. The Marechal de *Villars*, who kept a strict eye over them, having
his

his right towards *Cambray*, and his left near *Wane* upon the *Sensee*, gain'd several advantages over them by the detachments he made.

The *French* Hussars, whom he had order'd to pass the *Escaut*, defeated, upon the right of that river, and not far from *Cambray*, the enemy's Hussars, of whom 320 were kill'd, or taken. Aug. 29.

The Count *de Coigny* attack'd, and entirely defeated seven squadrons near *Landrecey*, which defended a forage the enemy were making at *Poix* and *Vandigie-aux-Bois*. The most part of the foragers were taken, with Count *d'Herback* Lieutenant-General, and the Count *de Wassenar* Major-General. 31st.

Mareschal *Villars* having caused two bridges to be built over the *Escaut*, between *Ixy* and *Etrun*, on the last of *August*, as night came on, the Marquis *de Château-morand* pass'd the river with 3000 foot, and fell, at midnight, upon four battallions of the enemy, which were posted at *Hordain*, kill'd the greatest part of them, and took several prisoners, among whom was Major General *Borck*. At the same time, the Marquis *d'Aubigny* attack'd the post of *Etrun*, guarded by 200 men, who were all kill'd, or taken. During these attacks, *Monf. Colander* made several false ones, at the post of *Iuy*; which gave such an alarm to the enemy, that their army remain'd in order of battle, till the morning. This whole enterprize was carry'd on by the Count *d'Estain* Lieutenant-General, pursuant to the orders of Mareschal *Villars*. Sept. 1.

Bouchain taken. This place, which is very small, and defended only by four bastions, employ'd the enemy for above a month, and had held out for one and twenty days of open trenches. The garrison having demanded a capitulation, on the 12th of *September*, and seeing the enemy was resolv'd to make them prisoners, refus'd the condition, and renew'd the defence. The besiegers promis'd them, about midnight, to let them have their liberty. Upon this assurance, they gave up to them one side of a gate; but as soon as they were masters of it, they forc'd the barriers, and got possession of the place. They made Sept. 12.

1400 men of the garrison prisoners of war, who were yet in a condition to serve, and only granted, that 600 sick and wounded should be carry'd to *Cambray*; and that the officers should keep their swords and their baggage.

Novemb. The Earl of *Strafford*, Ambassador of *England* at the *Hague*, communicated to the States-General, and the Ministers of their allies, the seven preliminary articles, which had been agreed upon between *France* and *England*, touching a general peace.

Dec. 11. The communication by water between *Lisle*, *Doway*, and *Tournay*, cut off. For the execution of this project, all the troops were detach'd, which were in garrison upon the frontiers, from the *Meuse* to the sea, 300 men by batallions, and 100 by regiment, of horse and dragoons. These detachments, whose march was very secret, arriv'd all the same day, and early in the morning, upon the banks of the *Scarpe*, between *Doway* and *Mortagne*, and on the borders of the canal, which leads from *Doway* to *Lisle*, every one in the posts, which had been assign'd them by the Marechal de *Montesquieu*. The Marechal having also advanc'd, with the garrison of *Arras*, they began, by eight o'clock in the morning, to fill up the bed of the river, and of the canal, to break down the banks, and burn the flood-gates, and blow up the masonry with their mines. As soon as the enemies had notice of what they were doing, they assembled all the garrisons of their frontier; but the business was all over ere they arriv'd, and the *French* detachments had made their retreat some time before. Those, who march'd towards *Arras*, were pursued by the Duke of *Holstein-Beck* Governor of *Lisle*, and General *Hompesch* Governor of *Doway*, accompany'd by 30 squadrons, who came up with their rear-guard, at about a league and half from *Arras*. The Count de *Broglio*, who commanded it, had with him no more than three squadrons, but he presently call'd to his assistance eight others, which were not far off, and posted himself so as to screen the rest of his troops from the enemy's view. The enemy fearing to fall into an ambuscade, after some skirmishes,

gave

gave a turn to their bridles, and the retreat was carried on without the loss of a single man.

In *Germany*. The Emperor *Joseph* dying on the 17th of *April*, all mankind were intent upon the election of a new Emperor. The armies did nothing more than watch over each other, and seek out camps commodious to subsist them. The Archduke, brother to the late Emperor, was elected at *Frankfort* on the 12th of *October*, notwithstanding the protestations of nullity made by the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, but was not recogniz'd by either *France* or *Spain*.

In *Savoy*. The Duke of *Savoy* having pass'd mount *Cenis*, a detachment of his army attack'd some regiments in the post of *Conflans* in *Tarentaise*; but they retir'd with little loss to our army, which was encamp'd near *Montmelian*. *Marschal Berwick*, who commanded it, broke all the Duke's projects, so that he was able to do nothing more all this campaign, than recover the castle of *Miclaus*, which was garrison'd with about 50 men.

July 16.

August

By sea. The taking of almost all the *Virginia* fleet. The *Sieur Saus*, having set out from *Calais* on board the *Augustus*, follow'd by three privateers of that port, and attended by *Messieurs Battement* and *Poncet*, the one on board the *Blackwell*, and the other the *Proteus*, met a fleet of twenty two *English* merchant-men, which were coming from *Virginia*, and were guarded by two men of war. At the first signal of boarding them, the two men of war made off, with four of the merchant-men; two run aground on the *English* coasts, and were lost there. All the rest, except two, were carried off. Six *English* vessels, three of which were fourscore-gun-ships, two of sixty, one of thirty four, made what haste they could to recover these prizes, but the *Sieur Saus* deceiv'd them by a false course, and the next day, finding the coast clear, set sail towards *Dunkirk*, where he arriv'd with six of his prizes, having left the others at *Boulogne*, *Ambleteuse*, and *Calais*.

Jan. 16.

The battle of *Vado*, upon the coast of *Genoa*. *Messieurs Laigle*, *de Marquisan*, *Norey*, and *du Castellet*, commanding the *Phoenix*, the *Pembroke*, the

Ruby, and the *Trident*, had form'd a design to attack the *English* vessels at *Vado*, which were to guard a convoy design'd for *Barcelona*. They set upon three of them who came to meet them, and would have certainly carried them off, after an engagement of three hours, if ten other vessels from *Vado* had not forc'd them to fly. The three, which had stood the fight, return'd to *Vado* very much disabled, and had each of them above fifty men kill'd, or wounded. *Monf. de Marquisan* was pursued as far as the gulf of *la Specie*, by six vessels, and one of them, which carried 64 guns, came up with him, and the fire was great on both sides. The *English* vessel was pierc'd like a sieve with the cannon-shot, and having an 100 men kill'd, or wounded, with the Captain, was upon the point of surrendering, when the *Sieur de Marquisan*, observing four others coming up, was oblig'd to retire under the fort of *St. Mary*.

June.

Two of the King's gallies, in the sea of *Corfica*, commanded by *Monf. de Manse*, attack'd a *Dutch* vessel of 36 guns, with 200 men on board. The fight lasted from noon till night, and the vessel surrender'd the next morning.

September 3.

The town of *Quebec*, the capital of *Canada*, was menac'd by a very large *English* fleet, led against it by *Sir Hovendon Walker*, who was already advanc'd forty leagues within the great river of *St. Laurent*. But the current carried the ships with violence and impetuosity towards the northern coast, and threw them upon the rocks, where two of them were lost that were loaden with provisions, with eight others which had twenty six companies of regular troops on board. The officers and soldiers, to the number of seven or eight hundred, were almost all drown'd. This loss reduc'd the *English* to so great a degree, that they were oblig'd, not only to abandon their enterprize against *Quebec*, but, farther, to lay aside the project of attacking the fort *de Plaisance*, in the isle of *Terre-neuve*, in case the former had not succeeded.

September.

and October.

The expedition of *Rio-Janeiro* in *Brasil*, by the *Sieur du Guay-Trouin*. The town of *Rio-Janeiro* was well fortified, and built along the bay of the same

same name, in the midst of three high mountains, supplied with forts and batteries. Within half musquet-shot of the town lies the isle of *Cheures*, which covers it in part, and is defended by a fort of four bastions. There are several other forts, and abundance of batteries, which cross each other on the two sides of the bay, the entry into which is very long, and clos'd by a neck, which is much straiter than that of *Brest*. There was not so much as one place upon the road proper to make a descent, where the *Portugueze* had not dug up the ground, cut down the trees, and made a battery of cannon. They had twelve or thirteen thousand men of regular troops, one part whercof guarded the town and forts, and the rest were intrench'd in a camp near the place. The Governor, having had notice fifteen days before of the design to attack him, had omitted nothing that was requisite for his defence, and kept himself upon his guard. The *Sieur du Guay-Trouin*, who commanded a squadron, consisting of seven ships, of between 60 and 70 guns, six frigats, of between 30 and 40 guns, a bomb-galliot, with 2500 soldiers on board, arriv'd at the mouth of the bay, about one in the afternoon. The *Chevalier de Courserac*, who knew the place, was by his order plac'd at the head of the squadron, with the *Magnanime* which he boarded: The *Chevalier de Gaiyon*, on board the *Brilliant*, and the *Sieur de Beauve* on board the *Achilles*, follow'd after him. The *Sieur du Guay-Trouin* posted himself behind the *Achilles*, in order to be within reach of giving the signals, and order'd the other Captains to follow him, one after another, according to their rank, and the strength of their vessels. The *Chevalier de Courserac* led the way, and in this order they pass'd the streights. Notwithstanding the continual fire of the forts and other batteries, they forc'd the entry of the port, which was defended by a prodigious artillery, and four men of war, which carried from fifty six, to seventy guns, and were commanded by *Gaspard da Costa*, General of the *Portugueze* fleet; and they came before the town by six in the evening, where they again stood a considerable fire from the other

Sept. 12.

Sept. 13.

forts and batteries. The four *Portugueze* vessels judging by the working of the ships tackling, that they design'd to board them, attempted to run a-ground under the batteries of the town, and were lost. The next day the *Sieur Gouyon*, with 500 chosen men, drove the enemy from the isle of *Chevres*,

14th.

and made himself master of it. The day after, they made the descent with 2150 soldiers, and 600 arm'd sailors. The *Sieur d'Auberville*, Captain of the grenadiers, drove some *Portugueze* troops out of a wood, where they lay in ambuscade; and they seiz'd upon two eminences, and encamp'd before the town. For four days together, which were taken up in raising batteries, both in the isle of *Chevres*, and on the continent, there pass'd several actions on both sides, where the *French* troops were constantly superior. The batteries being finish'd, the *Sieur du Guay-Trouin* summon'd the Governor to surrender. Upon his refusal, they prepar'd their battery, and made all requisite dispositions for the attack. At break of day,

21st.

they were ready to begin, when news was brought that the town was deserted by the enemy, who had made their escape by night. They enter'd the town, seiz'd on the forts of *St. Sebastian*, *St. Yague*, and *la Misericorde*. Two days after, the Governor of the fort de *St. Croix*, which was situate on the right side of the mouth of the bay, surrender'd by capitulation. They also took possession of the forts of *Villegagnon* and *St. John*, and all the batteries of the bay. However, the small quantity of provision, which was left in the place, and the impossibility of entering far into the country, made them conclude it impracticable to preserve the colony. And thus the *Sieur du Guay-Trouin* resolv'd upon sending word to the Governor, that, unless he speedily ransom'd the town, he would burn it to ashes. The offers which were return'd, appearing insufficient, he march'd up to him with the whole body of his troops. As soon as they came in view, the Governor sent two officers to offer 610000 crusades, and to represent to him, that it was absolutely impossible for him to give more. This proposition was accepted, and hostages were given, with the promise of paying the whole in

23d.

fifteen

fifteen days. The last payment being made, the troops re-imbarqu'd, and, after they had burnt the vessels taken in the port, the squadron put to sea with provisions for about three months, and carried off one officer, four guard marines, and 350 soldiers, which remain'd of the 800 whom the *Portugueze* of this coast had kill'd, or taken the year before from the *Sieur le Clerc*. The loss, which the *Portugueze* sustain'd, was computed at twenty five millions, and the privateers took above seven of it. The *Sieur de Ricouart*, Inspector General of the retinue of the squadron, made admirable provision, during the siege, of every thing relating to his province, and, upon entering the town, sav'd abundance of effects and merchandizes from pillage, which were preserv'd by his care in the publick magazines he rais'd. All the officers signaliz'd themselves in the attack, and during the whole course of the expedition. The *Sieur de Pontlo-Coetlogon*, *aide de Camp* to the *Chevalier de Gouyon* was wounded. The day they became masters of the isle of *Chevres*, the *Sieurs de Vaureal* and *St. Ofmanes* took a *Portugueze* vessel, which had run aground, and the *Portugueze* were desirous of blowing up, with two shalloops, under the cannon of the town, which was continually playing.

France felt a loss this year, which produc'd a general affliction, and which could not be repair'd by any advantage over the enemy. *Monseigneur Lewis*, the Dauphin, the only son of *Lewis le Grand*, died at *Meudon* of the small-pox, in the 50th year of his age. He left behind him by his marriage with *Mary-Anne* of *Bavaria*, who died long before him, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Berry*. The conquest of *Philisburg* in *Germany*, and the famous march towards *Pont d'Espierres* in the *Low-Countries*, were a proof of his ability in the art of taking towns, and commanding armies. His attachment and regard to the King his father, his tenderness towards the Prince his children, and his affection for the people, who were one day to be his subjects, were so remarkable among his other virtues, that one cannot better express his character, than by saying of him, with a celebrated

April 14.

orator, that there never was seen a better son, a better father, or a better Prince. After his death, his Majesty gave the title of Dauphin to the Duke of Burgundy.

Private affairs.

March 15.

The Mareschal de Choiseul, who was then the most antient of the Mareschals of France, died in the 79th year of his age. His Government of Valenciennes was given to the Chevalier de Luxembourg.

Aug. 22.

The Mareschal de Boufflers, Duke and Peer of France, died at Fontainebleau, in his sixty eighth year. His son, the Duke of Boufflers, was continued in the general Government of Flanders and Hainault.

A° 1712.

Affairs of state and war.

Feb. 12.

MADAME the Dauphiness, Mary Adelaïda of Savoy, formerly Duchess of Burgundy, died at Versailles in the 26th year of her age, after having brought forth three Princes to France, of which two only were living, the first having died in his cradle.

18th.

Lewis Dauphin of France, late Duke of Burgundy, and grandson to Lewis XIV. surviv'd the Dauphiness his spouse but six days, and died at Marly, in the 30th year of his age. No Prince was ever more regretted, or ever more deservedly, upon account of his piety, capacity, application to business, and affability. One cannot read the account of his virtues, which was sent abroad, without being extremely edified.

The Duke of Britany, the eldest of the two Princes he left behind of his marriage with Mary Adelaïda of Savoy, had the title of Dauphin after his death, and very soon follow'd him to the grave. He was five years old when he died, and left, by his death, the title of Dauphin, and presumptive heir to the crown, to his brother the Duke of Anjou, who was then but two years old.

Jan. 29.

In the Low-Countries. The opening of the conferences for the general peace at Utrecht. The Mareschal d'Uxelles, the Abbé de Polignac, and the Sieur Menager were Plenipotentiaries for his Majesty. And the 7th following his Majesty nominated, in conjunction with the Sieur du Teil, Abbé Gaultier to be first Secretary of the Embassy at these conferences, by whose mediation the private treaty had been begun

gun with *England*, of which we shall see the success and happy consequences by and by.

Twenty, or five and twenty thousand of the enemy's men made themselves masters of a *Fauxbourg* of *Arras*, and burnt about a fifth part of the magazines of forage, which were there. The garrison sallied out upon them, drove them from the *Fauxbourg*, and set fire to it to prevent their lodging there. They threw some bombs, which damag'd seven or eight houses, and the next day retired with precipitation, leaving behind them four cannons, two mortars, and 300 bombs. This enterprize, which succeeded so ill to them, cost them, besides, about three hundred of their men. On the *French* side, there were only 150 kill'd, or wounded. The *Sieur de Belsunce*, a Brigadier, was wounded, and taken.

March 2.

The *Sieur Frauta*, a *Spanish* Colonel, was detach'd by the *Marquis de Vivans*, with 300 horse, and 350 foot, to cut off 500 troopers, or dragoons, and an hundred hussars, who were marching from *Mons*, and join'd them at *Malplaquet*, where they made a halt for two hours, and charg'd them without giving them time to look about them, kill'd above an hundred of them, took prisoners an hundred more, with the *Sieur de Sgravemoer*, who commanded them, without losing a single man in the action.

17th.

The post of *Eclusa*, upon the *Sensee*, near *Arleux*, taken. The *Mareschal de Montesquiou*, having information that the enemy was fortifying this post, dispatch'd the Count *de Broglio* from *Arras* to attack it, with a detachment of the garrison, four cannons, and two mortars. The Count *de Broglio*, having surrounded *Eclusa* on all sides by night, drew up all his grenadiers at break of day, and sustain'd them with the other troops. The enemy at first seem'd willing to stand upon their defence; but, after two discharges, they beat the chamade, and surrender'd themselves prisoners of war, to the number of 500 foot, and 200 horse. They were carried to *Arras*, and the fortifications, they had made, were immediately demolish'd.

30th.

Le Quesnoy surrender'd to the enemy, who besieg'd it, ever since the 7th of *June*. The garrison, reduc'd

July 4.

to 2500 men, march'd out prisoners of war, the officers and soldiers keeping their swords according to the capitulation, which farther implied, that the equipage and baggage, the sick, and the wounded should be sent back to *France*.

July 7.

An engagement of horse, upon account of forage. The Count *de Broglie*, who commanded the reserve, encamp'd at *Monchipreux*, not far from *Arras*, pass'd the *Scarpe*, with 800 horse to cover the foragers. Having discover'd an almost equal number of the enemy's horse, he march'd up to them immediately, charg'd them sword in hand, without letting off a single piece, kill'd a great number of them, took 244 prisoners, and pursued the rest as far as Pont *Auby* upon the canal, which leads from *Doway* to *Liste*, in which several of them were drown'd. Of seven hundred, which were there, two hundred at most were all that escap'd.

10th.

Another engagement, upon occasion of a forage, where the enemy were beaten again. Their guard, consisting of 3500 men, had seiz'd on the village of *Beuvrage*, upon certain houses, and a church-yard in the *Fauxbourg* of *Valenciennes*. The Prince of *Tingry*, formerly known by the name of the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, order'd 900 men to fall out upon them, which were commanded by the Count *de Laval* and the Chevalier *de Montmorency*, who, notwithstanding the inequality of their numbers, drove them from the houses, and the church-yard, where they were intrench'd, kill'd, or wounded 250 of their men, and constrain'd them to leave their booty, their dead, and wounded. The Chevalier *de Montmorency* was wounded in this action, and the *Sieur Milon*, Captain of grenadiers was kill'd.

17th.

The Duke of *Ormond*, General of the troops of *Great-Britain*, separated himself from the army of the allies, encamp'd at *Avesne-le-sec*, between the *Selle* and the *Escout*, and proclaim'd a suspension of arms with *France* for two months. *Mareschal Villars*, at the same time, caus'd to be proclaim'd in his camp a like suspension of arms with *England*.

The

The same day, the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau* encompass'd *Landrecy* with thirty four batallions, and thirty squadrons of the army of the allies.

Whilst he was preparing to attack this place with vigour, the fortifications of the town, the citadel, and the forts of *Dunkirk*, were, according to the treaty concluded with Queen *Anne*, consign'd to the *English* troops, who landed there, under the command of General *Hill*. The King's fleet, vessels, and gallies remain'd in the port; the Intendant, and the magistrates, continued to discharge their functions in the town, but the Governor *de Lomant* retired with his garrison to *Berg-Saint-Vincx*. The Duke of *Ormond*, having pass'd the *Escaut*, march'd towards the sea, took up his quarters in *Ghent*, sent troops into *Bruges*, and posted his army along the canal, between the two towns. The army of the allies being weakened by his retreat, and commanded by Prince *Eugene*, join'd the camp of the besiegers near *Landrecy*, and extended his right wing towards the *Escaut*, which divided it from the camp of *Denain*, that was cover'd with a good intrenchment. The Earl of *Albemarle*, General of the *Dutch* troops, had seventeen batallions, and fourteen squadrons in this camp, with which he guarded the lines, which serv'd to cover the convoys against the garrisons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*. These lines began at the *Escaut*, above *Denain*, and below the bridge, which the enemy had built at *Frouvi*, and they ended at the *Scarpe*, above and below *Marchiennes*, where the magazines of the army lay. *Mareschal Villars* having form'd a design to take these magazines, and storm the camp of *Denain*, had approach'd *Chastillon* upon *Sambre*, to impose upon the enemy, and make them believe that he design'd to attack the camp of *Landrecy*. In order to confirm them the more in this opinion, he had widen'd the ways towards the *Sambre*, and thrown several bridges over the river. Prince *Eugene* to guard against an attack, which he now no longer doubted, but *Mareschal Villars* was resolv'd on, rais'd a large intrenchment before his left wing, posted General *Fagel* behind with forty batallions, and advanc'd the right of his

July 19.

23d.

his army very near to *Landrecy*, which, by this means was about three leagues distant from *Denain*, *Mareschal Villars*, having thus obtain'd what he desir'd, determin'd to execute his project, without losing any farther time. He order'd the Count *de Broglio* in the evening to advance with forty squadrons along the *Selle*, which falls into the *Escaut* at *Denain*, and to set a guard over all the passes of this small river, in order to prevent the parties of the enemy from taking a view of the march of the army. He commanded the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* to march with thirty batallions of the left wing, the artillery, and the pontons, to throw bridges over the *Escaut* at *Neuville*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*; and sent after him Count *Albergotti*, with twenty other batallions, and, at last, the whole army, which march'd in five columns, whereof, one was for the artillery. That he might the better conceal his march, and make a diversion, he order'd the Count *de Coigny* at the same time to pass the *Sambre* with his reserve of dragoons, to advance by *Femy* towards *Cartignies*, and at break of day to dispatch small parties to view the camp of *Landrecy*, and give the alarm, and then to retire towards *Guise* as soon as they were rejoin'd, and remain there to hinder the incursions which might be made on that frontier.

July 24.

Measures, so prudently taken, had all the effect that could be desir'd. Tho' the army had march'd all night towards *Neuville*, Prince *Eugene* had no notice of their march till seven o'clock the next morning. He immediately made towards the camp of *Denain*, after having commanded the troops he had drawn from thence, to follow him with all diligence. Being arriv'd at *Denain*, he gave orders to the foot for the defence of the camp, drew out the fourteen squadrons which were there, as judging they would be of no service, and return'd immediately to press the march of his troops, which he could not bring up in time. The bridges were finish'd at *Neuville* before nine in the morning, by the care of the Marquis *de Vieuxponts*. The Count *de Broglio*, who was lately arriv'd with his forty squadrons, speedily pass'd the *Escaut* with the foot, by order of
Mareschal

Mareschal *Villars*, march'd streight up to the lines, which began between *Neuville* and *Denain*, and storm'd them, without almost any resistance, as finding them but slenderly guarded. There lay behind a convoy of 500 bread-waggons; the troops of *Denain* march'd out in several columns to defend it, and endeavour to recover the lines; but, observing the *French* foot were coming up, they retired into their camp. Five hundred horse, and five hundred foot, who guarded the convoy, were surrounded, and all kill'd, or taken. The *French* foot having pass'd the *Escaut*, and the lines which the Count *de Broglie* had lately storm'd, Mareschal *Villars* led them streight to the intrenchment of *Denain*, which was between fifteen and twenty foot high, and defended by seventeen batallions, who lin'd it. 'Twas storm'd after a long resistance, and the army, having enter'd within the camp, put all those of the enemy to the sword, who attempted to make head against them. The rest retired into the village, and the abby, where they were storm'd again, and press'd so close, that whole batallions, endeavouring to escape, threw themselves into the *Escaut*, where they were drown'd, for the most part; insomuch, that of seventeen batallions, which were in the intrenchment, no more than 400 soldiers escap'd from the defeat, all the rest being taken, kill'd, or drown'd. At the close of the battle Prince *Engene* arriv'd at the head of his remaining troops, and presented himself before the bridge of *Prouvi*, which Count *Albergotti* and the Marquis *de Nangis* had lately taken, with the redoubt which cover'd it. He attempted to attack the redoubt, and lost four batallions in the enterprize, which were each reduc'd to thirty men at most. The Deputies of the States-General prevented his persisting any longer in this attack, which must have ended in the destruction of the rest of his army, the redoubt being defended by the regiment of *Navarre*, and a part of the *French* army, which lin'd the *Escaut* with the artillery. In the whole action, the *French* had only 400 men kill'd, or wounded. The Marquis *de Tourville*, son to the late Mareschal of the same name, was slain; the Marquis *de Meuse-Choisent*,

Choiseul, the Chevalier *de Tesse*, and the Sieur *de Gausfac* were wounded. The Marquis *de Puisegur*, Quarter-master General of the army, surmounted all the obstacles which fell in his way, during the march of the preceding night. The Sieur *de Contade*, Major-General, was very serviceable in the disposition of the troops, for the attack of the intrenchment. Mareschal *Villars* plac'd himself upon the right, with the Mareschal *de Montesquiou*; Count *Albergotti* brought up the left, the Marquis *de Vieuxponts*, the Count of *Dreux*, and the Sieur *de Brandelay*, Lieutenant-Generals, the Prince *d'Iffenghein*, the Marquis *de Mouchy*, the Duke of *Mortemar*, and the Marquis *de Nangis* Major-Generals, march'd also at the head of the foot, where the Count *de Villars*, Lieutenant-General, and brother to the Mareschal, fought as a volunteer. The Count *de St. Maurice*, Lieutenant-General of the Elector of *Cologne's* troops, the Chevalier *du Rosel* Lieutenant-General, Prince *Charles of Lorraine*, the Marquis *de la Valliere*, and the Marquis *de Silly* Major-Generals were also present, and distinguish'd themselves in the action. When all was over, Mareschal *Villars* order'd Count *Broglio* to invest *Marchienne*, sent Count *Albergotti* to attack *St. Amand*, and made other detachments to seize upon the other posts situate on the *Scarpe*.

July 26.

Two hundred men in the abbey of *Anchin*, and at *Pont-Rache*, surrender'd themselves prisoners of war. Count *d'Espere* seiz'd on the abbey of *Hasnou*. Count *Albergotti* made himself master of *Mortagne*, and afterwards of *St. Amand*, tho' defended by 800 men, who were all taken. He found, in this small town, six pieces of brass cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and forty belanders, or long barque, loaden with all sorts of provision.

It cost more to carry *Marchienne*. This post was fortified with several works, surrounded by a morass, which could not be pass'd over, but upon a causey, and guarded by six batallions, 500 men of the garrison of *Doway*, and three squadrons of *Cuirassiers*. 'Twas necessary to lay siege to it in form; and the Mareschal *de Montesquiou* carried it on so briskly, that on the second day after he had open'd trenches, the

the besieg'd beat the chamade. Mareschal *Villars*, who was just come up to the siege, declar'd to them that they should have no other conditions, than to surrender as prisoners of war; and that, if they spoil'd the ammunition which was in the place, he would give them no quarter. Upon their refusal to accept of these terms, they began to fire upon them; a breach was made, and they were upon the point of giving the assault, when the enemy surrender'd themselves prisoners of war. There were found in this post one hundred pieces of cannon, three hundred waggons, with their horses and furniture, and above an hundred belanders loaden with so great a quantity of ammunition and provision, that there was enough to have furnish'd out two sieges. The taking of these magazines, and the defeat of *Denain*, disconcerted the projects of the allies, and at last determin'd them, by the dreadful consequences which might attend them, to treat of peace in a serious manner. There were taken from them, in these two actions, thirty seven colours, three standards, above 7000 soldiers, or horsemen, more than 400 officers, four Major-Generals, three Lieutenant-Generals, and the Earl of *Albermarle*, Lieutenant-General of the *Dutch*.

July 28.

30th.

Prince *Eugene*, having neither a sufficient quantity of troops nor ammunition to carry on the siege of *Landrecy*, was oblig'd to raise it, and decamp'd before day.

August 2.

Mareschal *Villars*, making his advantage of the victory, encompass'd *Doway* and the fort of *Scarpe*.

2d and 3d.

This fort was carried in twelve days of open trenches; the garrison, being reduc'd from 500 to 300 men, surrender'd prisoners at discretion. As soon as they had taken possession, they open'd the sluices to carry off the water, and facilitate the taking of the town, before which they had open'd their trenches, at the same time they sat down before the fort. It held out but thirteen days longer.

26th.

27th.

The garrison, which consisted of 3000 men, and upwards, was made prisoners of war, and had no other conditions granted them, than what the enemy had granted to the *French* garrison at *Quesnoy*. There was found, at *Doway*, a very large quantity of artillery,

Sept. 8.

lery, ball in proportion, and 200000 weight of powder. The Duke of *Bourbon*'s presence very much contributed to hasten the recovery of this important place, his courage, and great liberality, having very much animated the soldiers and work-men. At the attack of the cover'd way, and the four demi-lunes, which were taken the day before the capitulation, he march'd up to the center, at the head of the foot, with the *Mareschals de Villars* and *Montesquiou*.

September 8. The same day, that *Doway* surrendr'd, the Marquises of *St. Fremont* and *Coigny*, and the Count *de Croissy* went by order of *Mareschal Villars* to encompass *Quesnoy*; the *Mareschal* himself came the next day before the place to lay siege to it, and cover'd it with his army, which he posted behind *Honeau*. This post was so advantageous, the courage of the *French* troops so rais'd, and the enemy so dishearten'd, that Prince *Eugene* durst not venture to succour *Quesnoy*; as he had design'd.

17th.

He only sent Count *Altheim* with 1400 horse, and 500 grenadiers, to attack the guard of a forage, which the Count *de Broglie* was gone to make beyond the *Haisne*, near the villages of *Ville* and *Pommereuil*. The Count repuls'd the enemy with vigour, kill'd above an hundred of their men, and perform'd the business he was sent about, without any other loss than seven or eight of his men kill'd, and 50 horses taken.

The suspension of arms between *France* and *England* was to have ended, as on this day, but it had been prolong'd for four months, to begin from the 24th of *August*, on which day it was proclaim'd at *Paris*.

October 4.

Le Quesnoy took up *Mareschal Villars* no more than fifteen days of open trenches. The garrison surrendr'd at discretion; the 2000 men, of which it consisted, made up the number of forty battallions kill'd, or taken from the enemy, since the 24th of *July*. The conquest of this town was by so much the more advantageous, as Prince *Eugene* had here laid up all his artillery after he had rais'd the siege of *Landrecy*, and was not able to draw it out thence: There were found here 116 large pieces of cannon, a great

great number of smaller ones, and of a middle size, forty mortars, between four or five hundred thousand weight of powder, a prodigious heap of ball, bombs, granadoes, tools, and all sorts of provision. Marechal *Villars* commanded in person at the attack of the cover'd way, and the *Lunettes*, which was very brisk, and had his sleeve carried off by part of a bomb. The general officers, who commanded under him in this attack, were the Marquis *de Coigny*, and my Lord *Galmei*, Lieutenant-Generals, the Sieurs *de Marnay*, and *Savines*, Major-Generals, the Sieur *de Boufflers* of *Remiencourt*, and the Marquis *de Maillebois*, Brigadiers. The Prince of *Rohan*, some days before, received a contusion in his thigh, by the bursting of a bomb.

The fort of *la Kenoque*, situate upon the canal of *Ypres*, at *Nieuport*, was surpriz'd at break of day by a detachment of 200 men, who march'd forth from *Ostend*. The French had only 150 soldiers in the fort.

Octob. 6.

The taking of *Bouchain* put an end to the campaign. The enemy had mightily increas'd the fortifications of it; the garrison, consisting of four battalions, was forc'd to surrender at discretion, on the 10th day after the trenches were open'd. The Marquis *d'Alegre*, Lieutenant-General, had the command of the troops employ'd in this siege. Marechal *Villars* came thither at the beginning, gave his orders for the attacks, and was present at them all. The Sieur *de Valory*, Lieutenant-General, and Engineer in Chief, contributed no less to the taking of this place, than to the conquest of *Dorway* and *Quesnoy*, whereof he was made Governor by the King.

19th.

The Count *de Bergeick* caus'd an act to be enregister'd in the States of the county of *Namure*, by which the King of *Spain* made a cession of all the rights, property, and sovereignty, which belong'd to him in the *Low-Countries*, to Prince *Maximilian Emanuel* Elector of *Bavaria* and his successors, in the same manner as he had formerly enjoy'd them. The next day, the same Count set out from *Namure* for *Luxembourg*, to cause the said act to be enroll'd in the States of that *Duchy*.

Novemb. 1.

The

Nov. 7. The treaty of suspension of arms between *France* and *Spain* on one side, and *Portugal* on the other, concluded at *Utrecht* for four months, reckoning from the 15th of *November*.

Decemb. 22. The prorogation of the suspension of arms between *France* and *England*, for four months longer.

April 30. In *Germany*. The quarters of five regiments of the Archduke surpriz'd and routed in *Veteravia*, by Captain *Bournonville*.

June 27. Three hundred men of the enemy surpriz'd, and carried off at break of day in the isle of *Dachsland*, upon the *Rhine*, where they were posted with design to fortify themselves there. This isle is situated below *Lauterbourg*.

August 14. The army of the Archduke, commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, presented itself before the *French* lines of *Weissembourg* to attack them. Both sides cannonaded each other for the two following days. However, there were only five of the *French* kill'd by the cannon-shot, and thirty of the enemy. They then made some attempts by night upon the right and the left. Upon the first discharge, they fell foul upon one another, especially on the side of our left, where the Count *de Sezanne* commanded; they return'd by the mountain to take it in flank, and march'd in two columns; but they met, and mutually charg'd, without knowing each other, by reason of the darkness of the night. Despairing to succeed, they tarried till the night after to draw off their artillery. The Count of *Sezanne*, perceiving it, went out at break of day to demolish their batteries, and very much injured one of their troops. The next day in the morning they decamp'd, with the shame of having fail'd in their enterprize, which cost them three hundred men, kill'd, or wounded.

Nov. 29. Five hundred men of the enemy defeated in an ambuscade, which the Governor of *Lauterbourg* had laid for them between *Philisbourg* and *Landau*. Their General was taken with two Lieutenants, and an hundred and sixty soldiers.

May. In *Italy*. The garrison of fort *Philippe* not expecting any succour, and being unable to hold out any

any longer, surrender'd to the *Germans* at discretion, after a vigorous resistance of near two months.

The town of *Porto-Ercole* surrender'd at the same time, by an honourable capitulation. General *Zum-zungen* had besieg'd it ever since the end of *March*.

In *Spain*. The Governor of *Venasque* having sallied out with part of his garrison, to hinder 4000 of the enemy from making themselves masters of the bridge of *Suart*, upon the *Noguera Ribagorçana*, fell into an ambuscade they had laid for him, and was taken after a long defence. They march'd immediately to *Venasque*, and summon'd the King's Lieutenant to surrender the place, threatening him in case of refusal to put to death, before his eyes, his brother, the Governor, who was their prisoner. He answer'd, that his honour and duty were dearer to him, than the life of his brother; when this answer was brought them, they had advice that Dom *Miguel Pons* was marching with all diligence to attack them. This news oblig'd them to retire with speed, and repass the *Noguera*.

March.

General *Frankenberg* having with him a thousand horse, 1500 foot, two mortars, and some pieces of cannon, presented himself at break of day before *Cervera*, with design to surprize it. Count *d'Herselles*, who commanded there, having been inform'd of his design, had prepar'd for a good defence with his garrison, which he had encreas'd by ten companies of townsmen. As soon as the enemy appear'd, he fir'd upon them with his cannon, which wrought a considerable damage, and oblig'd them to retire. He then sallied out with all his horse, and the greatest part of his grenadiers, fell upon their rear-guard, and follow'd them as far as *Cinquella*, where they betook themselves to flight, leaving behind them their artillery, and a great quantity of arms, which they carried into the town. Dom *Jeseph Valeio* continued his pursuit with two hundred horse, and 200 dragoons, as far almost as *Igualada*, from whence they had set out.

14th

The Queen of *Spain* was brought to bed of a son, who, the seventh day after he was born, was baptiz'd

June 7.

according to custom, by the Patriarch of the *Indies*, and nam'd *Philip*.

June 15.

The enemy having made a second attempt upon *Cervera*, which had succeeded no better than the former, attack'd it a third time, and return'd, to the number of 4000 men, to present themselves before the place. The Governor fir'd upon them in such manner with his musquets and cannon, that they left their ladders, their tools, and two pieces of cannon, and retir'd in disorder, after having lost abundance of their men.

July 14.

A convoy of 600 waggons, and 200 mules, which was going from *Mequinença* to *Lerida*, with a guard of 400 horse, and 700 foot, the most part of them *French* troops, was attack'd by 2000 men of the enemy. The guard defeated them, pursued them to the mountains, kill'd two hundred of them, and took 400 prisoners.

September 4.

The suspension of arms with *England* was proclaim'd at *Madrid* for four months.

11th.

The Generals, *Wetzel* and *Hunnada*, having come up to *Rose* with 2000 grenadiers, or chosen soldiers, attempted to surprize it before day. They presently made themselves masters of a small post, in the barrier of *Castillon*, and then labour'd to break it down with axes; but the *Sieur Franco*, his Majesty's Lieutenant, having made haste thither with the *French* and *Spanish* troops, and kill'd, or wounded, 200 of their men, compell'd them to retire, and quit their petards and ladders. The *Sieur du Revest*, Governor of the *French* troops, the *Sieur de Labadie*, Colonel, and the *Sieur de Prestesiliers*, Engineer, tho' sick of a severe fever, distinguish'd themselves on this occasion.

Towards the
end of the
month.

The garrison of *Carvajalez*, in the kingdom of *Leon*, repuls'd the *Portuguese*, who came to attack that town, and kill'd 400 of their men. They afterwards retired with precipitation, having learnt, that *Dom Domingo Reco*, Lieutenant-General, was marching against them, with the troops which he commanded on that side.

Octob. 27.

The siege of *Campo Mayor* in *Portugal*, rais'd by the Marquis de *Bay*. He press'd the place with vigour, for two and twenty days after he had open'd his trenches

trenches, and had already made a breach; and tho' he had not entirely finish'd it, he resolv'd to give the assault, because the continual rains would not allow him to hold out the siege any longer. The grenadiers mounted the breach, but were stopp'd in their progress, by an intrenchment that was made behind. A supply of a 1000 men, who had lately enter'd within the town, fir'd so constantly upon them, that they were neither able to proceed, nor to lodge upon the breach. The Marquis *de Bay*, being therefore oblig'd to retire, made his retreat like a man of skill: He maintain'd himself in his attacks, till all the cannons, mortars, and preparations for the siege were carried off, and then he decamp'd.

The King of *Spain* sign'd, at *Madrid*, an act of November 5. renunciation to the succession of the crown of *France*, for him and his heirs; pursuant to this act, in case his posterity should fail, the Duke of *Savoy*, and his heirs male were to succeed to the crown of *Spain*, to the exclusion of the houses of *France* and *Austria*. Some days after, the *Cortes* or States approv'd of this renunciation.

A suspension of arms with *Portugal*, was proclaim'd Dec. 16. at *Madrid* for four months, being from the 15th of *November* last.

The troops of volunteers and miquelets had taken possession of the town of *Venasque*. Dom *Patricio Laules*, Lieutenant-General, march'd against them. At his approach, they deserted the town, after having set fire to some of the houses. The detachments, by which he pursued them, drove them as far as to the mountains, and kill'd above 400 of them.

By sea. The expedition of *Sant-Jago* made by May. the Sieur *Cassart*, who commanded a squadron fitted out at *Toulon*. The isle of *Sant-Jago* is the principal isle of *Cape Verd*. The Sieur *Cassart* having anchor'd 4th. before one of the forts in the isle, nam'd the fort *de la Praye*, landed a thousand men, under the command of the Sieur *de Sorgues*, and summon'd the garrison of the fort, which surrender'd at discretion. 5th. The next day he came before the town of *Sant-Jago*, about three leagues off. Tho' it was of a very difficult access, being situate in a bottom, between two steep

mountains, on one of which, there was a considerable fort; and tho' there were 12000 men in the island capable of bearing arms, the Governor surrender'd without any resistance, being thereto compell'd by his garrison, and agreed to pay within three days 60000 piaftres, to redeem the town and forts from damage; but he, afterward, without any regard to the capitulation fo lately made, escap'd into the mountains, with the principal of the inhabitants. The *Sieur Cassart*, having waited fix days to give him time for recollection, and to accomplish the capitulation, blew up the forts, burft forty iron cannons, and carried off seventeen brafs ones, with two hundred barrels of powder, a great quantity of ammunition and merchandises, above four hundred negroes, and two vessels which were in the road. He gave up the rest to the soldiers, who pillag'd the town, and set fire to it.

July.

Four *Neapolitan* galliots, with an arm'd force, landed upon the coasts of *Sicily*. As soon as they had notice of it at *Messina*, they sent out three gallies, and certain galliots in quest of them, who took them, with all that were on board. Those, who had gone ashore, were immediately attack'd, several of them kill'd, and the rest made prisoners.

October 10.

The *Sieur Cassart* arriv'd at *Surinam*, a *Dutch* colony in south *America*, and landed there. He besieg'd the town and fort, which paid him 800000 florins by way of redemption.

He then detach'd the *Medusa* frigate, commanded by the *Sieur de Moans*, to raise a contribution in the *Dutch* colony of *Brebice*, situate on the same coast, and exacted from them 315000 florins.

Private affairs.

The *Mareschal de Catinat* died in his castle of *St. Gratian*, whither he had retired, in the 75th year of his age.

April 18.

The death of the Princess *Louise-Maria Stuart*, the daughter of *James II.* King of *Great-Britain*. This Princess, who was born, and brought up in *France*, and admir'd for her piety and understanding, died at *St. Germain's en Laye*, at the age of 19 years and 11 months.

In a promotion of eighteen Cardinals made by Pope Clement XI. *Armand-Gaston de Rohan*, Bishop of *Strasbourg*, was nam'd Cardinal for *France*. May 18.

Lewis Joseph, Duke of *Vendosme*, son of *Lewis*, Duke of *Vendosme*, who was afterwards Cardinal, died in his 58th year at *Vinarox* in *Spain*, after having re-establish'd the affairs of that monarchy, both by his valour, and his ability in the art of war. June 11.

HIS Majesty's letters patents, touching the King of *Spain's* renunciation, of the rights of his birth, for himself, and his heirs, with reference to the crown of *France*, and the acts by which the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* renounc'd their pretensions, and the rights of their heirs to the crown of *Spain*, were registred in parliament, the two Princes being come thither for that purpose. The Duke d'*Anguien*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke of *Maine*, and the Count of *Toulouse*, five ecclesiastick Peers, and several Dukes, took their seats according to their rank. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Prior*, Plenipotentiaries of *Great-Britain*, were witnesses to the affair, which was to be an essential condition of the treaties of peace, which were negotiating in the conferences of *Utrecht*, the success of which, during the whole course of the year, was as follows. A^o 1713, Affairs of State and war: March 15.

They began with concluding the barrier-treaty demanded by the *Dutch*, and settling the succession of the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, in the protestant line. January 29.

The suspension of arms with *Portugal* was then prolong'd for four months. March 3.

Not long after, they sign'd a treaty, or contracts for the neutrality of *Italy*, and for the evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the isles of *Majorca* and *Iviza*, which the troops of the *Germans* and the allies were to leave as soon as possible. 14th.

In the mean while, the Archduke, and several Princes of the Empire, still refus'd to agree to the plan propos'd for a general peace. And the treaties of peace between *Spain* and the other powers, who accepted the plan, requiring a longer debate, 'twas determin'd, first, to conclude the peace between *France* and those powers. April.

April 11.

The treaties were sign'd in the Bishop of *Bristol's* house, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great-Britain*, at three o'clock in the afternoon; with the Plenipotentiaries of *Savoy*, at four; with the Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Portugal*, at eight; at midnight, with the Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Prussia*; and at a quarter after one in the morning, with the Plenipotentiaries of the States-General of the united provinces.

In the treaty, concluded with the King of *Portugal*, 'twas agreed, that whatever places were taken, or forts built in the colonies out of *Europe*, the places should be restor'd, and the forts demolish'd; the full propriety and sovereignty of the two banks, and the navigation of the river of the *Amazons* was acknowledg'd to belong to his *Portuguese* Majesty; and the King desisted in his favour from his pretensions, and right to the lands of the *Cape de Nord*, situate between the rivers of the *Amazons* and *Jacopo*, or *Vincent Pinson*.

The principal articles of the treaty with the King of *Prussia*, are the 7th, 8th, the 9th and 10th. In the 7th and 8th, the King, by virtue of the power he had receiv'd from the King of *Spain*, makes a cession to the King of *Prussia*, of the town of *Guel-dres*, with a part of the upper quarter of the *Spanish Guelderland*, the country of *Kessel*, and the balliage of *Kriekenbeck*. By the ninth, his Majesty acknowledg'd him as sovereign Lord of the principality of *Neufchastel* and *Vallengin*, and granted the inhabitants to enjoy the same rights and privileges in *France*, as the other *Swiss* countries. By the 10th, the King of *Prussia*, in favour of his Majesty, and his successors, renounces all right to the principality of *Orange*, and the lordships, and places of the succession of *Châlon* and *Chastelbelin*, undertaking to satisfy the heirs of the late Prince *Nassau-Frise*, with an equivalent. 'Tis to be observ'd, that this article leaves the King of *Prussia* at liberty, to call that part of *Guelderland*, which was ceded to him, by the name of the principality of *Orange*, and to retain the title and arms of the principality. There were, besides, two separate articles, which are also worthy

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our observation. By the first, his Majesty, both in his own name, and the name of the King of *Spain*, promises the King of *Prussia* to give him the title of Majesty for the future, and to pay his ministers the honours due to the ministers of crown'd heads. By the second, the King of *Prussia* promises to give up the town of *Rhimberg* to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, as soon as the peace with the Empire should be concluded; but, without prejudice to his claim against that Archbishoprick.

The King of *Spain's* renunciation of the crown of *France*, and the Duke of *Berry's*, and the Duke of *Orlean's* renunciation of the crown of *Spain*, made part of the treaties with *England*, *Savoy*, and *Holland*; each of these treaties had also their particular conditions.

The most important articles of the treaty, concluded between *France* and *Savoy*, concern the regulation of the frontiers of the two estates, confirm the cession of the kingdom of *Sicily*, and the islands depending upon it, made to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the King of *Spain*, and secure to the said Duke, in case of failure in the King of *Spain* and his posterity, the succession of the crown of *Spain* and the *Indies*, both for himself, and his heirs male. The frontiers of *France* and *Savoy* were so regulated, that the tops of the *Alps* were for the future to serve as the fix'd limits to the two kingdoms. And, pursuant to this determination, the Duke of *Savoy* gave up to his most christian Majesty the valley of *Barcelonnette*, and its dependencies. The King, on his side, restoring to his Royal Highness the duchy of *Savoy*, and the county of *Nice*, farther gave up to him the valley of *Pragelas*, with the forts of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, the valleys of *Oulx*, *Sezanne*, *Bardonaque*, and *Château-Dauphin*, and all the country along the *Alps*, towards *Piedmont*.

The succession of the kingdom of *Great-Britain* was settled in favour of the Princess *Sophia*, and her heirs, in the protestant line of *Hanover*; the demolition of the fortifications and port of *Dunkirk*, and the cession of certain places in *America*, were the special conditions of the treaty concluded with *England*.

gland. 'Twas agreed, with reference to *America*, that the isle and *Cape Breton*, and all the other isles, situate at the mouth, and in the gulf of *St. Laurence* should belong to *France*; but that the *French* should give up to *England* the streights of *Hudson's Bay*, the isle of *St. Christopher*, new *Scotland*, formerly call'd *Acadia*, the town of *Port Royal*, which should henceforward be nam'd *Annapolis Royale*, and the isle of *Newfoundland*, with the town and fort of *Plaisance*.

The particulars of the treaty, concluded with *Holland*, may be reduc'd to four principal heads. The first and second comprehend what his Majesty promis'd to restore, or give up to the States-General, for the house of *Austria*, in the *Low-Countries*, and what the States General promis'd to restore to the King in the said countries. The third and fourth regard the Elector of *Cologne*, and the *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*. The King promis'd to give back to the States-General, for the house of *Austria*, all that his Majesty, or his allies possess'd of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, which belong'd to the late King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* by the treaty of *Reswick*. But, at the same time, 'twas stipulated, that the house of *Austria* should not enjoy it, till such time as they had agreed with the States-General, concerning the barrier; that the King of *Prussia* should retain what was granted to him, by the treaty concluded with him; that a portion of ground, to the yearly value of 30000 crowns should be reserv'd in the duchies of *Luxembourg* or *Limbourg*, and erected into a principality for the Princess *des Ursins*, and her heirs; that the Elector of *Bavaria* should receive an equivalent for the losses he had suffer'd, contrary to the tenor of the treaty of *Ilmerstheim*; that he should be restor'd to the rank of the ninth Elector, and to the estates he possess'd in the Empire, except the upper *Palatinate*; that he should be put in possession of the kingdom of *Sardinia*, and have the title of King; and, that, till all this should be accomplish'd, he should retain the sovereignty and revenues of the town and duchy of *Luxembourg*, of the town and county of *Namure*, and of *Charlercy*. The King farther promis'd to give

give up to the States-General, for the house of *Austria*, *Menin* and its verge, *Tournay* and the *Tournaisis*, except *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*; *Furnes*, and its territories, *la Kenoque*, *Loo*, *Dixmude*, *Tpres*, and its *Châcellany*, with *Rousselar*, *Poperingue*, *Wartleton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*. But, upon this condition, that in all the places entrusted with the States-General, for the house of *Austria*, either in the *Spanish Low-Countries*; or in *French Flanders*, the Roman Catholick Religion should be preserv'd in the state it was before the war; that the magistrates should be only Catholicks, and the clergy religious, and the order of *Malta* should enjoy their revenues. The States-General reciprocally promis'd to restore to the King the town of *Lisle*, and all its *Châcellany*, the country of *Laleu*, *la Gorgue*, *Aire*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant*, and the fort *Francis*. And, as to the Elector of *Cologne*, the King undertook to engage him to consent, that the fortifications of *Bonne* should be demolish'd three months after his re-establishment; and that the States-General should leave garrisons, both in the town and castle of *Huy*, and in the citadel of *Liege*, to be maintain'd at their own expence. With regard to the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, the King promis'd to consent, that the town of *St. Goar*, and the fortrefs of *Rhinseitz*, should remain to him and his successors, provided the exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion was kept up there, and an equivalent given to the Prince of *Hesse-Rhinseitz*.

The cessions, made by his Majesty in these treaties, were the least part of his conquests, and were nothing in comparison of the crown of *Spain*, and the *Indies*, which were the principal subject of the war, and were secur'd by this peace to his grandson. 'Twas proclaim'd at *Paris*, on the 22d of *May*.

The treaties of peace between *Spain* and *England* and *Savoy* were sign'd the same year, but the treaties with *Portugal* and *Holland* could not be adjust-ed till some years after.

In the *Low-Countries*. After the ratification and exchange of the treaties, the places specified in the treaty with *Holland* were given up on both sides.

They

July 13.

December 1. They then began to demolish the port of *Dunkirk*, pursuant to the treaty made with *England*.

June 30. In *Italy*. The suspension from all acts of hostility, by sea and land, was proclaim'd at *Naples*, according to the agreement sign'd at *Urrecht* on the 14th of *March*.

Sept. 21. The Duke of *Savoy* took the title of King of *Sicily*, by virtue of his treaties with *France* and *Spain*.

October 10. The new King of *Sicily* came with his Queen to take possession of this kingdom; 'twas given up to them by the Viceroy, the Marquis de *Los Balbazes*, who, by his prudence and activity, had till then preserv'd it to the King of *Spain*. The ceremony of their coronation was perform'd at *Palermo*, on the 24th of *December*.

In *Germany*. The Archduke having refus'd to consent to the peace, the armies took the field. The troops of the Empire, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, encamp'd near *Philisbourg*, beyond the *Rhine*. The army of *France*, under the command of the Marechal de *Villars*, by a long and secret march, posted itself along the same river; but on this side, extending from the caufey of *Philisbourg*, as far as *Spire*, and thus took away from *Landau*, which they were minded to attack, all hopes of being reliev'd.

12th. This town was invested by the Marechal de *Bezons*, who was order'd to lay siege to it, and who open'd his trenches the evening before the 25th of *June*. Whilst they were beginning the siege, Marechal *Villars* attack'd the town and castle of *Keiserlautern*, by two of his Lieutenant-Generals, as also an horn-work, which cover'd the flying bridge of *Maxheim*.

24th. Mr. *Dillon* took *Keiserlautern*, and made the garrison prisoners of war. It consisted of 700 foot, or hussars, commanded by a Colonel, and forty officers. In this place were found, eight cannons, two mortars, and a great quantity of provision and ammunition. As soon as they had got possession, Mr. *Dillon* dispatch'd the Baron de *Sandraski*, a Brigadier, to invest the castle of *Wolfstein*. Major *Benk*, who defended

fended it, was resolv'd to be attack'd in form. They discharg'd upon him thirty vollies of cannon-shot, and he surrender'd prisoner of war.

June 26.

Count *Albergotti* was not long employ'd in mastering the horn-work of the flying bridge of *Manheim*, which was cover'd with two fosses, fill'd with water, and had communication with the enemy's army by the *Rhine*. He lodg'd in a few days upon the *Glacis*, and then fir'd upon them in so plentiful a manner, that the enemy were oblig'd to withdraw their bridge into the *Necre* very much endamag'd, and to make their escape by night in boats. Their retreat was perceiv'd the next morning, and the *French* made themselves masters of the work they had quitted.

27th.

The conquest of *Landau*. There being now nothing left, which could hinder the attack of the intrenchment, where a breach had been already made, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* surrender'd himself prisoner of war with his garrison, which, from 8500 men, of which it first consisted, was reduc'd to 3100 that were in a condition to serve, and to 1100 sick, and wounded. The *French* had only 3000 kill'd, or wounded, in the siege, which lasted fifty six days of open trenches. Mareschal *Villars* came thither several times with the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the Prince of *Conti*, and their presence increas'd the courage of the soldiers. They carried all the works they attack'd sword in hand, and were never repuls'd, or driven from any lodgment. Mareschal *Bezons*, in pressing the reduction of this place, did all that could be expected from a great General. The general officers of his army assisted him perfectly well, and, among the rest, the Prince of *Talmont*, who receiv'd a contusion, and the Marquis *de Biren*, who had his left arm broke. There were taken in *Landau* above sixty pieces of cannon, several mortars, and a great number of bullets.

August 29.

The defeat of General *Vaubonne* in his intrenchments, by the Mareschal *de Villars*. Before *Fribourg* could be besieg'd, as the Mareschal had design'd, 'twas requisite to begin with forcing the lines which reach'd from *Hornberg*, as far as the advanc'd works of this place. They pass'd from that side, over an

Sept. 29.

high

high mountain, nam'd *Roscof*, where there lay a camp intrench'd, and fortified with several redoubts palissadoed. General *Vaubonne* had seventeen battalions, and a body of horse to guard these lines, which their advantageous situation render'd almost inaccessible. But *Mareschal Villars* overlook'd all difficulties, when once he had taken a resolution. Having made several different marches, in order to conceal his design, and left the Marquis *d'Alegre* near *Offembourg*, to hinder the enemy from disfurnishing their lines on the side of *Hornberg*, he came by three o'clock in the afternoon, with the head of his army, into the plain of *Landengentzling*, within view of the lines, on the side of *Fribourg*. The Count *du Bourg*, whom he had order'd to march thither by another rout, with between thirty and forty battalions, had already made dispositions for the attack. They immediately begun it, the foot marching in three columns. Count *d'Estrades* and the Duke of *Mortemar* led up the left, the Chevalier *d'Asfelt* and the Sieur *de Guerchois* commanded in the center, the Count *du Bourg* and the Marquis *de Silly* were on the right, with the Duke of *Bourbon* and the Prince of *Conti*, and several general officers, as volunteers. The enemy stood firm for three attacks. But the valour of the *French* troops at length oblig'd them to give way, and take to their heels; and, by that time night drew on, they were entirely masters of the intrenchment, and the lines, without any other loss than twenty soldiers kill'd, and thirty wounded, with eight or ten officers. The right line, which had at their head the camp intrench'd on the mountain of *Roscof*, was the greatest obstacle to be overcome. This mountain was so steep, that the soldiers could not climb up without difficulty, and the *Mareschal*, by reason of his wounds, was forc'd to be carried. The Marquis *de Silly* and the Sieur *Ceberret* were the first, who forc'd the intrenchment, with the grenadiers of the brigade *du Perche*. The night favour'd the retreat of the enemy, who suffer'd a considerable loss. They were pursued the next day beyond *Rotweil*, and the country was put to a contribution, for above thirty leagues within the Empire.

The

The principal advantage of this victory was the furnishing Mareſchal *Villars* with an opportunity of executing his project upon *Fribourg*, which he beſieg'd immediately, without loſing any time.

Whilst he was employ'd in this ſiege, a detachment of dragoons on foot, from the enemy's army, paſs'd the *Rhine* by night, and came with ladders to ſurprize the fort of *la Juſtice*, which lies at the greateſt diſtance from *Landau*. The Marquis de *Vieuxpont*, Governor of the town, having notice of their march, ſent an hundred and fifty grenadiers to meet them, who came up with them by break of day, within leſs than a cannon-ſhot of the fort, overthrew them at the firſt charge, kill'd ſome of them, and took ſeveral others priſoners, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded them, and diſpers'd the reſt, who made all the haſte they could to eſcape. Octob. 16,

The town of *Fribourg* taken at diſcretion, by Mareſchal *Villars*. No place was ever attack'd, or defended with greater valour. From the opening of the trenches, on the evening before the firſt of *October*, in the preſence of the Prince of *Conti*, till the 14th, when they took the cover'd way, there paſs'd frequent and vigorous ſallies, which ſerv'd only to ſhow the courage of the beſieg'd, who made them, and the beſiegers, who repuls'd them. On the 14th day, in the morning, the beſiegers were ſucceſſful at firſt; they recovered a lodgment, and made themſelves maſters of the head of the trenches, where they branched out, but they were ſoon driven thence by the Chevalier de *Pefeux*, Major-General for the day. The Count of *Laval* was wounded on this occaſion. They again made a ſally in the evening, at the ſame time that the grenadiers were marching out of the camp, to attack a *Lunette* and the covered way. They were overthrown at the firſt onſet, and attacks were continued, and conducted by the Count du *Bourg*, and the Sieur de *Valeri* Engineer in chief, and were very bloody, by reaſon of the ſtout reſiſtance of the enemy. The Marquis de *Vivans* led up the regiment of *Poitou*, and the royal *Rouſſillon*, to ſuſtain the grenadiers in the attack of the *Lunette*. Novemb. 1.
And

And this re-inforcement not sufficing, the Count *de Coigny* advanc'd with an 150 dragoons, but yet the *Lunette* held out still. *Mareschal Villars* made haste thither with the Duke of *Guiche*, the Count *de Broglio*, the Marquises of *Nangis*, *Chatillon*, *Broglio*, and the *Sieur de Contade* Major-General, in quality of volunteers; and then 'twas storm'd, and all within it were kill'd, or taken. The attack of the cover'd way lasted still, but 'twas gain'd at last, after an engagement of three hours, and they lodg'd there. *Mareschal Villars*, the Duke of *Fronzac*, the Marquis *de Nangis*, and the Count *de Croissy* were wounded in these actions, in which the Marquis *de Silly*, Major-General, the *Sieur d'Ormesson*, Brigadier, and the *Sieur Monerot*, a Colonel, had a considerable share. There were about a thousand men kill'd, or wounded. The rest of the month was employ'd in drawing off the waters, with which the enemy had fill'd the fossé, in making a breach, and building bridges for the assault. Notwithstanding the astonishing fire of the besieg'd, during all this time, the Duke of *Bourbon* one day mounted the trench, in quality of Major-General. On the last day of the month, *Mareschal Villars* attack'd the demi-lune, which was taken by the regiments of *Tallard* and *Berry*. At last, on the first of *November*, in the morning, all being ready for the general assault, the Baron *d'Arsch*, who had retir'd into the castle by night, gave notice to the *Mareschal*, that he left the town to his discretion, with two thousand wounded, or sick, and seven or eight hundred soldiers remaining to guard the breaches. The regiment of guards, of which the grenadiers had signaliz'd themselves at the attack of the cover'd way, and of the *Lunette*, immediately took possession of the town, and demanded a million to redeem it from pillage. There were found in it one and thirty pieces of heavy cannon, mortars, bombs, bullets, and an hundred thousand weight of powder.

Novemb. 16. The castle, and the three forts of *Fribourg* surrender'd by capitulation, to the *Mareschal de Villars*. The *Mareschal* gave leave to Baron *d'Arsch*, after the taking of the town, to send a courier to Prince *Eugene*,

Eugene, and granted him a suspension of arms, which was afterwards prolong'd, with permission to send a second courier. He waited himself for the return of the *Sieur de Contade*, Major-General, whom he had dispatch'd to court, to learn his Majesty's intentions; but, notwithstanding, still prepar'd his batteries of cannon and mortars, and made all necessary dispositions for continuing the siege, in case he should be oblig'd to it, and would not be persuaded to grant a suspension of arms, but upon this express condition. When he had received his orders from court, and *Baron d'Arfeh* from Prince *Eugene*, the capitulation was settled, and the garrison march'd out four days after, to the number of seven thousand men. They were thirteen thousand at the beginning of this siege, which put an end to the war, and was attended with the negotiations of peace, in which the two Generals were employ'd.

Mareschal *Villars* went to the castle of *Rastat*; Nov. 26. which had been chosen for the place of the conferences; Prince *Eugene* arriving there an hour after him; they communicated their full powers, and then constantly met, to conclude a solid peace between *France* and the Empire.

In the mean time, because there was no suspension of arms, and the garrison of the *Bourg* of *Neustadt* hinder'd a part of the forest *Noire* from paying contributions, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld*, who commanded in *Fribourg*, detach'd the *Sieur Ceberet* to take this post, with ten companies of grenadiers, and forty men by battallion. He attack'd them on three sides, forc'd them after a very long resistance, took the Governor, and about a third part of the garrison. The rest escap'd, and few soldiers were kill'd on either side. December: 24th. 25th.

In *Spain*. The blockade of *Gironne* rais'd. General *Staremborg*, who had kept the town block'd up ever since the month of *October*, had no sooner learnt the Mareschal *de Berwick* had pass'd the *Ter*, and advanc'd to fight him, than he took a resolution to retire; he made his retreat with so much precipitation, that he left four pieces of cannon in his camp, several waggons, and a great quantity of corn and ammuni-

ammunition. Two hundred and fifty men, who cover'd his rear-guard, being minded to dispute a passage, were all kill'd, or taken. He had already lost 1500 men, during the blockade.

Jan. 5. A prolongation of the suspension of arms with *England*, till the 23d of *April*, was proclaim'd at *Madrid*. Before the expiration of this term, on the 27th of *March*, the Marquis de *Bedmar* sign'd before-hand, in the same town, the treaty of peace with my Lord *Lexington*, in expectation of its being sign'd in form by the Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of *Utrecht*.

Some days after the blockade of *Geronne* had been rais'd, the enemy, who a little before had made themselves masters of *Cervera*, quitted it in all haste, leaving behind them two thousand sacks of corn, and a great quantity of ammunition. The Marquis de *Ceva Grimaldi*, Lieutenant-General, march'd thither with all diligence with his troops to get possession of it, and defeated by the way a great number of miquelets, who were posted at *Belpuch*, and had a mind to oppose his passage.

Feb. A commotion at *Barcelona*, in favour of the King of *Spain*. The people of the town seeing themselves ready to be abandon'd by the Archduke, came in troops by night before the palace of the Archduchess, crying, Long live *Philip* the fifth. Certain regiments were hereupon brought into the city for the Archduchess's security; but, notwithstanding this, the same cries were heard for several nights successively, the King's arms were set upon the town-house, and other publick places, and pasquinades fix'd on the gate of the palace, and on General *Staremburg's*. But this people very soon alter'd their opinion.

March. A squadron of *English* vessels being arriv'd in the port, the Archduchess declar'd to the deputies and magistrates of the town, that the Archduke was oblig'd to renounce his pretensions to the *Spanish* monarchy, and consequently to quit *Catalonia*. This declaration rais'd a tumult in the town, which was not to have been expected after the affection the *Barcelonians* had shewn towards *Philip V.* the month before. The Archduchess appeas'd the sedition, by threatening

threatening to introduce the *French* and *Spanish* troops to correct them.

She embark'd not long after, to take her journey into *Germany*; thro' *Italy*, leaving the command of the troops, which the vessels could not hold, to Count *Staremburg*. March 18.

The same day, the King of *Spain's* renunciation of the crown of *France* was solemnly proclaim'd at *Madrid*, and the renunciation of the crown of *Spain*, by the Princes of the house of *France*.

The Duke de *Popoli*, who commanded the King of *Spain's* army, preparing to take possession of *Catalonia*, which the *Imperialists* were entirely to evacuate, and Count *Staremburg* being march'd out of *Barcelona*, after having declar'd, that he was going to embark with his troops, the estates of *Catalonia* assembled in that town, to deliberate upon what part they should take. The clergy and nobility were of opinion, that they ought to submit to the King. But the third estate, being stirr'd up by the authors of the revolt, refus'd the submission, and declar'd war against *France*, and his Catholick Majesty; and such as gave wholesome advice were assassin'd. Several of the chief of the nobility retired, fearing the fury of the rebels, who chose for their heads, *Ragas*, *Basser*, and *Nebot*. June 30.

Count *Staremburg* embark'd, and set sail with the *German* troops, except the two regiments of the *Electeur Palatine*, which intrench'd upon the sea-shore, expecting some other convenient opportunity for their departure; the rebels, having carried off the ships, design'd to transport them. July 10.

Tarragona was restor'd to the King of *Spain*. The Marquis de *Lede* enter'd the town with his detachment, whilst the *German* troops march'd out at another gate. He gave them a guard to join the two regiments, which had not yet been able to embark. 14th.

Nebot came with a thousand men, and attempted to surprize him in this place; but, failing in his design, he seiz'd upon certain passes, which were not above three leagues distant. Dom *Diego Gonzalez*, Brigadier of the army, whom the Marquis de *Lede*

sent against the rebels, kill'd two hundred of them, and took two hundred and fifty prisoners, the rest having been dispers'd. *Nebot* could get together again but ten of his men, with whom he escap'd.

July 27. The Duke of *Popoli*, having subjected all the places he found in his march, came to encamp within a small league of *Barcelona*, and block'd up the town.

August. In the mean time, divers detachments made themselves masters of *Mataro*, and several other places. The revolt of *Mansera* was punish'd, and the walls raz'd. The town of *Cardona* submitted to the King's obedience; but the Governor of the castle refus'd to obey General *Wallis*, a *German*, who had order'd him to quit the place, pursuant to the treaty.

17th. The *Germans* march'd out of *Ostalic*, and Dom *Melchior Cano* enter'd the town with the *Walloon* troops. Four thousand miquelets, and eight hundred horse, commanded by *Nebot*, had seiz'd upon the passages around the town, with design to make themselves masters of it, as the *German* garrison should march out. But the Count *de Fiennes*, and Dom *Tiberio Carassa*, defeated and pursued them.

19th. The *Germans* remaining in *Catalonia* at last embark'd. The rebels, notwithstanding, tho' beaten in several encounters, continued the war with obstinacy and vigour. One of their detachments attack'd the rear-guard of the Marquis *d'Arpajon*, who was going to join the army encamp'd before *Barcelona*, and cut off three companies; the Marquis, making haste to their relief, disengag'd them, and forc'd the rebels to take to their heels.

25th. The *Barcelonians* had built a fort at the foot of mount *Jený*, to place their artillery, and incommode the Duke of *Popoli*'s army, who blockaded them. He order'd it to be attack'd, carried it sword in hand, and demolish'd all its works.

September. He took also two other forts, not far from the town, one of which was guarded by the *Goldsmiths* and *Druggists*, who were put to the sword, and he defeated a great number of the rebels, in several sallies which they made.

Sept. 23.

October.

○ The birth of the *Infant Dom Ferdinand*.

○ *Nebot* being defeated in several rencounters the preceding months, returns to *Barcelona*, with five or six of his men, all the rest of the rebels, which he had got together in several places, having been kill'd, taken, or dispers'd on several occasions, by the Count *de Fiennes*, the Marquis *d'Arpajon*, the Marquis *de Bonas*, Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté*, and Dom *Liberio Carassa*, who continually pursued them, and subjected a great part of *Catalonia* to the King. *Nebot* was imprison'd at *Barcelona*, by order of the government, which was dissatisfied with him, and was minded to bring him to a trial, a fit recompence for the services he had done them, against his and their lawful King. They afterwards took him out of prison, and plac'd him at the head of five hundred *German* deserters, whom they sent on the first of *January*, the next year, to the Marquis *Ruby*, Vice-roy of *Majorca*, who was of their party.

The Duke of *Popoli* went on to shut up the town still closer than before. The *Llobregat* having overflow'd its banks, the *Barcelonians* thought it would be easy for them to take a house, where the Duke had posted troops, to secure the communication of his camp with the sea. They therefore sallied out by the castle of mount *Jouy*, to the number of four or five thousand men, with design to make themselves masters of this house, but they were repuls'd by the *Pikes*, which ran thither with all diligence, notwithstanding the inundation, and pursued them as far as the cover'd way of the castle of mount *Jouy*. Brigadier Dom *Francisco de Ebuli* was wounded upon this occasion, where they lost but one Captain, one Lieutenant, and seven soldiers, and the loss on the rebels side was considerable. The Duke of *Popoli* immediately after began to work upon the lines of circumvallation.

The Governor of *Cardona*, who had recover'd that place for the rebels, came with about four hundred men, and two companies of grenadiers, to attack a house within a league of *Solsona*, where the *Sieur Minon's de Falco* was posted with his company of loyal miquelets. He defended himself for two hours,

Decemb.

tho' a part of the house was burnt, and gave time to Brigadier Dom *Joseph Valleio*, who commanded in *Soljone*, to come to its relief. The enemy was beaten, a great number of them kill'd, and the Governor of *Cardona* taken. There remain'd no more than this town, and *Barcelona*, to subdue throughout all *Catalonia*.

September 2. By sea. Dom *Baltasar de Guevara*, who commanded three gallies of the *Spanish* Squadron, took two vessels of the rebels, as they were returning from the *Levant*, loaden with provisions for *Barcelona*. He first attack'd the biggest of them with his three gallies, and made himself master of it, after a rough engagement, in which the beak of his galley and his tackling were much endamag'd. The two other gallies, commanded by Dom *Francisco Angel de Olivares*, and by *Joseph Manuel Manriquez*, next attack'd the second vessel by his order, which made little resistance, and surrender'd without being boarded.

Decemb. A *French* frigate took two ships loaden with corn, which were going to *Barcelona*, and carried them to *Mataro*, for the King of *Spain's* army. 'Twas scarce put to sea, before it chas'd, for four hours together, two *Catalonian* ships, which had sail'd from *Barcelona*, and made them strike upon the coast of *Majorca*.

Private affairs.

Jan. 30.

March 24.

The Abbé de *Polignac*, Auditor of the *Rota*, was nam'd Cardinal, by Pope *Clement XI.*

The Cardinal de *Janson*, Bishop, and Count of *Beauvais*, and then Dean of the Bishops of *France*, died at *Paris*, in the 84th year of his age. Being Ambassador extraordinary in *Poland*, he had very much contributed to the election of the great Marschal *Sobieski* to the crown; he had discharg'd several negotiations with success, in the courts of *Germany*; and, after his promotion to the Cardinalship, had been employ'd for seven years in the affairs of *France*, at the court of *Rome*; his office of Grand Almoner of *France* was given to the Cardinal of *Rohan*, in the month of *June* following.

August 10.

The death of the Duchess of *Angoulesme*, *Frances de Nargonne*. She was Dowager to *Charles of Valois*, Duke

Duke of *Angoulesme*, and natural son to King *Charles IX.* She died in the castle of *Montmort* in *Champagne*, being 92 years old.

The equestrian statue of his Majesty, erected at Decemb. 27. *Lyons*, in the midst of the *place de Bellecour*.

HIS Majesty's letters patents, for inregistring the A° 1714. constitution, *Unigenitus*, of Pope *Clement XI.* were Affairs of registred in parliament. This constitution, which state and war. March 1. condemns *F. Quesnel's Moral Reflexions upon the New Testament*, had been accepted at *Paris*, by the majority of the Prelates in the assembly, which his Majesty had call'd together upon this occasion.

Monseigneur, *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Berry*, May. 4. died at *Marly*, in the 28th year of his age. The goodness and gentleness, which were conspicuous in him, made him to be generally regretted. The Duchess of *Berry*, whom he left behind him very big with child, was brought to bed of a Princess on the 16th of *June*, who died the next day. In the year 1711. she had by him a Princess, who died in its birth, and in 1713. was brought to bed of a Prince, who bore the title of Duke of *Alençon*, and liv'd only two and twenty days.

His Majesty's edict, in favour of the Duke of 5th. *Maine*, and the Count of *Toulouse*, inregistred in parliament. His Majesty order'd by this edict, that in case all the lawful Princes of the blood of *France* should come to fail; these two legitimated Princes, and their heirs male for ever, born in lawful marriage, should of right succeed to the crown, exclusive of all others, the order of succession being still preserv'd between them, and the eldest branch preferr'd to the younger; that their descendents abovenam'd should for the future be admitted, and have a seat in parliament, at the same age, with the Princes of the blood, without being oblig'd to take the accustomed oath, even, though they had no Peerdoms, and that they should enjoy all the honours belonging to the Princes of the blood; that they should in all places, and upon all occasions, as these two Princes, be regarded, and treated as Princes of the blood, after which, they should take place immediately before

fore all the other Princes of sovereign houses, and all other Lords of what dignity soever. The Arrêt of entering them into the register was pronounc'd, the chambers being assembled in presence of the Duke d'Anguén, the Prince of Conti, the Duke of Maine, and the Count of Toulouse, two ecclesiastick Peers, and seventeen Dukes and Peers.

August 1. Queen Anne of England died at London, of a third fit of an Apoplexy. She was much regretted in France, as she had been the first in concluding the late treaty of peace, and had effectually employ'd her mediation, in drawing over the rest of the allies into the same measures. Immediately after her death, George, Elector of Hanover, was proclaim'd King at London. France and Spain acknowledg'd him also as King of England, pursuant to the article of the treaty of peace, which secured the succession of this kingdom to the protestant line.

March 6. In Germany. The treaty of peace, between his Majesty and the Emperor, was sign'd at Rastat, by Marechal Villars and Prince Eugene of Savoy. The principal conditions of the treaty, were, 1. That the King of France should give up to the Emperor the fort of Kell, Fribourg, with all the forts dependent upon it, old Brisach, and all its dependencies, situate upon the right of the Rhine; but, that those, which lie on the left of this river, should remain to his Majesty, with the fort of Mortier. 2. That the fortifications of Bitsch and Hombourg, the fort of Selingen, the fortifications made over against Haninguen, and in the neighbouring island, the fort of la Pile, and the rest, as far as fort Lewis exclusively, should be demolish'd, and that fort Lewis should remain to the King. 3. That his Majesty should execute the treaty of Reswick, and give up, according to that treaty, whatever had been taken and confiscated from any Prince, or State. 4. That his Majesty should have Landau, and its dependencies, in like manner, as before the war, the Emperor obliging himself to obtain the consent and approbation of the Empire to this article. 5. That his Majesty should acknowledge the Electoral dignity, in the house of Brunswick-Hanover. 6. That the Electors of Cologne

logne and *Bavaria* should be restor'd by the Emperor to all their estates, dignities, rank, prerogatives, and rights, which they enjoy'd before the war. (By virtue of this article, the upper *Palatinate*, excepted in the treaty concluded with *Holland* the year before, was given to the Elector of *Bavaria*; but by virtue of the following article, *Sardinia*, which was design'd for him, remain'd to the Emperor.) 7. That his Majesty should leave the Emperor quietly to enjoy the estates he actually possess'd in *Italy*, and that the Emperor should by no means trouble the neutrality of *Italy*, according to the treaty concluded at *Utrecht*, on the 14th of *March*, 1713. 8. That the Emperor should speedily do justice to the Dukes of *Guaftalle*, and *la Mirandole*, and the Prince of *Castiglione*, with reference to their pretensions. 9. That conferences should be held in one of the three towns of *Switzerland*, which should be nam'd, for regulating, and putting in form, the treaty with the Empire, the Emperor promising that all the Princes of the said Empire should consent to the conditions specified in the present agreement. 'Twas ratified by his Majesty on the 23d of *March*, and the peace with the Emperor proclaim'd at *Paris*, on the 19th of *April*.

The town of *Baden*, in *Switzerland*, was pitch'd upon for the place of the conferences; and the Diet of the Empire consented that the Emperor should negotiate the peace for all the Electors, Princes, and States.

April

The peace with the Emperor was sign'd at *Baden*, in *Switzerland*. Marechal *Villars* had there with him, for his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, the Sieur de *St. Contest*, and the Count du *Luc*. 'Twas proclaim'd at *Paris* on the 8th of *November*.

September 7.

The *French* troops drawn out of *Nancy*, and the other places in *Lorraine*, where they were garri-son'd.

Nov. 12.

In the *Low-Countries*. The treaty of peace and commerce, between the King of *Spain* and the united-provinces, sign'd at *Utrecht*.

June 26.

The beginning of the conferences of *Antwerp*, between the Ministers of the Emperor and the Deputies of the States-General, to agree upon the barrier,

Octob. 4.

which the Emperor, according to the foregoing treaties, was to grant the *Dutch*, by taking possession of the towns and countries, which had been given up to them by *France* and *Spain*, for the house of *Austria*. Though this affair had been concluded only the last year, the Emperor's troops, notwithstanding, enter'd this year into several of the places given up.

January.

In *Spain*. The revolt was renew'd in several parts of *Catalonia*. The Marquis de *Lede*, Lieutenant-General, and Governor of *Tarragona*, presently made all quiet in the quarter where he commanded, having dispatch'd the Chevalier de *Lede*, Major-General, to *Villa Franca de Panades*, who seiz'd upon the authors of the sedition. Several detachments, made by the Duke of *Popoli*, gain'd several advantages over the rebels in other places. The Count de *Montemar*, with a thousand foot, and a thousand horse, carried *Caldes de Monbuy* sword in hand, where five thousand of the rebels were got together. He then march'd towards *Vich*, where Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonte* was invested by five thousand rebels, who fled upon his arrival. He pursued them, and forc'd them in an advantageous post, call'd *Nuestra Senora de la Gleba*, where he kill'd two hundred of them, and took above an hundred prisoners; and then, having chas'd a body of the rebels from the mountain, *St. Hippolyte*, he march'd towards *Luzanes*, to free Dom *Joseph Valleio*, whom the rebels held in a manner shut up on the side of *Solfone*, with 2500 men, whom he commanded. Dom *Diego Gonzales*, who had been detach'd with eight hundred men, at the same time, as Count *Montemar*, storm'd and burnt *la Puebla*, where several rebels were fortified, and put all to the sword whom he found there. From thence, marching to *Iguelada*, he disengag'd the regiment of horse of *Brabant*, who were invested there, and carried it to *Martorel*. He there received orders to attack the castles of *Monti* and *Corbera*, which were both of a strong situation. The rebels abandon'd the second upon his approach; and he took the first by force, and blew up the walls of them both.

As the King of *Spain* was hunting, he was in great danger of losing his life, and was sav'd by Dom *Alonzo Manriquez*. This Lord seeing a wild boar making streight up to the King, who had miss'd his aim, immediately fir'd at him; but having also miss'd his blow, he threw himself before the beast, who, in his defence, tore his boot and cloaths, without wounding him. In the mean time the guards came in, and kill'd it with their pistol-shot. Jan. 25.

The *Spanish* fleet arriv'd before *Barcelona* to block it up by sea, and brought with them troops and ammunition for the siege. Feb. 1:

The *Barcelonians* made a sally, with design to take the fort of *la Viguerie*, which was on the right of the lines, at the foot of mount-*Jouy*. At first, they pass'd the intrenchments, but were soon driven thence. The action was brisk, and the loss almost equal. The advantage lay entirely on the side of the King's troops, the fort being preserv'd. 5th:

Count *Montemar* having join'd Dom *Joseph Valleio*, and put him in a condition to get together his troops, which were in a manner invested in their quarters, by the rebels, in the neighbourhood of *Solsona*, reliev'd *Berga* upon the *Llobregat*, and the castle of *Cironella*, which were block'd up, enter'd into the *Luzans*, and burnt several villages there, because the people of that country had massacred 7 or 800 *Spaniards* or *Walloons*, whom they had taken upon different occasions.

Dom *Gabriel Cano*, Major-General, being detach'd with four pieces of cannon by the Duke de *Pofoli*, took two hundred rebels prisoners at discretion, who were fortified at *St. Paul* upon the coast, between *Mataro* and *Blanes*. 13th.

Mary Louisa of *Savoy*, Queen of *Spain*, died at *Madrid*, in the 26th year of her age, leaving behind her to his Majesty three Princes, whom she had bore to him, *Lewis Philip*, Prince of *Asturias*, the *Infant* Dom *Philippe*, and the *Infant* Dom *Ferdinand*. She had gain'd an universal admiration by her courage and resolution, in the unhappy conjunctures the monarchy was involv'd some years before. And she was no less admir'd for her pious behaviour. 14th.

Haviour during her last sickness, in which she would thrice receive the Holy Sacrament.

March. Dom *Diego Gonzalez* went to attack four hundred rebels, who had march'd out of *Barcelona*, and posted themselves between *Palau* and *Sant-Estève*. He kill'd the greatest part of them, and took several prisoners, among whom was their General, whom he caus'd to be hang'd.

The Count *de Montemar* rais'd the blockade of *Manresa*, and came to join the Marquis *de Tbcüy*, Captain-General, who march'd towards *Solsona*, which the rebels had again block'd up.

5th. The town of *Berga*, upon the *Llobregat*, was also block'd up again, and was upon the point of surrendering to the rebels, for want of provisions. The Marquis *de Fimarcon*, detach'd by the Count *de Fiennes*, enter'd the town, after having beaten in two or three places the rebels, who oppos'd his passage.

7th. The Marquis *de Tbcüy*, who had lately rais'd the blockade of *Solsona*, rais'd also the blockade of *Berga*.

The town of *Centellas* was preserv'd to the King, by the valour and fidelity of the inhabitants; they twice repuls'd a body of volunteers and miquelets, which were come to make themselves masters of the place.

Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté* attack'd another body of rebels near *St. Quirze*, which the Count *de Fiennes* had driven from *Ripcül*. He kill'd 200 of them, took several prisoners, and dispers'd the rest, who threw down their arms, and fled.

28th. A convoy, guarded by four men of war, came before *Barcelona*, with design to enter into the town. The *Sieur du Casse*, who had join'd the fleet some days before, with four *French* vessels, gave them battle, oblig'd the convoy to retire to *Majorca*, and took three *Tartanes* loaden with provisions.

April 2. They began to bombard *Barcelona*, and, for sixteen days together, cast bombs into the town, without being able to make the *Barcelonians* change their resolution, notwithstanding the damage they wrought. During this interval, the fleet being oblig'd to retire, by reason of the bad weather, they laid hold of the opportunity, to dismiss a considerable number of useless

less mouths, whom they sent to *Majorca*, on board of upwards of fifty vessels.

The Count *de Fiennes* and Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté* drove the rebels from *Arbucies*, which serv'd them for a retreat. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Dom *Nicholas Teran*, detach'd by the Duke *de Popoli*, to attack two hundred and fifty of them, who had seiz'd upon an advantageous post near the sea, forc'd them, and entirely defeated them. There were only twenty, who escap'd into the mountains. The regiments of *Cordova*, *Asturias*, and *Castille*, defeated also three hundred miquelets, who were posted in a mountain of very difficult access. Another body of miquelets having seiz'd upon the passage of *Canfran*, in the *Pyrenees*, towards the country of *Bigorre*, were almost as soon driven thence, the most part having been kill'd, or taken. Another body of rebels, who were still more considerable, had the same fate at *San-Feliou de Codines*, between the *Bezós* and the *Llobregat*, having been attack'd there by Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté*, and Dom *Diego Gonzalez*.

Dom *Geronimo de Solis* took *Alcover*, where a troop of the rebels had fortified themselves.

The Marquis *de Tbcüy*, in *la Conca de Tremps*, defeated five hundred of their men, whereof three hundred were kill'd, or taken. Dom *Joseph Valleio*, having only three hundred men with him, found in his march a strait passage, guarded by two thousand rebels, whom he charg'd, and put to flight. Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté* attack'd, and beat them in two engagements. Leading a convoy to *Manresa*, he was attack'd in his turn, in the country of *Valles*, by the Chevalier *del Poual*, who was unable to master him, and found himself oblig'd to have recourse to flight, after having lost two hundred men.

The taking of the fort of the *Capucins*, at *Barcelona*. The Count *d'Esterre*, Major-General, carried it by assault, having begun the attack with eighteen hundred men, and a thousand labourers, at the same time that the besieg'd encreas'd the guard of this post, which, by this means, found itself doubled. But this circumstance serv'd only to encrease their loss. He kill'd four hundred of their men, and took
one

one hundred ; the rest escap'd to *Jesus*, a monastery of *Cordeliers*, surrounded with fortifications. The artillery, commanded by the *Sieur du Hamel*, was so well employ'd against that of the *Capucins*, that a breach was made in two days. There was lost in the attack of this fort, the *Baron de Torcy*, Brigadier, and Captain of the regiment of *Walloon* guards. There were only about an hundred soldiers kill'd, or wounded. The *Sieur de la Motte*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of the crown, distinguish'd himself upon the occasion, and was wounded.

The fleet took a convoy of fourteen or fifteen barques, which were coming from *Majorca*, and resolv'd, at all hazards, to enter the port of *Barcelona*. A Captain of a *Spanish* vessel, observing, that one of the barques was escaping, and had gain'd the port, run after it with his shalop, boarded it, and carried it off at the foot of the *Mole*, from whence they fir'd upon him a considerable volley of musquet-shot.

The rebels continued to over-run *Catalonia*, with a view to raise the country, and make themselves masters of some place or other. *Dom Joseph Valleio*, upon information that *Meraga* had got together about 500 men, with design to surprize *Castel-Ciudad*, march'd against them, and dispers'd them.

Twelve hundred volunteers and *Sommetans* had taken the post of *Arens*, upon the coast, near *Mataro*, the garrison having surrender'd, for want of provision. This post put them in a condition of taking *Mataro* very soon, if the *Sieur de Cano*, who commanded there, was not speedily reliev'd. *Dom Feliciano de Bracamonte* came to his assistance, beat the rebels, who had seiz'd upon the pass of *Creou*, with design to stop his progress, and then advanc'd as far as *Arens*, where the inhabitants were join'd by those of that coast, and the other rebels. The avenues of the *Bourg* were defended by three pieces of cannon charg'd with ball, and a great number of the revolvers. He kill'd three hundred upon the place, put the rest to flight, whereof, several were drown'd in attempting to escape in the barques, storm'd the *Bourg*, and put all to the sword whom he found in it.

Dom

Dom *Joseph Valleio* defeated a body of rebels near *Gerfi*, upon the *Noguera Pallaresa*.

The Marquis *del Pual*, who commanded another body, came to attack the town of *Siches*, situate beyond the *Llobregat*, upon the coast of *Garraf*. A Lieutenant-Colonel, who was there in garrison with a hundred and fifty men, retired into the castle, and defended himself there till the coming up of Dom *Diego Gonzalez*. The Marquis *del Pual*, charg'd by this brave *Spaniard*, lost three hundred men in the battle, and retired with all possible speed. Dom *Diego Gonzalez*, having thus reliev'd *Siches*, advanc'd to *Villa-Franca*, with Dom *Joseph de Chavas*, from whence they went together to *San-Martin de Sarroca*, to attack once more another body of rebels, whom they entirely dispers'd, after having kill'd three hundred upon the place.

The town of *Berga*, attack'd by two thousand rebels, was sav'd, partly by the valour of the inhabitants, who sustain'd two assaults, and partly by the activity of the Marquis *de Thoüy*, who made haste to their succour with his flying camp. The rebels durst not venture to stay for him, and attempted to throw themselves into the plain of *Vich*. Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonte* having foreseen their design, and seiz'd upon the passes, they were forc'd to retire to *Cardona*.

The small town of *Manlieu*, upon the *Ter*, which had always been faithful to the King, was twice attack'd by the rebels, who design'd to plunder and burn it; they fail'd of their purpose, and were beaten, first, by the *Sieur de Bousquet*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of *Blaisois*, and a second time by Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonte*, who, not long after, defeated about four thousand rebels, posted at *St. Hippolyto*, upon the *Ter*, a very important passage, from whence they were driven. Whilst these losses were sustain'd by the revolvers, dispers'd over *Catalonia*, the rebels, who were shut up in *Barcelona*, suffer'd also the punishment of their rebellion. The fleet being come within cannon-shot of the *Mole* and the port, form'd a line, which hardly any vessel securely attempted to pass, either in coming in, or going out.

The

April 18. The *Sieur Bidache*, Lieutenant, took in one day three barques and another vessel loaden with provision, and the famine was grievous in the town. The bombs, which were cast into it ever since the 6th of the last month, spread death and terror in all its quarters, and reduc'd the houses to ashes. And, lastly, the sort of *Jesús*, which cover'd the trenches, being carried, and half the town already ruin'd by the bombs, they forbore to throw in any more, in order to make preparations for the siege, by the command of *Mareschal Berwick*, whom the King of *Spain* had nam'd *Generalissimo*, and who was expected with forty *French* batallions.

July 7. As soon as he was arriv'd, the *Barcelonians* redoubled the fire of their cannon and mortars, their Chiefs having determin'd to hold out a siege, notwithstanding the extremity they were reduc'd to. They had lately form'd a company of matadors or assassins, who went through the town day and night, with orders to kill immediately whosoever should venture to speak of surrendering. A great convoy, which they daily expected from *Majorca*, reliev'd their hopes. 'Twas made up of forty five vessels, and guarded by four frigats.

8th. The Bailly of *Bellefontaine*, who had succeeded the *Sieur du Casse*, whom his infirmities had oblig'd to return into *France*, learnt from the signal given him by the *Sieur d'Aligre*, Chief of the Squadron, that this convoy was drawing nigh. He set sail immediately, and enter'd the broad sea with his ships. The next day he discover'd the convoy, and set upon it at five in the morning. He took twenty of the biggest vessels, and one of the frigats, which carried between twenty six and thirty guns. The rest escap'd into the port, except one barque loaden with corn, which was sunk.

43th. The besieg'd not having perceiv'd the trenches were open'd till one o'clock after mid-night, and not being able to prevent their carrying them on the rest of the night, made a salley in the afternoon, with above three thousand men. Their foot attack'd the trenches in front, and their horse took them in flank. Both were beaten and repuls'd; the one by the *Spanish*

Spanish guards, who charg'd them with their bayonets at the end of their musquets, and pursued them as far as the cover'd way; and the other by Colonel *Sangro*, who fell upon them with a detachment of three hundred horse. The Marquis *de Casuerte*, Lieutenant-General, the Sieur *de Vicintello*, Major-General, Dom *Pedro de Castro* and the Sieur *Courzen*, Brigadiers, who commanded the trenches, presided in the action. The Sieur *d'Escoubant*, Lieutenant in the regiment of *Artois*, had his leg broken, after having signaliz'd himself in that action.

A body of between four and five thousand miquelets came to attack the camp, and was briskly repuls'd. The same day was taken a redoubt that lay towards the sea-coast.

July 26.

The Sieurs *Dillon*, Lieutenant-General, *Vicintello*, Major-General, *Courten* and *Desmarets*, Brigadiers, being in the trenches, they made themselves masters of the cover'd way on the side of the attack. The besieg'd had almost abandon'd it; they put to the sword whomsoever they met.

30th.

Four hundred *Barcelonians* made a salley to carry off the miners, who work'd at the bastion of the new gate. The grenadiers of the trenches, notwithstanding the continual fire from the rampart, threw themselves into the fossé, as soon as they appear'd, march'd against them, and, falling upon the first troop, kill'd all the soldiers in it, except one, whom they took prisoner. The other troops in a fright enter'd the town with precipitation.

August 4.

The next day there was another salley, which at first succeeded better to the besieg'd; a thousand men, having crept along the gutters and hollow ways, surpriz'd a redoubt on the side of the *Capucins*, drove a piquet, and nail'd down three cannons. This small advantage cost them dear; the Chevalier *de Montolieu*, Captain of the *Walloon* guards, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of *Portugal*, fell violently upon them, at the first noise of this alarm, kill'd a great number of them, and took several prisoners. The piquets of horse and foot of the left coming up very near at the same time, the enemy

5th.

enemy retired in disorder, and were pursued as far as the cover'd way.

Some days after, Dom *Feliciano de Bracamonté* defeated the rebels in two engagements. Returning from *Berga*, whither he had conducted a convoy, he found by the way a very difficult pass, which the *Sieur del Pual* had seiz'd on with two thousand men; he charg'd them, kill'd above two hundred of them, and put the rest to flight, and pass'd the defile. About half a league farther he met another ambuscade, which *Armengol* had laid for him. Three hundred horse, who possess'd the neighbouring hills, being charg'd by his order, were beaten, and put to flight. He suffer'd them not to be pursued, as supposing *Armengol's* chief forces lay in a wood hard by. Nor was he mistaken in this conjecture. The rebels came out of the wood, and charg'd his rear-guard. He speedily turn'd upon them, fell on sword in hand, overthrew them, and kill'd above two hundred of them. In these two actions, he had only five men slain, and eleven taken prisoners.

August 11,
13, 14.

There were kill'd, and wounded, on both sides, at *Barcelóna*, fifteen hundred men, in the assault given to the bastions of the new Gate, and of *St. Claire*. But this did not abate the ardour of the besiegers. The besieged, though weaken'd very much, were no less obstinate in their defence, as these two bastions were of the utmost consequence, and the success did not answer the courage of the officers and troops, which attack'd them. The *Marquis de Sauvebeuf*, Brigadier and Colonel of the regiment of *Blaisois*, and the *Sieur duVerger*, Brigadier of the Engineers, were slain. The *Sieur de Polastron*, Colonel of the Crown regiment, received three considerable wounds. The *Sieur Dore*, Captain of the Grenadiers in the regiment of *Artois*, who had already lost the use of his right hand, received also three wounds, which did not hinder him, however, from returning at the head of his company, as soon as they were dress'd. In the absence of the *Sieur de Polastron*, whom they were obliged to carry off, the command of the lodgment, made on the bastion of *St. Claire*, belong'd to the *Sieur de la Motte* his Lieutenant-Colonel, who maintain'd

tain'd himself there a long time with all possible courage and ability.

There was, at the same time, towards *Centellas* August 13, and *Caldes de Monbuy*, a bloody battel between the ¹⁴ troops of the two crowns, and the rebels of the mountains. The first day it lasted till night, without the victory's inclining to either side. 'Twas renew'd the day after, and did not end till two o'clock in the afternoon, and the loss was great on both sides. The rebels retired to *St. Llorens de Mont*, and the troops of the two crowns remain'd at *Calles de Monbuy*.

The Marquis d'*Arpajon*, the Count de *Montemar*, 22d, 23d, and *Dom Diego Gonzales*, having re-united their detachments, which form'd a body of three thousand six hundred foot, and one thousand four hundred horse or dragoons, the Marquis de *Tbouy*, Captain-General, march'd with them against six thousand rebels, whom *del Pual*, and *Armengol* had got together, with design to relieve *Barcelona*. He defeated them, in three engagements, towards *Se-manat*, *Castelar*, and *Sabadel*; above three thousand were kill'd, or taken, and above five hundred wounded, the rest disbanded and fled: There were only fifty men kill'd in the troops of *France* and *Spain*, and as many wounded.

The rebel *Moragas*, being driven by the other troops from the posts he possess'd, was oblig'd to take shelter in *Cardona*, with the five hundred men which were left him.

Twelve or thirteen hundred rebels, who were got 26th, 27th, together, beyond the *Llobregat*, with design to attempt an entrance into *Barcelona*, were beaten, and dispers'd by the Marquis d'*Arpajon*.

The Count de *Montemar* twice attack'd, near 30th, 31st, *Montferat*, a body of rebels commanded by *del Pual*, and dispers'd them entirely.

The miquelets and volunteers came in great num- September, bers to *Mansera*, surpriz'd the town, and mortally wounded the Governour. The garrison having defended themselves, as long as they could, retired into the castle, and the church, where they resisted long enough to give time for the succours, they expected,

to arrive. As soon as relief appear'd, the rebels had recourse to flight, and were dispers'd.

Sept. 11.

A general assault given to the town of *Barcelona*. It began at four o'clock in the morning, and the fight lasted till half an hour after four in the afternoon. They immediately carry'd the bastions of the new Gate, of *St. Claire*, and the *Levant*. The bastion of *St. Peter* was taken, and recover'd eleven times. The besieged held firm in the entrance of the streets, where they had good intrenchments, and cannon well charg'd; observing, after a long resistance, that the assailants ran to the right and left along the ramparts, in order to surround them on all sides, they retired into the new town, which was divided from the old one, only by an old wall; and beating the chamade, they demanded a suspension of arms to come to a treaty. *Mareschal Berwick* granted it, upon condition that they would surrender the next day. In this last assault, they had 800 men kill'd, and one thousand five hundred wounded. The besiegers had only one thousand five hundred kill'd, or wounded. The *Chevalier de Montolieu*, Captain of the *Walloon* guards, the *Sieur de Villemeneux*, the *Baron de Chastelaillon*, and the *Sieur de Taleyran* Colonels, were among the dead; my Lord *Lucan*, son-in-law to *Mareschal Berwick*, and the *Sieur de Houdetot* a Colonel, were among the wounded. The *Sieurs Dillon, de Silly, de la Verre, and de Guerchy* Lieutenant-Generals; *del Castillo, de Ribadeo, de Lecherenne, le Guerchois, and de Bourck* Major-Generals; *de Resves, de Balincourt, d'Alba, del Puerto, de Castillon-Nonant, d'Ordoño, de Villieri, and de Château-fort* Brigadiers, commanded the attacks; the *Mareschal de Berwick* was in the center, during the whole action, sending his orders into all quarters. *Dom Joseph de Armandaris*, and the Count of *Darinius* mounted the breach with three hundred *Spanish* carbiniers, who were of great assistance. The *Sieur de Pretessaille*, Engineer, did no less signal service, in taking possession of the houses opposite to the intrenchments which the besieged had made in the streets. The *Sieur du Puy-Vauban*, Engineer in chief, had

had been wounded several days before. The Count *de Mirabel*, Engineer, was also wounded during the siege. The general officers, who serv'd there, besides those we have already named, were the Prince of *Robec*, the Chevaliers *de Croix* and *d'Asfeld*, Dom *Juan d'Acunba*, the Marquises of *Caius* and *de Ceva-Grimaldi*, the Sieurs *de Merode*, *de Geoffreville*, *d'Asturias*, *de Verboom*, *de Muret*, Lieutenant-Generals; the Duke of *Montemar*, the Marquises of *Arpajon*, *Chastillon* and *Broglio*, the Counts of *Charney* and *Esterre*, the Chevalier *de Damas*, the Sieurs *de Maullevrier-Langeron*, *Guevara*, *Gabaret*, *de Crevecœur*, *de Castille*, *d'Araziel*, and *Lucquesi*, Major-Generals; the Duke *d'Havré*, the Marquis *de Torrecusa*, the Chevaliers *Josse* and *de Neves*, the Sieurs *de Laver*, *de Carbon*, *de Roissy*, *Soroto*, *de Sanzay*, Chevalier, *Theri*, *Demon*, and *Dechos*, Dom *Pedro de Castro*, and Dom *Juan de Velasco*, Brigadiers.

The *Barcelonians* surrender'd at discretion, upon Septemb. 12 promise made them by Mareschal *Berwick*, that they should have their lives, and be exempt from plunder; which promise was made them, in compliance with the repeated orders of the King of *Spain*, who commanded to spare them as much as possible. They engaged to make *Cardona* incessantly surrender, and do all they could to dispose the *Majorcans* to a submission. Possession was taken of the town the next day; and Mareschal *Berwick* gave the command of it to the Marquis *de Guerchy*, till the arrival of the Marquis *de Lede*, whom the King of *Spain* had nam'd Governor, and gave so good orders, that the laws, tranquillity, and commerce, were perfectly restor'd from the beginning.

The town and castle of *Cardona* were given up to the Count *de Montemar*, on the same conditions with *Barcelona*. There were found in the castle nineteen pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition. Above four hundred men of the garrison listed among the troops of the King of *Spain*. 19th

The rebels of the country, and in the mountains, submitted, as soon as they heard of the reduction of *Barcelona*, and had the advantage of the indemnity,

which Mareſchal *Berwick* had proclaim'd for them, in the name of his Catholick Maſteſty.

None but the *Majorcans* refus'd to ſubmit. The *Barcelonians* offer'd his Maſteſty to contribute towards the expences neceſſary for reducing them.

Dec. 24. The ceremony of the marriage of the King of *Spain* with the new Queen, *Elizabeth* of *Farnese*, Princeſs of *Parma*, was perform'd at *Guadalaxara* by the Patriarch of the *Indies*, in preſence of all the *Grande*s of *Spain*, the very day that the Queen and the King, who was come to meet her, enter'd the town. Their marriage had been already celebrated at *Parma* on the 16th of *Auguſt*, by Cardinal *Gozzadini*, nominated Legate à *latere* for the performance of this ceremony, where the Duke of *Parma*, uncle to this Princeſs, married her in the King's name, by virtue of the procuration, which his Catholick Maſteſty had given him.

Private affairs. The *Sieur Voſſin*, Miniſter, and Secretary of State, was made Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals of *France*, in the place of the *Sieur de Pontchartrain*, who obtain'd leave of his Maſteſty to retire.

Auguſt 31. The Duke of *Beauvilliers*, Peer of *France*, and *Grande*e of *Spain*, died at *Vaucreſſon*, near *Versailles*, in the 67th year of his age. He had been Governor to the children of *France*, the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was afterwards Dauphin, the Duke of *Anjou*, then King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Berry*. The manner, in which he diſcharg'd this important employment, had gain'd him an univerſal eſteem.

Sept. 11. The Queen Dowager of *Poland*, who had for a long time taken up her reſidence at *Rome*, came to *Nevers*, where ſhe was received with great honours. The like were paid her at *Blois*, whither ſhe came to make her abode in the caſtle prepar'd for her by the King.

Decemb. 19. Cardinal *d'Eſtre*s, Biſhop of *Albano*, Abbot of *St. German des Prez*, and Dean of the *French Academy*, died at *Paris* in the 88th year of his age. He had been Cardinal three and forty years.

Francis de Salignac de la Motte-Fenelon, Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, diſtinguiſh'd by his zeal for religion,

on, his extraordinary capacity, his theological and learned works, and his discharge of the office of preceptor to the children of *France*, died in his diocese, sixty four years old. January.

The Mareschal de *Chamilly* died at *Paris*, in the 80th year of his age. 8th.

Cardinal de *Bouillon*, Dean of the sacred college, died at *Rome*, in his 73d year. March 2.

Henry Thiars de Bissy, Bishop of *Meaux*, was declar'd Cardinal by Pope *Clement XI.* at the nomination of his Majesty. May 29.

The Mareschal de *Rosen* died in his castle of *Boleviller*, in *Alsatia*, at the age of fourscore and seven years. Aug. 3.

IN the *Low-Countries*. The Embassadors of *Spain* and *Portugal* sign'd, at *Utrecht*, the treaty of peace between these two crowns, who mutually gave up what had been taken from each other, during the war. The conclusion of this treaty put an end to the conferences at *Utrecht*. A° 1715. Affairs of state and war. Feb. 13.

The barrier-treaty, which was negotiating at *Antwerp*, between the Emperor and the States-General of the united provinces, was not concluded till the 4th of *October*. 'Twas agreed, that the States-General should have garrisons in *Namure*, *Tournay*, *Mennin*, *Varneton*, the fort of *la Kenoque*, *Ypres* and *Furnes*; that they should be proprietors in the upper *Guelderland*, of the town of *Venlo*, the forts of *St. Michel* and *Stephens-wert*, with the county of *Monsfort*, and its dependencies; and, lastly, that the fort of *Roden-Huisen*, between *Ghent*, and the *Sas de Ghent*, the fortifications of the castle of *Huy*, and the citadel of *Liege* should be demolish'd.

In *Spain*. The expedition of *Majorca*. 'Twas delay'd so long, only thro' the desire the King of *Spain* had, that the *Majorcans* should submit of their own accord, without reducing him to the necessity of employing against them the force of arms. All due preparations being made to attack them, he had the goodness to permit an hearing of what they had to offer, and to enter into a negotiation with them. Their obstinacy June.

- obstinacy having render'd these milder methods fruitless, he sent to the *Barcelona* fleet to put to sea immediately. It consisted of eighteen men of war, six gallies, and two hundred transport ships. There was embark'd upon them a very large artillery, with twelve *French* battallions, as many *Spanish*, and one thousand two hundred horse. The Chevalier d'*Asfeld*, Lieutenant-General, commanded the army in chief, and having with him, for Major-Generals, the Sieurs de *Guerchois*, de *Queilus*, de *Lecherene*, and de *Ribadeo*, set sail towards *Majorca*, as soon as he had received the order, and anchor'd in the road of *Santa-Ponça*. Two Engineers, whom he sent to view the place proper for making his descent, found the coast defended with good intrenchments, furnish'd with troops, soldiers, and five batteries of cannon, which fir'd several times upon them. That he might not stay to attack the intrenchments, he set sail towards the roads of *Cale-Ferrera*, and *Cala-Longa*, where he arriv'd two days after, about five in the afternoon. The Count of *Lecherene* went immediately with thirty grenadiers, to view the rising grounds, and what lay behind them, and caus'd some of his grenadiers to march into the plain, where no enemy appear'd. Upon their report, the Chevalier d'*Asfeld* began the descent, by the Marquis de *Cany*, Colonel of the regiment of marines. 'Twas made with a great deal of order, and, by ten in the evening, the horse, and six thousand foot were landed. The rest of the foot remain'd in the fleet.
- 17th. The troops having rested a day, after their débarquation, march'd towards *Alcudia*, and the Chevalier d'*Asfeld* went before them with a detachment. At his approach, the inhabitants, to whom he promis'd all possible good treatment, and whom the exact discipline observ'd by his troops had already well dispos'd, oblig'd the Governor to surrender at discretion. And thus they became masters of this place, without any opposition, and found a garrison in it of four hundred men, fifty two pieces of cannon, with ammunition and provisions in abundance.
- 20th.

The whole island having thus submitted, except the capital city of *Palma*, they landed the artillery, and the rest of the foot in the bay of *Porrás*, and the fleet immediately set forward to anchor before *Palma*, whither the army march'd by land. June 21, 22.

As they were beginning to encamp within sight of this place, there sallied out upon them a body of troops, which attack'd the *French* Brigade of *Beauvoisis*. They were briskly repuls'd, and forc'd to retire into the town, after having suffer'd a considerable loss. They then began to make preparations for the siege, which Colonel *Ruby* seem'd resolv'd to sustain. But though they had two hundred pieces of artillery, a great quantity of ammunition, and one thousand five hundred *German* troops in the Emperor's pay, the inhabitants oblig'd him to capitulate, as being unwilling to expose themselves to the extreme rigours of the war, which the *Chevalier d'Asfeld* had threaten'd them with. 29th.

The terms of the capitulation were as follow. July 2.
 1. That the *German* troops should march out with all the military honours, and seven pieces of cannon, and that they should be transported into *Sardinia*, but that the rest should throw themselves upon the King's clemency. 2. That the inhabitants, who were desirous of leaving the place, should have leave to do it, and be allow'd three months to sell their effects. 3. That one gate, and the fort of *S. Charles* should be deliver'd up the next day, and the rest of the town in eight days after, with the other forts of the isle of *Majorca*, the isles of *Ivica*, *Cabrera*, and *Formentera*, with all their forts. Thus were these four islands reduc'd to the obedience of the King of *Spain*, and the war entirely ended, by the address of the *Chevalier d'Asfeld*, without firing so much as a single cannon.

In *France*. The Embassador of *Persia*, *Makomet Riza-Beg*, intendant of the province of *Erivan*, made his entry into *Paris* on horse-back. Feb. 7.

His Majesty gave him his first publick audience at *Versailles*, being seated upon his throne, plac'd at the lower end of the great gallery. The magnificence 19th.
 of

of the court, which that day was very extraordinary, and the splendor of the crown jewels, which adorn'd his Majesty's robes, the Embassador confess'd, made far less impressiion upon him, than the grand and majestic air of the Monarch, before whom he appear'd.

June 1. The opening of the general assembly of the clergy, call'd at *Paris*.

Sept. 1. The first day of *September* was fatal to *France*, by the death of *Lewis XIV.* without contradiction, one of the greatest Kings that ever fill'd the throne, since the first foundation of the monarchy. His penetration and extensive capacity; his fine sentiments and piety towards God; his affection and benevolence for his subjects in general, and especially towards those who had the honour to approach or serve him, join'd to a singular art of making himself respected and obey'd; his constancy and resolution under the most unfortunate events, and his moderation in his greatest successes; the rapidity and prodigious number of his conquests, his love for peace, to which he more than once sacrific'd his own glory and interest; the admirable order he establish'd in the courts of justice, in maritime affairs, in his armies, in his finances, in all conditions, and all parts of the kingdom; the care he took to banish vice, duels, and heresy, to preserve the Catholick Religion in its purity, to make virtue, the sciences, commerce, and all arts to flourish, are so many titles, for every one of which he deserves the surname of Grand, which was given him in his life time, and which he maintain'd till his death, by his heroick and christian courage, during his last illness, and which the remotest posterity can never refuse him.

After his death, *Lewis XV.* his great grand-son, who was then only in the sixth year of his age, was proclaim'd King; and the Duke of *Orleans* was declar'd Regent of the kingdom.

A N
E S S A Y

Towards Comparing

Pere D A N I E L's

History of FRANCE,

With some of the RULES laid down by the
Antients for the Writing of HISTORY; shewing
its Excellency above any other.

*Nec minus gratiæ præcipiendo recta, quam offensæ repre-
hendo prava mereamur. QUINT.*



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A N

E S S A Y

Towards Comparing

Pere DANIEL's

History of FRANCE,

With some of the *Rules*, laid down by the *Ancients*, for the Writing of *History*.

HISTORY is the *Theatre* on which mens actions, good or bad, are represented, and where sentence is pronounced upon all with impartiality, in order, either to recommend virtue to *posterity*, or deter them from treading in the footsteps of unjustifiable *examples*. All *countries* may reap the benefit of its lessons, and all *ages* walk by its light. An art so universally useful, can never be sufficiently cultivated, nor can *Historians* be too nice or exact in the choice of the *rules*, by which they propose to execute their designs.

Herodotus, who is called the *father* of *History*, wrote about six hundred years, after *Cadmus* brought *letters* into *Greece*, that is, four hundred and fourty four years before our *Saviour*, according to *Sir Isaac Newton*: next to him,

A 2

Thucydides

Thucydides is reported to have composed his, when he was banished *Athens*: and *Philiſtus* of *Syracuse*, the favourite of *Dionysius* the Tyrant, imitated *Thucydides*. *Theopompus* and *Ephorus* were the next that undertook to write *History*, at the desire of their master *Iſocrates*. Then *Xenophon*, *Calisthenes*, (who accompany'd *Alexander*) and *Timæus*, are the chief ancient *Greek Historians* mentioned by *Tully*. These were confessedly superior to any that had appeared in the *Roman* commonwealth, in, or before, his time; because the old *Romans* thought, that there was no other ingredient requisite to the composition of *History*, but to write what was truth. (a)

During its infancy at *Rome*, the principal transactions of every year, were drawn up by the *Pontifex Maximus*, without circumstance or embellishment, and kept by him, to give satisfaction to any one that had a mind to consult them: these were called the *Great Annals*, and were continued to the time of *P. Mucius*. *Cato*, *Pictor*, and *Piso*, copy'd after this original, aiming at nothing but meer *Narration*, without ornament (for at that time, *Greek History* and *Oratory* had not been study'd at *Rome*) and thought they succeeded wonderfully well, if they were but brief and intelligible (b). But *Rome* gave a full proof of her abilities not long after, in her *Sallust*, *Cæsar*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*. *Quintilian*, has not only compared *Herodotus* and *Thucydides*,

(a) Nostri, nihil opus esse oratore; satis est non esse mendacem. *Tull. de Orat.*

(b) Talis noster Cato, & Pictor, & Piso; qui neque tenent quibus rebus ornatur oratio (modo enim huc ista sunt importata). & dum intelligatur quid dicant, unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem. *Id. ibid.*

cydides; but equalled *Sallust* to *Thucydides*; and *Livy* to *Herodotus*, in the beauty and elegance of Narration, the eloquence and suitableness of the Speeches to the speakers, and chiefly in touching the softer passions, with such skill, that he has not been exceeded (c). I mention these great Names, for the sake of recollecting the birth and progress of profane History, the noble examples, and excellent rules they have left us, for continuing it.

Reason, or Natural Religion, furnish us with ideas of good and evil, which are reduced to method, and enlarged in the Schools; and there is hardly any action or event, from which the meanest capacity does not conclude on what it would do, in a parallel case. The lower that capacity is, the greater advantage it may reap from the reading of History, whose business it is to do all the good that may be, at least to avoid doing hurt (d); and to form a right judgment of the transactions and characters it treats of, and consequently to present us with sound Morals and Politicks.

The world is generally perswaded that *Hommer's Moral* is good, that his Characters were design'd to recommend some particular virtue, or implant the abhorrence of some particular vice, and therefore his Poem is approved off; yet he only paints men as they should be, and History

(c) At historia non cessarit Græcis, nec opponere Thucydidi Sallustium verear: nec indignetur sibi Herodotus æquari T. Livium, cum in narrando miræ jucunditatis, clarissimique candoris, tum in concionibus, supra quam enarrari potest, eloquentem: ita dicuntur omnia, cum rebus, tum personis accommodata: sed affectus quidem, præcipue eos, qui sunt dulciores, ut parcissime dicam, nemo historicorum commendavit magis. *Quint. Instit. Orat.*

(d) Omnis cura mea solet in hoc versari semper (dicam enim sæpius) si possim, ut boni aliquid efficiam dicendo, sin id minus, ut certe ne quid mali. *Tull. de Orat.*

describes them as they are in *reality*. For this reason, it is proportionably, if not preferably, useful in all manner of compositions, as the *Examples* brought from thence, are not chargeable with the *imputation of prepossession*; without they undergo the torture of *innuendo* and *application*. (e)

The reason why *pere Daniel's History* is pitched upon to be examined, is because *He* is almost universally better esteemed than any other *modern*, for conveying just and clear ideas of his *Subject* to his readers, for delivering his opinion freely concerning *bad Kings* and *corrupt Ministers*, for *Morals* and *Politicks* less blameable than any other Author of his *Nation* or *Order*, and the evident connection there appears to be, between the *Causes* and the *Events* which he ascribes to them. *Here*, we shall find many *great virtues* ascribed to many *Names* great in *History*, from whence we may fairly conclude, that *Virtue* reduced to practice, is not so hard a lesson as it has been sometimes represented. *Here* likewise, we may find many instances of *virtue* triumphing over *vice*, so that it is often recompensed even in this life; and (as it happened in the case of the famous *League*) that one of the most *palpable unhappinesses* that can befall a single man, or *Society*, is, the *permission of an uninterrupted success*.

An *Historian* should have a taste of all the *accomplishments* he writes of, a greatness of *mind*

(e) Est & alius ex historiis usus, & is quidem maximus, ex cognitione rerum exemplorumque, quibus in primis instructus esse debet orator, ne omnia testimonia expetat a litigatore: sed pleraque ex vetustate diligenter sibi cognita sumat: hoc potentiora, quod ea sola criminibus odii & gratiae vacant. *Quint. Instit. Orat.*

to represent *things* as they are, *courage* and
discernment enough to unmask *vice* and *cor-*
ruption, a *steady resolution* to prefer the *solid*
 to the *superficial*, and an inflexible *Impartiality*
 throughout. ‘ *Pere Daniel* seems to have had
 ‘ these sentiments mainly in view, when he re-
 ‘ lates, how *Henry I.* sent a challenge to the
 ‘ *Emperor Henry III.* like that which *Francis I.*
 ‘ sent to *Charles V.* for he remarks, that
 ‘ the two *Emperors* shew’d each of them as
 ‘ much *wisdom*, as the two *Kings of France*
 ‘ did *courage*.’ And he gives us a tolerable
 instance of his *impartiality*, discoursing of
 the differences that fell out between *Philip*
Augustus and our King *Richard*, in *Palestine* :
 there cannot, *says he*, be more contradiction
 than there is between the *English* and *French*
Historians, with regard to the behaviour of
 these two *Princes* to one another. ‘ According to
 ‘ the *English*, *Philip* was always in the *wrong*.
 ‘ According to the *French*, *Richard* was the cause
 ‘ of all the *confusion* : from whence we may
 ‘ easily see, that neither of them were *equitable*.
 ‘ Besides this, we may reckon upon the ho-
 ‘ nourable *characters* that he gives us of the
 ‘ *Queen of Navarre* and the *Admiral of France* ;
 ‘ the mean *artifices* and wicked *dissimulation* em-
 ‘ ploy’d by the *Queen-Mother* and *Charles IX.*
 ‘ to draw the *Heads* of the *Hugonots* to *Paris*,
 ‘ and compass that execrable *massacre* ; the
 ‘ bloody orders that were sent to the *Catho-*
 ‘ *licks* all over the kingdom, to fall on the
 ‘ *Hugonots* ; which he calls, a *butchery* *blam’d*
 ‘ and *detested* by the *whole world*. Much to the
 ‘ same purpose, is, the *honest confession* he
 ‘ makes of the strange conduct of *Pope*
 ‘ *Sixtus V.* when occasionally mentioning his
 ‘ death,

‘ death, *he tells us*, how unlucky it prov’d
 ‘ for *Henry IV.* as the *Pope* had always con-
 ‘ demn’d the *League* in his own judgment, for
 ‘ a *vile combination*, and which he only support-
 ‘ ed during his *Popedom*, as an evil that was
 ‘ necessary for the preservation of the *Catholick*
 ‘ *Religion*. To the same spirit of *impartiality*,
 ‘ we must attribute the *character* of the brave
 ‘ *de la Noüe*, who, tho’ an *Hugonot*, was esteem’d
 ‘ even by his enemies, one of the *best soldiers*,
 ‘ and *honestest men* in the kingdom.’

No one indeed but a good man with a sound
judgment can be a good *Historian*, because a
 religious regard for *truth* should preside over
 all his *thoughts* and *expressions*, and the *con-*
science of his duty to mankind, whom he is
 to instruct, should weigh with him beyond
 gain or *prejudice*; otherwise his great *abilities*
 are great *vices*, and while they are in his pos-
 session, little better than a sword in a madman’s
 hand. (f)

Integrity, has something so taking in it,
 that we are apt to believe the *profession* tho’
 we suspect the *man*, and know that the least
deviation, is a proportionable advance to *Libel*
 or *Panegyrick*. ‘ How beautiful is *Tacitus*’s
 ‘ preface to his history, wherein he confesses
 ‘ honestly that *liberty*, *eloquence*, and the love
 ‘ of *truth*, which had all expir’d at *Actium*, were
 ‘ unhappily succeeded by *flattery* and *detrahti-*
 ‘ *on*: that *posterity* suffer’d by the *passion* of
 ‘ the oppress’d, and the *violence* of the op-
 ‘ pressors: that neither *Galba*, *Otho*, or *Vitel-*

(f) Quo major est vis, hoc est magis probitate jungenda,
 summaque prudentia: quarum virtutum expertibus si dicendi
 copiam tradiderimus, non eos quidem oratores effecerimus,
 sed furentibus quædam arma dederimus. *Tull. de Orat.*

‘ *lius*

• *lius* had done *him* good or hurt; that *he* had
 • indeed receiv'd considerable favours from
 • *Vespasian* and his two *sons*, but *he* propos'd
 • to speak of them with the same *impartiality*,
 • that a *man of honour* would. As for the
 • glorious reigns of *Narva* and *Trajan* (which
 • *he* reserv'd for the exercise of his old age)
 • *he* was under no concern about them, be-
 • cause a man might at that time, *think as he*
 • *pleas'd*, and *write what he thought*.'

The *Vulgar* are easily taken with *fiction*, and
men of sense only with *truth*, which is in almost
 every *Author's* power to write, but in few of
 their inclinations; because the greatest part of
 them are *pensioners*, and under the influence
 of *hopes* and *fears*. ' *Eginard*, *Charlemagne's*
 • *Secretary*, and on the footing of a *Court pen-*
 • *sioner*, tells us, that when his master came to
 • *Church*, he knew nothing of the *Pope's* de-
 • signing to crown him *Emperor* of the *Romans*,
 • nor would he have come if he had known
 • it; yet he receiv'd the *Purple* and return-
 • ed with it to his own *Palace*: but *Pere*
 • *Daniel* thinks, he lov'd glory, and was very
 • politick; and, that if the titles of *Emperor*
 • and *Augustus* were given him *against his will*,
 • he appear'd afterwards to retain them with
 • *great satisfaction*.'

Some write to *flatter*, and some to *expose*
 the conduct of a governing party, relying on
 the readiness of the generality of mankind, to
 embrace envy and obloquy with open arms:
 but both are *unjustifiable ends*, and *Posterity* is
 strangely misled between them; for *flattery*
 smells rank of *servitude*, and *meer slander* and
contradiction, wear only the *mask* of *liberty*.

He would prove a well *qualify'd* person for an *Historian*, who has been long conversant in business, who has study'd the world and human nature, who is furnish'd with the best materials that can be procur'd, who is *independent*, and resolved to write nothing but *truth*, whomsoever it may displease. ' He should indeed, if possible, write up to the *character* that the *duke* ' of *Nevers* acted (who dyed, as 'tis reported, ' of a passionate reply made to him by ' *Henry IV.*) distinguished for a man of strict ' *honour* and *virtue*, even where his *interest* ' and *integrity* stood in competition.' He will find it no easy matter to unmask *diffimulation*, with which mankind is more or less tinctured, as well as to discover the predominant *passions* of the principal *actors*, which are commonly concealed, in proportion to their unjustifiableness: as, when *sacrilege* usurps the name of *devotion*, and the *traitor* skulks behind the *Patriot*. ' So, *Pere Daniel* says, that the *Abbot* ' *Vala's* fantastical zeal, suffered him to take ' up *arms* against *Lewis I.* for the *safety* of ' *his person*, and yet he never past for a greater ' *Saint* than when he did it.'

He must likewise expect to find his *materials* seasoned with *Romance* and *Resentment*, and to be without any guide in some *Instances*, except his own *judgment*. ' Such is the story of ' pope *Leo*, who was carried off during a *Procession* on *St. Mark's* day, and had both his ' eyes and tongue pulled out by his predecessor's nephews, tho' 'tis certain that he ' had the use of both senses afterwards. And, ' such another is that, of the *King of Persia's* ' sending ambassadors to *Charlemagne* with the ' keys of *Jerusalem*, and the compliment of the

the *Holy-Land*; with which, *Father Daniel* says, the world have pleased themselves in adorning the life of a *Prince*, of whom it was believed, *nothing could ever be thought or said too great.* They that attempt to write of past ages, risque considerably under these disadvantages; but they that write the *History* of their own times, run greater hazard; considering how apt mankind is to *transgress*, how impatient of *censure*, and how sweet the morsel of *revenge*.

When I say, *History* is *useful* in regard to *Politicks*, it is meant, that by it we come to the knowledge of what may *hurt*, or contribute to the *good* of *Society* in general; or, how *liberty* may be *lost*, or *preserved*. True *Policy* consists, in the *uniform practice of moral virtue*, and a departure from this *rule*, proves more or less noxious to *governments* of all forms whatsoever. It brought the *Republick of Rome* to that pass, that nothing could have saved it at last from *Anarchy*, but a seasonable change of the form of *government*; and after all, it ruined the *Empire* (g). This remark is as ancient as *Livy*, who recommends it to his *Readers*, to observe the lives and manners of the ancient *Romans*, the *methods* that they took to acquire that vast *Empire*, which, as soon as a *relaxation* of *discipline* and *morals* had prevailed, could neither subsist under the *distemper*,

(g) Ad illa mihi pro se quisque acriter intendat animum, quæ vita, qui mores fuerint: per quos viros, quibus artibus, domi militiæque, partum & auctum imperium sit, labente paululum disciplina, velut desidentes primo mores sequatur animo: deinde ut magis magisque lapsi sint, tum ire ceperint præcipientes, donec ad hæc tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus, perventum est. *Tit. Liv.*

nor suffer the *remedy*. The ancient *Romans* were *industrious*, upright in the administration of *publick offices*, delivered their sentiments with a *freedom* peculiar to themselves, and were equally unbiaſſed to all *oblique* views: but conſiderable advances were made in *luxury* and *avarice* in *Salluſt's* days, and *private* men had enriched themſelves by impoveriſhing the *publick* (*b*). The *Senators* conſulted only their own *interests* in the meaſures propoſed to preſerve the *Republick*, rioted at home, and ſold their *votes*, or liſted themſelves blindly in a *Party* (*i*). So univerſal was the *corruption*, that *Tully* having occaſion to ſpeak of the ſame times, wiſhes the *Gracchi* reſtored to life and authority, foreſeeing the ſtorm that threatned the *Republick*, from the *schemes* that were carrying on, the *extravagance* of his fellow-citizens, and the danger of *Poſterity's* improving on the model (*k*). Theſe *great men* were all *Romans*, but they were not all *Republicans*, nor were the *Republicans* of the ſame party, while it ſubſiſted; yet they agree in the main. I ſhall produce only two inſtances out of *Pere Daniel*, one of which, relates to a *Kingdom* loſt by *oppreſſion*; and the other, to

(*b*) Alia fuere, quæ illos magnos fecerè, quæ nobis nulla ſunt: domi induſtria, foris juſtum imperium; animus in conſulendo liber, neque delicto, neque lubidini obnoxius. Pro his, nos habemus luxuriam, atque avaritiam; publice egeſtatem, privatim oppolentiam. *Salluſt.*

(*i*) Neque mirum; ubi vos ſeparatim ſibi quiſque conſilium capitis, ubi domi voluptatibus, hic pecuniæ, aut gratiæ ſervitis, eo fit, ut impetus fiat in vacuam rempublicam. *Cato in Salluſt.*

(*k*) Ea tela textitur, & ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ac poſteritati offenditur, ut eorum civium, quos noſtri patres non tulerunt, jam ſimiles habere cupiamus. *Tull. de Orat.*

a State preserved from a general revolt, by a
 seasonable return to *virtue*. ‘ *Peter of Castile*,
 ‘ surnamed the *Cruel*, had proved a *Tyrant* at
 ‘ home, as well as troublesome to his neigh-
 ‘ bours. *Charles V.* assisted his oppressed sub-
 ‘ jects, and *Peter* resolved to defend himself,
 ‘ but he soon perceived of what importance
 ‘ it is to a *Sovereign*, not to draw the aver-
 ‘ sion of his subjects upon him, by ill usage.
 ‘ Such junctures happen, in which *fear* no
 ‘ longer takes place, and nothing but affection
 ‘ for the person of the *Prince* is the motive
 ‘ upon which they act. *Peter* was forced to fly
 ‘ for his life, and it was long e’er his king-
 ‘ dom enjoyed its wonted tranquillity. The
 ‘ last, is related of the duke of *Brittany*, who
 ‘ had made the *Constable* of *France* prisoner
 ‘ in the time of *Charles VI.* and then or-
 ‘ dered him to be murdered by one of his
 ‘ officers. The *Officer* remonstrated against
 ‘ this strange resolution of his *Master*, but all
 ‘ to no purpose. The *Duke* repented upon re-
 ‘ flecting seriously on the consequences of so
 ‘ horrid a piece of cruelty, and countermand-
 ‘ ed the execution, when he was afraid it
 ‘ was too late. The *Officer* being called, and
 ‘ asked what was become of the *Constable*, con-
 ‘ fessed that he had expected his orders would
 ‘ be countermanded, and that the *Constable* was
 ‘ still alive : on which this *reflection* follows.
 ‘ A memorable instance, which may equally
 ‘ serve to instruct *great Men* and their *depen-*
 ‘ ‘ *dents*, that the *former* may not too easily
 ‘ give way to the bent of their *passions*, nor
 ‘ the *latter* too blindly execute their com-
 ‘ mands ; for under such circumstances, the
 ‘ best

‘ best service they can do their *Master*, is to
 ‘ disobey him.’

History may be render’d as *useful* to private men as *Princes*, and to families as *common-wealths*; for *Societies* are composed of individuals, who are all acted by the like *passions*, which in their operations produce *univocal* effects in *high* and *low* life. For this reason, *Pere Daniel*, talking of the differences between *Philip VI.* and *Edward III.* of *England*, says,
 ‘ That persons always succeed when they know
 ‘ how to interest in their cause, the *passions*
 ‘ of those that they treat with.’ And the world is not only convinced as to the *passions*, but generally too, as to many other *causes* and *effects*, for *facts* have been long looked upon as so many *experiments* vouched by the voice of *reason* (1). If oppression, rapine, avarice, breach of faith, perverting of justice, and want of sincerity, produce *revolutions* in *States*, it may be concluded, they will co-operate so much the more strongly in a *private fortune*. No body can read of the enormous disorders committed in the royal family of *Charles VI.* by the *Duke of Burgundy*, but must conclude according to the foregoing rule: ‘ for, it is his *character*,
 ‘ to have been a *Prince* violent to excess, cruel
 ‘ and ambitious, animated with the same jea-
 ‘ lousy with his *Father* against the *Duke of Or-*
 ‘ *leans*, and incapable to govern his resent-
 ‘ ments. Thus likewise we see that the *Dukes*
 ‘ of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, who drew continual-
 ‘ ly different ways in the council of *Charles VI.*

(1) Usum exemplorum nullæ materiæ magis convenire merito fere omnes consentiunt, cum plerumque videantur respondere futura præteritis, habeaturque experimentum velut quoddam rationis testimonium. *Quint.*

‘ brought

‘ brought both their families and the kingdom
 ‘ to the brink of destruction.’ Were we as ready to observe, as the *examples* design’d for our instruction are frequent, it must be owned that *History*, by exposing our advantage to so clear a point of view, lends the greatest helps towards becoming at once, good subjects and desirable neighbours. (m)

History should only consist of such *materials* as are *great*, and worthy to be deliver’d down to *Posterity*, for their *instruction* and *improvement* (n). As *trifles* therefore have no title to stand upon record, so neither has *falsehood*; for, besides the imposition in transmitting *probability* and conjecture for *certainty*, or what we know to be *false* in lieu of *truth*, it defeats the chief purpose of *History*, which is, neither to *advance* the one, nor *conceal* the other (o). *Pere Daniel* seems to have had this *Rule* at heart, when in his preface to the great difference that happened between *Philip* the fair and pope *Boniface VIII.* he declares himself in the following manner: ‘ If ever there was a point
 ‘ of history, in which it was difficult to distinguish *truth*, from what the *Historians* of the
 ‘ two interess’d parties wrote out of *passion*,
 ‘ it is this. For fear therefore of being mistaken *my self*, I shall do nothing but give

(m) Hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illustri posita monumento intueri: inde tibi, tuæque reipublicæ quod imitere, capias: inde sædum incæptu, sædum exitu, quod vites. *Tit. Liv.*

(n) In rebus magnis, memoriaque dignis historia versatur. *Cic.*

(o) Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiæ legem, nequid falsi dicere audeat? deinde, nequid veri non audeat? *Id. de Orat.*

‘ a plain

* a plain relation of certain *facts*, without
 * making any *reflections* on them, or concern-
 * ing myself too much with *conjecture*.

If one should undertake to write of past *transactions*, it will be necessary to search diligently to the *fountain head*, and not pin one's *faith* too credulously on every intermediate *Author*. *Pere Daniel* is plainly of this opinion, where he gives us the *character* of the *Cardinal* of *Lorain*, who died in the beginning of *Henry* the III's reign, for he seems neither to confide entirely in either *Catholick* or *Hugonot* writers that went before him. ' The *Hugonots*,
 * says he, abused him in all places by their
 * calumnies, by continual invectives, and de-
 * famatory libels, which they published against
 * him; which, the fury and passion that ap-
 * peared in them, were sufficient to discredit;
 * on the other hand, to make a *Saint* of him,
 * as some *Catholick* authors have done, is push-
 * ing the matter of his commendation too far.

But if an *Author* chuses to write of his own times, he will do well to avoid either *copying* or *believing reports* or *materials*, deservedly suspected of being prejudiced by *interest* and *partiality*. I mention *copying*, because *Historians* frequently publish all for *fact* they can rake together on a controverted head, under pretence of representing *fairly* what has been transacted on either side, without acquainting the *reader*, that such and such *materials* have been suspected of *partiality*. Our *Author* is so far from taking things upon trust, or being biased by a national *hypothesis*, that he maintains, contrary to the opinions of all the *French Historians*, ' That *Clovis* founded the *French Em-*
 * *pire* on the south side of the *Rhine*, and that
 * all

‘ all his predecessors had been continually driven
 ‘ from *Gaul* by the *Romans*.’ Another point which
 he cannot take for granted, as the rest of them
 have done, is the deposition of King *Childeric*,
 father of *Clovis*, and the election of Count *Giles*,
 General of the *Roman* army. ‘ The first he
 ‘ proves from the silence of contemporary au-
 ‘ thors ; from diverse testimonies of some au-
 ‘ thors, who manifestly suppose the contrary of
 ‘ that which is now become insensibly the receiv-
 ‘ ed opinion, and from the characters of those
 ‘ writers who in the following ages publish’d
 ‘ a fact unheard of before them: and the se-
 ‘ cond point he proves to be a meer fable, so
 ‘ that he strikes off sixty nine years from the
 ‘ *French* monarchy :’ a very bold and unpopular
 stroke, if he had not had the right of his side.

In another place he prosecutes the same way
 of thinking, in his character of the Empress *Ju-
 dith*, for without vouching even in favour of
 a fine lady, as he might have done with several
 authors on his side, he tells us, ‘ That she was
 ‘ charged with a great many crimes.’ He gives
 this reason indeed ; ‘ The *court* is a place where
 ‘ *calumny* dares to do every thing, and where
 ‘ *policy* dissembles every thing ; and this is the
 ‘ reason that so many of its *mysteries* are impe-
 ‘ netrable.’ *Boccalini*’s advice in this point, is,
 Never to write but what we have *seen*, and
 never to print in our *life-time*. Nothing can
 come up to an *history* compiled with a view to
 this rule, no not if we could recal even the
 golden age of *Nerva* and *Trajan*, when a man
 might *think* as he *pleased*, and *write* or say what
 he *thought*. (p)

(p) Rara temporum sceleritate, ubi sentire quæ velis, &
 quæ sentias dicere licet. *Tac. Hist.*

There are many good *Historians* in the world, and yet, like fine faces, no two of them resemble one another exactly; some are valuable for a concise brevity, that neither admits of doubt or addition; some for a stile that flows with ease and sweetness; some for moving the passions and commanding attention; some for an ingenuous simplicity; and others, for what has more warmth and force in it. It is not enough for an *Historian* to have the reputation of being judiciously faultless, for the want of virtues is a fault; he that is too dry, is *vicious* as well as he, who is so full of sap as to run continually into *digression*: but of the two, fertility is more pardonable than barrenness. That manner of writing, that an author falls naturally into, is the best *Stile* he can use, if it be *clear* and *sincere*, for these are the two main ends of thinking and speaking, and satisfy and convince at once. Hence it is that our author plainly points out the source of the *Guiscian League* long before it was actually form'd, by affording us a clear view of the principal actors, and in the most candid manner. The occasion, was the Cardinal of *Lorain's* death, who had recommended his two nephews the Dukes of *Guise* and *Mayenne* to *Henry III.* ‘ The *King* had assured
‘ him of his regard to them; an assurance that
‘ had little sincerity in it; for at the bottom,
‘ he hated the Duke of *Guise*; however, his outward conduct was agreeable to his promise,
‘ for a long time: because as affairs then stood,
‘ he had need of the *Duke*, who, on the other
‘ hand, knew well how to make use of this
‘ favour, forc’d as it was, yet without depending upon it.’ By the same management, he convinces us of the factious intrigues of the
League

League and Council of Sixteen, as well as of the exceeding weakness of *Henry* the third's measures. ' The menaces, *says he*, which he made, ' without executing, were look'd upon as assurances of impunity for the future: The guilty ' being perswaded, that he forbore to punish ' them, only because he durst not do it, became more daring, and made use of this to ' support their power with the *populace*, and to ' animate them more and more against the ' *King*.

But, if an author pleases to imitate any one celebrated *Ancient*, it should be him only that comes nearest his own way of thinking, for copying after more than one, might perhaps produce a patch'd or discolour'd piece, that would be apt to disgust a discerning eye (*q*). All imitation of any kind of excellency is best accomplish'd, when it seems to *offer* itself, not when it looks as if it were *press'd* into the service. Neither should an *Author* strain his natural manner, or strive to outdo himself; for whatsoever does not flow easily, is not clearly express'd in the brain, and therefore cannot be clearly express'd in language; but he had better observe the ordinary rule, either to *give over a fruitless pursuit*, or wait a *more favourable opportunity* (*r*).

The qualifications that *Cicero* requires in an historical stile, are, a continu'd smoothness, join'd with a gentle and easy fluency, without

(*q*) Ne sententiæ emineant extra corpus orationis expressæ, sed intexto vestibulis colore niteant. *Petr. Arb.*

(*r*) — — — — — Quæ
Desperat tractata nitefcere posse, relinquet. *Hor.*

participating either of the roughness or poignancy of the Bar-stile. (s)

After all, it has been a question, whether the *Serious* and *Severe Stile*, or a gay and *florid* one, was most proper for *History*: 'Though 'tis allow'd that *Authors* of both kinds have acquir'd considerable reputation. By the *Severe Stile*, is meant, sound reasoning form'd on a justness of thought, that scorns to amuse itself like the gay *Stile* with sparkling conceits, and politeness of expression: 'Tis nervous even where it is hard, and the carelessnesses charm us in their undress; but the *florid*, links naturally into empty *Refinement* and *Effeminacy*. *Novels*, and little subjects, may be properly enough trimm'd up with all the aids of paint and dress; because, like beauties of an inferiour class, they could not allure a reader without them; but *histories* of *Kingdoms* and *Empires* are grave subjects, which, like *truth*, make the deepest impressions when unadorn'd.

This plain method our *Author* pursues without ornament or political disguise, to give us the reasons, why the *Nuncio* and the *Envoys* of the *Catbolick* Princes, solicited *Charles IX.* to declare war against the *Hugonots*. 'The *Pope* ' would have had them exterminated for *Heretics*: *Spain* was afraid of their assisting the ' *Low Countries*, and therefore would have had ' the war re-kindled in *France*: the *Empire* ' lookt upon a civil war in *France*, as the best ' means to recover *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*: ' *Savoy*, for the same reason, concluded that

(s) Genus orationis fufum atque tractum, & cum lenitate quadam æquabili profluens, sine judiciali asperitate, & sine sententiarum forensium aculeis persequendum est. *Tull. de Orat.*

‘ they

‘ they might recover the places that the *French*
 ‘ were still in possession of in *Piemont*: and the
 ‘ Cardinal of *Lorain* hop’d to revenge the Duke
 ‘ of *Guise* his brother’s death, and set his nephew
 ‘ at the head of the *Catholick Party*.’ It is with
 the same downright openness, that he convinces
 us at once of the unaccountable malice of the
 faction of *Sixteen* at *Paris*, when the party of
 the *Politicks*, as they were then call’d, were de-
 sirous of treating with *Henry IV.* upon supposi-
 tion of his *conversion*. ‘ The *Sixteen* refus’d
 ‘ absolutely to acknowledge his *Title*, even un-
 ‘ der that circumstance, pretending that the
 ‘ conversion would never be sincere, and that
 ‘ Religion would always be expos’d to evident
 ‘ danger.

To write *Sublimely*, is not to swell in violent
 superlatives, or expatiate in the declamatory
 way, but it should be a *style* adapted to the
 dignity of the subject, compos’d of words fit to
 give force to ideas, without sinking into the
puerile, or flashing in *bombast*. It is no uncom-
 mon thing with *Historians* to record the arch or
 witty sayings of *Princes* and great men, with-
 out any regard to the foresaid observation. Our
Author seems to have been maturely apprised
 of it, for when he reports any thing from the
 mouth of a *Prince*, it always becomes him as
 such. So, when *Lewis XII.* was solicited at
 his coming to the throne, to remove *Lewis de*
la Tremouille, who had defeated and taken him
 prisoner at the battle of *St. Aubin*; the King
 reply’d, ‘ that it did not become the King of
 ‘ *France* to revenge the Duke of *Orleans*’s quar-
 ‘ rels.’ He himself was the Duke of *Orleans*. Of
 the same kind, is the dying speech of the Che-
 valier *Bayard* to the Constable of *Bourbon*, who
 had

had in discontent deserted *Francis I.* to serve the Emperor *Charles V.* ‘ I am not worthy of
 ‘ your concern, *my Lord*, since I die an honest
 ‘ man; but for my own part, I cannot but
 ‘ pity you, when I see you serving against your
 ‘ *Prince*, your country, and your oath.

It is not to be imagin’d that there is but one way for an author’s expressing himself *sublimely*; for as *History* is a complication of all sentiments, actions, and events, that have or may happen in life, his expression should be adequately suited, to its several persons and parts. *Socrates*, refus’d the defence that *Lyfias* an excellent *Orator* compos’d for him, not because it was *ill done*, but because, he thought, it did not *become him*; he might mean perhaps, to sacrifice the reputation of a blameless life, meerly to spend the poor precarious remainder in safety and dishonour.

One language is proper for war, another for peace: One for deliberation, another for action; and different manners are requisite to describe the same *State* in its infancy, youth, and vigour. This, the *Father* takes particular care to observe, but I shall only give an instance or two of the *Infancy*, if I may so call it, of the *French Monarchy*; for to pursue the rest, would require a transcript of too large a part of his *History*. The character of *Clotilda* answers exactly to that of the rough and unpolish’d age in which he liv’d: ‘ he makes love, is all on fire, without having ever seen *Clotilda*, and threatens
 ‘ to declare war if he is refus’d.’ *Pere Daniel* observes farther, ‘ that as they did not confine
 ‘ themselves to solemn *Declarations* of War in
 ‘ those early days, so neither were they always
 ‘ finish’d by *formal Treaties* of Peace, and that
 ‘ oftentimes

‘ oftentimes the two *parties*, tir’d out with the
 ‘ fatigue of it, repos’d themselves as it were by
 ‘ concert.’

No man would bespeak favour, in the same strain that he bids defiance; or study to speak with the same accuracy in private discourse, that he would in defending his life; so that it may be proper for an *Historian* to be warm, smooth, subtle, vehement, rough, polite, submissive, bold, remiss, and grave with his subjects by turns (*t*). This method will take with the learned and unlearned, because it speaks in every man’s own way of thinking, apply’d to the several stations of life; and it is observable, that tho’ there be many readers who approve of what is *ill*, there are none that disapprove of what is *well done*. This is one way of approaching the *loftiness*, in which *Quintilian* places true Eloquence, and distinguishing rightly between exuberance and fertility, strength and rage, low and sublime (*u*); and, in short, it discriminates all the *virtues* of writing, from their defects and excesses.

He that endeavours to write *sensibly*, should never lose sight of his subject, to amuse himself or his readers, but checque the impertinent fallies of wit, and resist the innate vanity of his own temper, which will be apt to seduce him

(*t*) — — — — — Tristia mœstum
 Vultum verba decent: iratum plena minarum:
 Ludentem, lasciva: severum, seria dictu. *Hor.*

(*u*) Sic erunt magna, non nimia: sublimia, non abrupta:
 fortia, non temeraria: severa, non tristia: gravia, non tarda:
 læta, non luxuriosa: jucunda, non dissoluta: plena, non tumida. *Quint.*

to please himself injudiciously (x). Where *Descriptions* are not necessary to illustrate some part of the *History*, they may be left to the reader's imagination; and the *Historian* has no more to do, but to give a just and natural proportion to the image he presents. ' In *Pere Daniel*, we find the description of an interview between the Emperor *Henry* and *Robert* king of *France*, upon the *Meuse*. The Emperor pass'd the river and came to the King's lodgings; and the next day, the King, to shew him the like degree of confidence, went to see him in his camp. They treated of ways and means to strengthen the peace between them, made magnificent presents to each other, and resolv'd that the *Pope* should sign ' witness to certain contested articles of right.' This is brief, and shews the manner of that age, which was equally frank, and void of the formalities that we should be forc'd to, upon a parallel occasion. Indeed the *description* of the duel between *Edward III.* and *Ribeauumont* is something too long, but our *Author* makes the *French knight* lay so manfully about him, as well as the *King of England*, that he would make us believe there was a necessity for it.

The *Digressions* that we find in unexceptionable *Authors* are generally short, and naturally ally'd to the story, or meant to relieve the mind with variety and agreeableness. So the *Digression* that mentions the *Origine* of the temporal power of the *Popes*, is short, curious, and naturally ally'd to the story. ' *Pepin* had been ' solicited by *Pope Stephen* to make war on

(x) ——— Cum lucus & ara Dianæ,
Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros,
Sed nunc non erat his locus. *Hor.*

' *Astolphus*,

‘ *Astolphus*, who had taken *Ravenna*, and threat-
 ‘ ned *Rome*: Upon this, he pass’d the *Alps*
 ‘ and besieg’d *Astolphus* in *Pavia*, who promis’d
 ‘ to restore *Ravenna*, and actually put the *Pope*
 ‘ in possession of *Narni*; but when *Pepin*’s back
 ‘ was turn’d, he repented and retracted every
 ‘ thing. This forc’d *Pepin* to return to *Italy*,
 ‘ and oblige *Astolphus* to execute the Treaty of
 ‘ *Pavia*, and add *Commachio* to *Faenza* and *Fer-*
 ‘ *rara*, given up by that Treaty: The keys of
 ‘ all which places, were formally deposited on
 ‘ the tomb of *St. Peter*, to put him, as it were,
 ‘ and all his *Successors* in possession of them.’ An-
 other *digression*, which is indeed pretty long,
 is, the relation of the march and success of the
 first *Crusade*; but this seems to be allowable,
 because the *Chiefs* were either *French* Subjects or
Vassals, and contributed afterwards to the re-
 establishment of the power and dominion of
France.

Another ingredient in writing *Sensibly*, is, to
 do it with an air of *modesty* and *probability*. Many
 things indeed are true, that at first sight do not
 appear credible, and there are many falsehoods
 that appear more than probable. A *relation*
 becomes *probable*, if it does not contradict na-
 ture, if the causes of things appear, if the action
 resembles the actor, if it is rightly circumstan-
 tiated, if it agrees with the receiv’d opinions of
 mankind, and if there be no suspicion of *art*;
 for we believe a thing, because we think it true,
 not because it is well managed. But this is hard
 doctrine to *Authors* that think they have done
 nothing, if they have not persuaded every one
 of their great capacity, when in truth, *credibi-*
lity is at an end when *art* appears.

Speeches, are generally diffus'd in *modern History*, either because they are *unnatural*, or look like *digressions*; however, the *speeches* that are most admir'd, are succinct, natural, probable, and suited to the persons that speak (y). The speech of *Montgomery* to his soldiers answers this description, who said only, ' My boys, we must perish; but in the midst of our enemies: come on sword in hand, we have nothing more to do with *harquebusses*.' And then routed the enemy, who were much more numerous than the *Hugonots*. Of the same nature is the speech of *Henry IV.* at his rising from before *Dreux*, which was succour'd by the Duke of *Mayenne*. ' Gentlemen, we must raise the siege; but there will be no dishonour in doing it, since 'tis for the sake of a battle.'

It was usual with the *Ancients* to make their *Generals* talk very rhetorically, and very long, just upon the point of an engagement, in the face of brave and subtle adversaries. *Pere Daniel* is so far from making long speeches, for *Alaric* and *Clovis*, that he makes them meet and engage, just after they had march'd along the ranks to encourage their soldiers. ' *Clovis* indeed, had in a former battle, made a vow to the *God* of his *Queen*, that he would turn *Christian*, if he obtain'd the victory; but that can scarce be call'd a speech, if it was true.' Great soldiers, have doubtless prov'd great orators, but it was somewhat uncommon for them to be so, and therefore something unnatural, to make them harangue *extempore*, either in the field or senate, upon the greatest

(y) Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
Romani tollent equites, peditesque cachinnum. *Hor.*

subjects, and even exhaust them (z). What time the *Ancients* spent in *haranguing*, the *Moderns* often employ in tedious political and moral *reflection*, which seems full as improper and unpardonable. The retreat of the Duke of *Parma* from *Caudebec* would have prov'd a field fertile of *Reflection* for some *Moderns*, whereas the *Pere Daniel* only says, ' That great commanders find remedies where others are put to a stand ; and their ability stands most distinguished in such dangerous circumstances, where all means of safety seem to be despair'd of.' And, under the reign of *Lewis XI.* discoursing occasionally of the changes in *England* during the contests of the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, he sums up the facts without any reflection at all. ' We don't meet with such frequent and sudden *Revolutions* as these, says he, any where but in *England*. *Edward* reigns for the space of five or six months, is afterwards taken prisoner, then set at liberty and restor'd to the crown, and at length dethron'd, forc'd to fly, and be a Refugee at a foreign Court.'

Tully condemns the haranguing humour, in one, to whom he gives the preference among the *Greek Historians*, tho' he owns at the same time, that he cannot help commending the *Speeches* for their exquisite beauty, yet would not imitate him, if he were master of his abilities. (a)

Some *writers* are of opinion, that there is a certain elegance in leaving room to comment

(z) *Simpliciora militares decent. Quint.*

(a) De *Thucydide*, orationes quas interposuit laudare soleo ; sed imitari neque possim si velim, neque velim si possim. *Tull. de Orat.*

on their works; others again, think the performance well finish'd when they understand themselves, without any regard for the poor *Reader*. There is indeed a strange sort of readers, that like setting dogs are best pleas'd when they are puzzl'd to find out the meaning of such and such a place; but the pleasure rises, from their attributing the recompence of their labour, to their own sagacity and invention, not to the *Author* they have been poring on.

An *Historian* should never forget, that a man does not always read with the same patience and discernment; and that if he does not down right nod, his thoughts will ramble in spite of himself, unless the sense of his author strike his mind, almost as plainly as the *Sun* does his eyes, tho' he does not look upon it. The chief care then should be, not so much to be understood, as to put it out of one's power, to mistake one's meaning: The rather, because to be in any degree unintelligible, is to be in some degree at variance with common sense. To write therefore, with *evidence* and *perspicuity*, an *Historian* should think clearly, that he may express himself plainly; and he should be at the same time, a master of the *language* he writes in. This clear way of expressing one's mind, *Pere Daniel* seems to have attain'd in a peculiar manner; for in one period, he discloses the evident source, for example, of the Wars that fatigu'd *France*, *England*, and *Scotland*, for several ages. Speaking of that great *Revolution*, the *Norman* conquest, which happen'd in the time of *Philip I.* ' This Conquest, *says he*, could not be agreeable to the King of *France*, who was not so much affected with the honour of having a
king

‘ king for his vassal, as with the fear of having
 ‘ his vassal become a king.’

His words should be common, proper, and significant; the periods, neither abrupt, verbose, nor ambiguous: and he should preserve the due order of time, persons, and circumstances (*b*). So *Pere Daniel* describes the passing of the crown of *France*, from the line of *Clovis* to *Pepin*, with all the order and clearness imaginable. ‘ The prime *Ministers*, says he, were
 ‘ call’d *Mayors* of the *Palace*, who in a short
 ‘ time did not leave the *Kings* power enough to
 ‘ choose a *Minister*, or rather a *Master*, but
 ‘ aim’d at the throne itself. There was no
 ‘ coming at the *King* but by *bribery*: they ex-
 ‘ pos’d justice and injustice equally for reward:
 ‘ They burden’d the *people*, us’d the *nobility*
 ‘ ill, and the smallest faults cost persons of di-
 ‘ stinction their lives. In vain did the *nobility*
 ‘ present petitions to the *King*, not to put the
 ‘ whole authority in the hands of *one man*; for
 ‘ tho’ it was an excellent opportunity to deliver
 ‘ himself from *slavery*, he was not capable of
 ‘ making use of it. *Pepin*, one of the *Mayors*
 ‘ of the *Palace*, made his advantage of this in-
 ‘ dolence, left *Thiarry* nothing but the name of
 ‘ *King*, and a good table, becoming thereby
 ‘ *Duke* of *Austrasia*. His son *Charles Martel*
 ‘ succeeded him, and he left it to his son *Pepin*,
 ‘ who took the title of *King*, and ascended the
 ‘ throne in the room of the *idol* that possess’d it.’

When an *Author* takes this rout, he will avoid falling into what’s absurd, harsh, insipid, or far-fetch’d; the empty affectation of obsolete

(*b*) In sententia nihil absurdum, aut alienum, aut subin-
 fultum; in verbis nihil inquinatum, abjectum, non aptum,
 durum, longe petitum. *Tull. de opt. gen. Orat.*

words, whatever causes doubt or incertainty of the *Intellect*, and copious long-windedness. When the words are so plac'd in their sentences, that no roughness or vacuity appears, it gives the same beauty to a discourse, that the *proper roundings and risings do to a picture, when there is no sharpness in the bordering lines, nor flatness within the body of the figure* (c). Nature and necessity, seem to have pointed out the sweet and graceful turn of the period, which should be concluded easily in one breath, for that pleases the ear best, which gives no uneasiness to the lungs (d). So great influence have *numbers* over the mind, that we can hardly prevail upon ourselves, to find fault with what is round and sonorous, tho' the sense is lame and faulty. And after all, this *care* must be industriously dissembled, that no *affectation* may appear, no stiffness to prejudice the easiness with which the periods ought to flow; for *Authors* may transgress by too great an affectation of eloquence (e).

True *Eloquence*, consists in the ranging the materials in such order, as produces Grace and Persuasion. *Grace*, is a certain free disposition, answerable to that unaffected frankness of carriage in a living body, which animates beauty where it is, and supplies it where it is not. This definition seems to be as applicable to writing as painting, tho' Sir Henry Wotton applies it only to the latter.

(c) Collocationis est componere & struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus, neve hiulus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus & lævis. *Tull. de Orat.*

(d) Id enim auribus nostris gratum est inventum, quod hominum lateribus non tolerabile solum, sed etiam facile, esse posset. *Id. de Orat.*

(e) Cura magna sentiendi & loquendi; sed dissimulatio curæ præcipua. *Quint.*

One of the greatest accomplishments that an *Historian* can make himself master of, is to cloath his *art* with *Simplicity*, and an handsome resemblance of *nature*; because the very suspicion of artifice, tho' it be innocent, is apt to create a diffidence in the reader, and lessen the credit of the *relation* (f). 'Tis for this reason in the main, that, under the reign of *Henry III.* mentioning *Machiavel* occasionally, *Pere Daniel* does not seem to relish his writings. 'A constant and profound dissimulation, says he, and the maxims of bringing about his designs by ways the most remote from them in appearance, are the two great principles of *Machiavelism*; but all depends upon the application, and the nature of these *means* which *Princes* make use of to conceal their designs.'

Simplicity, consists in expressing the thought in plain significant words, without pomp and daubing, or sinking into a flat, insipid *style*. It gives something like that inexpressible agreeableness that *Nature* stamps on all her works, whose graces are the most attractive, and at the same time, the most plain and unaffected. 'Tis hardly in our power to disbelieve the story of *Charles the Simple*, it is so *ingenuously* prefac'd. 'Our *Historians* have never been less exact in the detail of great events than in their accounts of this reign.' And after naming several great personages, who seem to have been the most powerful *Lords* of the *Kingdom* at that time, he says, 'Robert in process of time signaliz'd his ambition, which he kept hid with great care, and *Herbert Count of Vermendois* his

(f) Suspicionem artificii apud eos, qui res judicent, oratori adversariam esse arbitror: imminuit enim & oratoris auctoritatem, & orationis fidem. *Tull. de Orat.*

' treachery.

‘ treachery. The first, by robbing his *Sovereign*
 ‘ of the crown, and the second by betraying
 ‘ that *Prince* in the most unworthy manner.’
 Nor can any thing be related with a greater air
 of *Simplicity*, then the address of *Joinville* to *Margaret*, *Lewis* the ninth’s *Queen*, upon the death
 of the *Queen Mother*. *Joinville* seeing her in
 tears, says; ‘ *Madam*, it is true, one should
 ‘ never believe a woman’s tears; for, your
 ‘ mourning is for the woman, whom you hated
 ‘ most in the world. The *Queen* reply’d, with
 ‘ the same sincere simplicity, my Lord of *Join-*
 ‘ *ville*, neither is it for her that I weep; but it
 ‘ is for the great trouble that the *King* is in, and
 ‘ likewise for my daughter *Isabella*, who is un-
 ‘ der the care and custody of men.’

He that loads a *narration* with more ornament
 than it ought to wear, turns it into a *Romance*,
 and shews the nakedness of his mind, more
 than his skill (g). They indeed may be inter-
 spers’d with it, like lights at proper distances in
 a large edifice, to be useful without dazzling,
 and please without satiety. And yet when an
Historian has dispos’d them so, he runs a strange
 risque, because mankind is soonest cloy’d with
 these objects that delight the senses most upon
 their first approach, and continue a lasting af-
 fection, for these that make slighter impressions.
 Whether we are to account for it, by the ca-
 price of the mind, or the imperfection of the
 organ, it seems, that high season’d pleasures
 and aversion, are only parted by coincident
 lines.

Besides the fault of exceeding in *dress*, some
Historians are too subject to frequent excursion

(g) Non dicere ornatius, quam simplex ratio veritatis fe-
 rat. *Tull. de Orat.*

into

into *reflection* and *argument*, which are both inconsistent with *Simplicity*; for *nature* ceases to speak, where the *Author* delivers his mind in mood and figure. This is never *Pere Daniel's* case, for he never argues; but for *Reflections*, he indeed aims at them, when they are obviously *a propos* and instructive; for instance, speaking of *Lewis I.* ‘ In revolutions of this
 ‘ extraordinary nature, the first success is never
 ‘ lasting. The impetuosity of the people cools
 ‘ soon, and they who contribute the most to it,
 ‘ act upon hope and prospect. Few obtain
 ‘ their wishes, because too many have the same
 ‘ pretensions; by this means interests change,
 ‘ from whence proceeds indifference, and after-
 ‘ wards an aversion for a party which has no
 ‘ more baits, and is no longer rated, but by
 ‘ the criminal and infamous part of its cha-
 ‘ racter.’

Narration, which is the substance of *History*, is a faithful relation of past transactions without superfluity (*b*). Thus it is that our *Author* accounts succinctly, for the fear in which *France* stood of *Spain*, during the civil wars, in the time of *Charles IX.* ‘ *Pbillip II.* made no pre-
 ‘ tensions to the domains of *France*; on the con-
 ‘ trary, he furnish’d the king with some forces,
 ‘ which were present at the battle of *Dreux*,
 ‘ and perform’d their duty well; but *Cbatonay*,
 ‘ his ambassador, encourag’d the divisions pri-
 ‘ vately, and us’d all his application to foment
 ‘ the *Civil War*.’

In order to compleat *Narration*, *truth*, *brevity*, and *perspicuity* should diffuse themselves thro’

(*b*) Circumcisa expositio, quæ supervacuis caret. Quint.

the mass, like blood in a human body, as it were, to give life to it, least a reader should either not understand, or not believe what he reads. *Pere Daniel*, to render his *History* clear and intelligible, begins with a plain and brief account of the *German* nations, about the time of the founding of the *French* monarchy. ‘ The
‘ *Franks* were settled in *Germany* between the
‘ *Elbe*, the *Rhine*, and the *Necker*; *Gaul* was
‘ then divided among the *Romans*, *Visigoths*,
‘ and *Burgundians*; the *Romans* extended them-
‘ selves along the *Rhine*; the *Burgundians* be-
‘ tween the *Saone* and the *Rhone*; and the
‘ *Visigoths* possess’d the country from the *Loire*
‘ to the *Alps* and *Pyrenees*: *Syagrius*, who
‘ commanded for the *Empire* in *Gaul*, de-
‘ pended on the Emperor of *Constantinople*,
‘ because the *Barbarians* were masters of
‘ *Italy*: *Anastasius* was Emperor of *Constan-*
‘ *tinople*, and sought the friendship of *Clovis* the
‘ young king of the *Franks*, who routed *Sya-*
‘ *grius* at *Soissons*, and put an end to the *Roman*
‘ authority in *Gaul*, about 537 years after its
‘ conquest by *Cæsar*.’ For the same reason, our
Author describes the different usages and customs
that were introduc’d in every reign, without
entring into long details, or becoming a dis-
sertator of an *Historian*. ‘ So he tells us, that
‘ *Lewis VII.* call’d an assembly of the *Lords*
‘ and *Bishops* to consult about the safety and
‘ tranquillity of the *State*, which seems to have
‘ been the first of that nature that was call’d;
‘ that *Alberic Clement Marechal*, who dy’d at
‘ the siege of *Ptolemais*, was not what we call
‘ now a *Marshal* of *France*, but rather one of
‘ the chief grooms of the stables; and that the
‘ *Constables* of *France*, were not at that time Ge-
‘ neral

‘neral officers.’ And to the motives of *truth* and *perspicuity* alone, we must place our *Author’s* candid relation, of the proposal to put an end to the civil war in the time of *Charles IX.* ‘This expedient was a design, *says he*, of murdering the *Admiral*, as the person that was the very soul and pillar of the *Hugonot* party. With this view, the *Parliament* condemn’d him to death as a felon, a rebel, and guilty of high treason. A price was set upon his head, and fifty five thousand crowns of gold promis’d to any person that should kill or take him; which indeed had like to have cost him his life, for one of his valets *de Chambre* resolv’d to poison him, but was discover’d, and hang’d.’

A *Narration* will be clear and perspicuous, if things are related with the same circumstances and order that they were transacted, if nothing essential is left out, if the most significant words and phrases are us’d, and most of the rules of brevity observ’d; for it happens frequently, that things are not understood, not so much for their real obscurity, as the length of the *Narration* (i). These several steps, are all pursu’d and unfolded in due time and order, in relating how *Pepin*, the first King of the second race, came to the peaceable possession of the *French* monarchy, ‘by imposing on the people, dazzling their eyes, and actually obtaining their votes. The age, was equally addicted to perfidy and superstition, and almost as ready to do penance as offend. *Pepin* observ’d that the *Pope* was ready to be overwhelm’d

(i) Quæ præcepta de brevitate sunt, hoc quoque in genere sunt conservanda: nam sæpe res parum est intellecta longitudo magis, quam obscuritate narrationis. *Tull. de invent.*

‘ by the *Lombards*, hated by the *Emperor* of
 ‘ *Constantinople*, and had no other resource but
 ‘ *France*; the opportunity was favourable, and
 ‘ therefore he sent *Boniface* bishop of *Mayence*
 ‘ to *Zachary*, to propose the design he had of
 ‘ declaring himself king of *France*. All these
 ‘ great affairs have always two faces, and the
 ‘ *Saints* take different sides according to their
 ‘ different *lights*. Other *Ecclesiasticks* were em-
 ‘ ploy’d besides *Boniface*, to carry cases of *Con-*
 ‘ *science*, who return’d with the *Pope’s* opinion,
 ‘ that in regard to the state of affairs, he who
 ‘ possess’d the *Authority* might join the name of
 ‘ *King* to it. *Pepin* call’d an *assembly* at *Sois-*
 ‘ *sons*, wherein the *Pope’s* opinion was con-
 ‘ firm’d, and he was consecrated by the holy
 ‘ bishop *Boniface*, to render him the more ve-
 ‘ nerable; but to add still more weight to his
 ‘ character, he was re-consecrated some years
 ‘ after by *Pope Stephen III.* who conjur’d the
 ‘ *French* lords, in *St. Peter’s* name, to maintain
 ‘ the crown in *Pepin’s* family.’

In order to a *Narration’s* being *brief*, it
 should only begin where there’s a necessity for
 beginning, not at the extremest point of the
 story; it should only relate that the fact was so
 and so in gross, where there’s no necessity for
 circumstantiating it; nor should one digress or
 hold forth too long, but endeavour to imply
 what has not been said, in what has been ex-
 press’d. Some fall into a long-windedness at
 the same time that they study brevity, by en-
 deavouring to crowd many things into a narrow
 compass, without considering that many of
 them, might have been better omitted; which

will

will constantly prove their case, that heap up minute circumstances injudiciously (k).

Obscurity, is the natural consequence of contracting too much, so that it seems less blameable to exceed a small matter, than to be wanting; for superfluities *tire* indeed, but the want of any necessary article *confounds*. Besides, readers, like travellers, prefer what is smooth and easie of access, to what is steep and abrupt.

If the *Passions* are express'd by suitable figures and language, a reader will find those different emotions imparted to his mind, which will give him an eagerness to proceed, and support his warmth with a grateful variety of *images*. It was with this view doubtless, that our *Author* endeavours to support the long unsuccessful march of the *Christian* army thro' *Asia minor*, under numberless difficulties, by the treacheries of the *Greeks* and the continual harassing of the *Infidels*, till at last three thousand of them, the only number that kept in a body together, were forc'd to turn *Mahometans*. The very same men that told *Lewis VII.* that if he would leave them and embark with his nobility, they would attempt to join him at *Antioch*. ' So true it is, ' that continu'd misery is more insupportable ' than death itself, and that a courage which is ' proof against the greatest dangers, cannot al- ' ways answer for its perseverance under a se- ' ries of misfortunes.' Of the same nature, is the description of the hard conditions granted

(k) Multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut, cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint: cum dent operam, ut res multas breviter dicant, non ut omnino paucas res dicant, & non plures, quam necesse sit. *Tull. de Invent.*

by *Edward III.* to the city of *Calais* when he took it, ‘ the consternation they created as soon as they were known, the generosity of the six who devoted themselves for the safety of the rest, the compassion which prompted the *Queen of England* to beg their lives, and the general order given to quit the place.’

But it will be hard for an *Historian* to raise any of the *passions* in his readers, unless he feels them himself when he writes; for as no matter is so inflammable as to take fire of itself, so no *reader* will be affected as the *Author* would have him, without the *passion* is wrought up and communicated with all the requisite ardour. *Tully* confesses that this was his own case in pleading, and tho’ the arts are different, the *rule* seems equally applicable to both (*l*).

Nor should many *Incidents* of the same kind be crowded together, for fear they should either overpower the reader by their weight, or lull him into remissness; because, great transactions are apt to depress, and little ones following on the heels of one another, commonly produce languidness and inattention. The beginning of the reign of *Charlemagne* seems to be over loaded with action, for he is continually posting with his *Armies* from one side of *Europe* to another, or taking towns, fighting battles, subduing kingdoms, and shedding more blood than his whole empire could afford: But this, perhaps, might be owing to the writers of that age, who were generally *Monks*, and mightily devoted to the *Merveilleux*.

(*l*) Non mehercule unquam apud judices, aut dolorem, aut misericordiam, aut invidiam, aut odium excitare dicendo volui; quin ipse in commovendis iudiciis, iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer. *Tull. de Orat.*

Hence

Hence the severe, the grave, and the agreeable *passions* should be alternately interspers'd, and our fears be allay'd by succeeding hopes.

To compleat the beauty of *Narration*, it will be necessary to dwell only on what is material, to glide smoothly from one part of the *history* to another without breaking the thread of it, and to know when 'tis time to leave off; because, tho' few *readers* perceive what is judiciously suppress'd, they are generally well enough qualify'd to find out vices of excess. Our *Author* seems to have had a particular eye to one part of this rule, in his preamble of the *Narration* of what is commonly call'd, the *Northern heresy*; which he scarce mentions, till the reign of *Francis II.* in the following manner. ' I shall
' give an account of some incidents which hap-
' pen'd in the preceding reigns, occasion'd by
' the *Heresy*, and most of which I have hitherto
' deferr'd relating on purpose, because they
' did not produce any commotions at that time,
' or very inconsiderable events in the kingdom,
' and they would have interrupted the *thread* of
' the history too much.'

There's as great a difference between an *Author* that tells us barely that such and such a thing was done or not done, and one that lays open the motives for undertaking or delaying it, as there is between a common *news-paper* and a well modell'd *History*. The one has no manner of comeliness in regard of the other, which, like a *Secretary of State*, brings you to the fountain head, displays the counsels of the *Cabinet*, and presents his readers with the secret springs of action. We have a singular instance of this in the advancement of *Lewis the Stammerer*, who was a very weak prince, and yet came easily

to the throne, meerly for his want of merit.
 ‘ For as the only end of the *Lords*, was to maintain themselves in their usurpations, they saw
 ‘ very well, that under so weak a reign, they
 ‘ might strengthen their power and that of their
 ‘ families, with much more ease, than if they
 ‘ should chuse a *Master* out of the other branches
 ‘ of the royal family, capable of forcing them
 ‘ to obedience, and keeping them within the
 ‘ bounds of their duty.’ Another instance we find, which shews our *Author’s* acquaintance with the best materials and their sources, in the jealousies that divided *Lewis XI.* and the Duke of *Burgundy*. ‘ The *King* would have gladly
 ‘ declar’d war against him, but he was still in
 ‘ hopes that his own subjects would revenge
 ‘ him: which effect, the taxes he laid upon
 ‘ them, the levying and marching of forces,
 ‘ the interruption of commerce, evils owing to
 ‘ the restless disposition of this prince, could
 ‘ hardly fail to produce in time. However, the
 ‘ *King* was prevail’d on by the lords of his
 ‘ council to declare war, because they foresaw
 ‘ that war would make the *King* more dependent of them, and they knew his temper
 ‘ and disposition to be such, that in peace he
 ‘ would think only of depressing and aggrieving
 ‘ them, of disputing their rights and privileges, and of endeavouring to diminish their
 ‘ power in their Governments.’

Tully’s advice in the case, is, first to express the motives of the design propos’d, then the means which are to contribute to its taking effect, and lastly the event. When the two first are perform’d with accuracy, the event opens naturally, and the several coincident causes appear so plain, that the result of wisdom is distinguish’d

distinguish'd from the effects of chance or temerity (*m*). ' The war which broke out between
 ' *Philip the fair* and *Edward I. of England*,
 ' seems to have been the offspring of chance,
 ' tho' indeed both princes wanted an opportunity to fall out, otherwise the quarrel of
 ' two insignificant sailors, would not have become a concern of state.' And the above
 named *great Man*, adds; because the genius, actions, and characters of the principal actors, give great light, he would have an *Historian* describe them under these several heads (*n*). When these circumstances are clearly express'd, like *Evidences* at a *Trial*, they stamp *credibility* on what is said; but then they should neither be too highly exaggerated, nor so very minute and particular as to become trifling and impertinent: for, as what proves too much, proves nothing at all, so a thousand frivolous circumstances, no more command belief, than so many probabilities can come up to a demonstration. ' Who does not at first sight start at
 ' the fable of three hundred and seventy five
 ' thousand *Saracens*, slain at one battle between
 ' *Tours* and *Poitiers*, and rather believe that they
 ' fell by the pen of *Paulus Diaconus*, who is
 ' quoted for it, than by the swords of *Charles Martel* and *Eudes*?

(*m*) Rerum ratio vult quoniam in rebus magnis memorlaque dignis, consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus expectantur; — & in rebus gestis, declarari non solum quid actum, aut dictum sit, sed etiam quomodo; & cum de eventu dicatur, ut causæ explicentur omnes, vel casus, vel sapientia, vel temeritatis. *Tull. de Orat.*

(*n*) Hominumque ipsorum non solum res gestæ, sed etiam qui fama ac nomine excellant, de cujusque vita, atque natura. *Id. Ibid.*

Most

Most men are acted by their *affections*, and therefore where an *Author's* materials do not furnish him with the true spring of action, he must search for it in the *Interest* or predominant *Passion* of the actor. Hence it is that our *Author* prefaces the reign of *Charles IX.* with this memorable remark, *viz.* ‘ The factions that divid-
 ‘ ed the court, thought of nothing but strength-
 ‘ ning themselves against the opposite interest ;
 ‘ and the *Queen* mother, of re-uniting or bal-
 ‘ lancing their powers ; and supposing this
 ‘ should prove impracticable, she design’d to
 ‘ put herself at the head of the most powerful
 ‘ party, in order to crush the weakest.

Some follow the dictates of their pride, avarice, revenge, hatred, vanity, or meer caprice, as ’tis plain the Abbot *Vala* did in a good measure, ‘ who being requir’d to acknowledge
 ‘ his rebellion, prov’d at last one of these ungovernable spirits and pretended saints, whose
 ‘ *pride* and *conceit* was too big for repentance ;
 ‘ ready to suffer any thing, rather than confess
 ‘ he had been mistaken.’ Some are form’d by nature for enterprizing, with heads to contrive, and hands to execute ; others, with as good heads, and a sufficient ability, act with a continual wariness peculiar to irresolution.

Want of secrecy, negligence, and cool caution always produce feeble efforts ; but boldness, common sense, and bravery seldom fall short of their aim. So, after the battle of *St. Quintin*, when *France* was brought in all appearance to the lowest ebb, the good conduct of the Duke of *Guise* repair’d her shatter’d fortune, for after several counter-marches, he sat down before *Calais*, and reduc’d it in eight days, in the depth of winter, which had cost *Edward III.* eleven months

months siege, after the fatal battle of *Cressi*, lost by *Philip de Valois*.

Whether *one*, or a complication of *causes* be the actor's motive, it is a certain satisfaction to the reader, to be let into his secrets, and see what his genius was capable or incapable of. But, an *Historian* should endeavour not to mistake his own *prepossession* for the true *cause*, like those who lay down *Hypotheses* in any *Profession*, and strain to make all appearances wear their livery, and confirm the truth of what they advance.

It is hardly possible, I own, to lay *prejudice* and *interest* aside, or to write without being bias'd by friendship, hatred, anger, or pity (o); but without it, it will be difficult for an *Author* to speak truth, or to persuade any one of his *Integrity* but a party-man. The *Father* takes care to avoid this imputation particularly, in his relation of the quarrel that happen'd between the *Greek* emperor, *Loe Isaurius* the *Iconoclast*, and *Pope Gregory III.* who was the first *Pope* that directly and above-board concern'd himself with the interest of *Princes*.
 ' *Leo* had publish'd an *Edict*, commanding the
 ' church *Images* to be broken in pieces as *Idols*.
 ' This made the *Pontif* apply to *Charles Martel*,
 ' to call him his *Lord* and most excellent *Son*,
 ' *Vice-roy*, &c. and finally by a formal *Embassy*,
 ' to offer to proclaim him *Consul* of *Rome*, and
 ' renounce the authority of the emperor of *Constantinople*, if he would declare war against
 ' *Leo*.' *Pere Daniel* supposes his *Holiness's* mo-

(o) Haud facile animus verum providet, ubi efficiunt odium, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia. *Cæsar ap. Salust.*

Ne qua suspicio gratiæ sit in scribendo? nequa simultatis? hæc scilicet fundamenta nota sunt omnibus. *Tull. de Orat.*
 tive

tive might be a mistaken *Zeal*, but does not pretend to justify his transferring his *allegiance*, or to stifle the first effort of an usurp'd *Supremacy* over christian princes. But we cannot say so much for him, in his comparison of *Montluc* and the baron *des Adrets*. The first was a *Catholick*, and the other an *Hugonot*.
 * That in which these two officers were most
 * alike, *says he*, was the hatred which one of
 * them bore to the *Catholicks*, and the other to
 * the *Hugonots*, but, with this difference, that
 * tho' neither of them would give quarter;
 * *Montluc's* severity was not attended with such
 * brutal and treacherous actions, as was the
 * *Baron des Adrets*.'

Some writers tincture the character of the *Hero* with their own sentiments, as *Painters* are said to draw their mistresses, when a *Venus* or a *Madona* is the subject. With these sentiments, the *Historians* contemporary with *St. Lewis*, from whom *Pere Daniel* takes his hints, seem to have cook'd up his life, to make him as great a *King* as they have made him a *Saint*, and indeed one of the greatest and most extraordinary men that ever liv'd. But, as often as this happens to be the case, 'tis odds but the brave and glittering side of the object is presented to the reader, and the *great Man* conducts himself by false politicks, because he is taught to mistake false honour for true, immoderate ambition for what is laudable, and the rash side of the question for the safe one.

We must indeed agree with our *Author* in the life of *Philip Augustus*, that sometimes particular circumstances and junctures, contribute no less to the making of *Hero's*, than their virtues themselves. Nor can it be deny'd, but
 great

great men have great foibles, and that the vices of complection often get the better of reason and judgment. ‘ The king of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry IV*, had like to have fallen into the Duke of *Mayenne*’s hands, only for the sake of paying a visit *en passant* to the Counts of *Guiche*: for how hard press’d soever he was by the enemy, he could not dispence with himself from making love.’

The *Character*, should be the picture of the *Genius* of the person you write of, so drawn as to resemble him only. There are indeed some tempers as well as faces that have a great deal of likeness, but there is still some particular feature, or some particular turn of thought that constitutes the difference, which may be call’d a *Characteristick*. *Pere Daniel* has interwoven the character of *Henry I.* of *England* with that of *Lewis VI.* so artfully as to set off one another, without discovering the defects of either in any great measure. ‘ If *Lewis*, says he, had join’d a little more policy, more knowledge of his true interest, or more eagerness in advancing it, to abundance of good qualities (which had been reckon’d up before) he would have been inferior in nothing to *Henry*, who was a *Prince* the most esteem’d in his time, and who excell’d him in nothing but that art, without which a *Prince* may be a good *King*, but will never pass for a great *Man*.’ In another part of his history, we may say the *Father* gives us the *Characteristick*, or discriminating feature of *Henry III.* when that *Prince* had determined to have the Duke of *Guise* assassinated for coming to *Paris* without his leave, but was diverted from it for a time, tho’ not fully perswaded; ‘ for it was the dis-

position

‘ position of this *Prince*, to pass easily from a
 ‘ settled design to irresolution, and from that
 ‘ to the contrary.’

Some venture to draw the *character* at length, and others leave the reader to collect or deduce it from *facts*; the first may succeed where the *writer* has a personal acquaintance, but the latter will commonly prove the safest, where there is none.

There are some parts of an *historical narration* so naturally cold, as to stand in need of *figures* to enliven and support them; and others are so warm, such as, accounts of sieges, and battles, as not only to justify, but demand the use of them. It is perhaps for this reason that so many *figurative* expressions are us’d in the description of the battle of *Pavia*, where the *French* army was routed, and the *King* taken prisoner; ‘ who sustained the charge with a
 ‘ great deal of resolution, and kill’d *Ferdinand*
 ‘ *Castriot* with his own hand: who plac’d all
 ‘ his hopes in his own valour, and that of a
 ‘ few *Gentlemen* who made their way sword in
 ‘ hand thro’ the enemy, to come to his assist-
 ‘ ance; who fell at last full of wounds, but
 ‘ sold their lives at a very dear rate. Now,
 ‘ the *King* has his horse kill’d under him, re-
 ‘ ceives a wound in the leg, defends himself
 ‘ on foot almost alone, in the midst of an heap
 ‘ of dead bodies: kills seven men with his own
 ‘ hand, five before he was thrown from his
 ‘ horse, and two after he rose: refuses quarter,
 ‘ choosing rather to die fighting, than expose
 ‘ himself to the brutality of the soldiers: but at
 ‘ last, quite spent with the efforts he had made,
 ‘ and the blood he had lost, surrenders himself
 ‘ to the vice-roy of *Naples*.’ And when he

gives

gives an account of the *Count of Artois*, whose rashness ruin'd the *Christian* army in *Egypt*, he tells us, ' that he was besieg'd in a house for ' several hours; but at last, born down with ' numbers, his strength quite spent, and his ' body all over wounds, he expir'd upon an ' heap of Infidels, whom he had kill'd with his ' own hand.'

For the same reason, narration may be properly enough interspers'd with descriptions of the *passions*, which, when artificially interwoven, turn the reader into a party concern'd, and make him become an advocate of a judge. He who arrives at this point of interesting the reader, triumphs over the *Drama* manifestly, which affects us by joining the force of action and elocution.

Having already exceeded the bounds I propos'd to myself; before I conclude, I shall only ask leave to mention, that *Mezeray*, another celebrated *French Historian*, has been accus'd of not being punctual and exact enough; to which he made no other reply, if we may believe *Pere le Long*, than that, few readers would take the pains to trace him to the fountain head, either to refute or justify what he advanc'd. *Pere Daniel* is so far from professing *Mezeray's* indifference, that tho' he disagrees from writers of good authority, he glories in it, and invites his readers to examine whether he is in the right or no.

F I N I S.

and account of the cause of which whole
 things turn, the business may be said to
 be, that he was obliged to leave the
 country, but at last, I am down with
 a fever, he is again quite ill, and his
 wife all eyes around him, and a
 great deal of trouble, which he had all of which

For the same reason, narration may be pro-
 vided enough, and with descriptions of
 the action, which, when artistically interwoven,
 turn the reader into a party concerned, and
 make him more an advocate of a judge. The
 who arrives at this point of interest, the re-
 sult of the action, the drama, the tragedy, which
 affects us by joining the force of action and
 emotion.

Having already expended the bounds I pro-
 posed to myself, before I conclude, I shall only
 leave to mention, that at any other
 celebrated, and perhaps, has been accused
 of not being himself, and exact enough, to
 which he made no other reply, "If we may be-
 lieve that I am, than that few readers would
 make the pains to trace him to the fountain head,
 either to trace or justify what he says."
 For I think it is the duty of the writer to
 maintain, that the reader is not to be
 of good report, the choice is in the hands
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